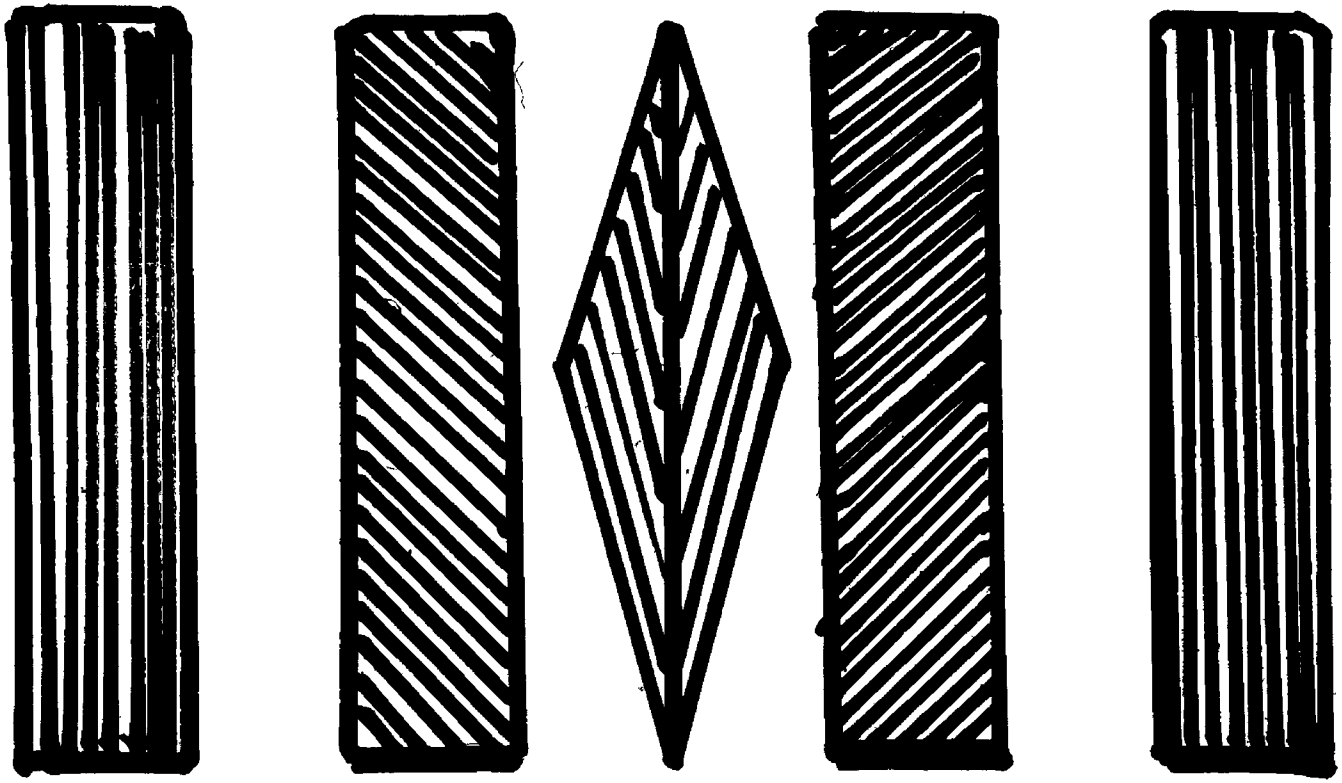


Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

JULY 1907.

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1907.

CONTENTS FOR JULY 1907.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

REVENUE.

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE.

No. R. 1—L. R. 583-06-2, dated 1st— PAGE.

Approving of the Revenue Commissioner's suggestions regarding the form of the journals to be maintained by Amildars and Deputy Amildars, the mode of preparing them and their submission and treatment by the superior officers ... ... 1—3

No. R. 7-8—L. R. 501-06-5, dated 2nd—

Declining to accede to Mr. Pilkington's request regarding the withdrawal of the reservation of a margin of 50 yards on either bank of a perennial stream in land applied for by him for coffee cultivation 3

No. R. 204-13—L. R. 393-06-3, dated 6th—

Directing the reduction of the minimum area to be granted for coffee cultivation from 15 to 5 acres in certain cases, with effect from the year 1907-08 .. ... 3—5

No. R. 441-2—L. R. 584-06-3, dated 19th—

Deputing a Taluk Sheristadar and an experienced classer and measurer for overhauling the arrears of the Kolar Taluk and for reclassing lands under certain tanks in the said Taluk ... ... 5—6

SECTION 2—LAND SURVEY.

No. R. 703-14—L. S. 26-05-18, dated 30th—

Sanctioning the introduction of the revision settlement into the Sorab Taluk 7-i—lxv

No. R. 716-7—L. S. 67-06-3, dated 31st—

Directing, in modification of Government Order No. R. 9813-4—L. S. 67-06-1, dated 8th May 1907, that the preparation and issue of new village maps should be arranged for as soon as is possible after the introduction of the revised settlements... lxv

SECTION 3—AGRICULTURE.

No. R. 578-99—Agri. 117-06-19, dated 25th—

Approving of the lines on which it is proposed by the Exhibition Committee to conduct the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, and sanctioning a sum of Rs. 18,000 for expenditure in connection with the Exhibition of 1907 ... ... 9—19

SECTION 4—FOREST.

No. R. 426-8—Ft. 126-06-2, dated 17th—

Sanctioning, with certain observations, the appointment of an auditor for checking the accounts of the District Forest and Range Offices ... ... 21—23

No. R. 435-6—Ft. 39-06-19, dated 18th—

Passing orders on the Conservator's inspection report of the Shimoga District Forest Office 24

No. R. 448-50—Ft. 206-06-2, dated 19th—

Directing the publication of a statement of concessions allowed to the villagers residing in the neighbourhood of certain State Forests of the Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks in the Shimoga District ... ... 24—25

SECTION 5—REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS. PAGE.

No. R. 512-21—R. M. 219-06-4, dated 23rd—

Laying down a rule to the effect that the liability to maintain branch river channels and distributory channels from tanks should be enforced only in the case of raiyats holding wet and garden lands thereunder .. .. 27—

No. R. 638-47—R. M. 13-07-2, dated 27th—

Reviewing the Report on Rainfall Registration in Mysore for the year 1906 ... 28—29

FINANCIAL.

SECTION 1—GENERAL FINANCE.

No. Fl. 237-78—G. F. 458-06-2, dated 20th—

Sanctioning the State budget estimates for the year 1907-08 ... ... 31—35

SECTION 2—SEPARATE REVENUE—*Nil.*

SECTION 3—BANKING—*Nil.*

SECTION 4—SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

No. Fl. 423-64—S. & A. 715-06-5, dated 31st—

Approves of the suggestion of the Comptroller that, in cases in which the month and year are known, the 15th of the month, and in which only the year is known, the 1st July of the year may be taken, for the purpose of pension and leave, as the date of an officer's birth 37

SECTION 5—CIVIL ACCOUNTS—*Nil.*

SECTION 6—STATISTICS AND CENSUS—*Nil.*

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1—LEGISLATIVE—*Nil.*

SECTION 2—COURTS—*Nil.*

SECTION 3—PRISONS AND JAILS—*Nil.*

SECTION 4—REGISTRATION—*Nil.*

SECTION 5—POLICE—*Nil.*

LOCAL FUND AND SANITARY.

SECTION 1—LOCAL BOARDS.

No. 64-72—L. B. 180-06-5, dated 3rd—

Approving of the circular proposed to be issued by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, in the matter of forming village roads ... ... 39—41

No. 118-27—L. B. 475-06-2, dated 4th—

Revising the District Fund budget estimates of the Shimoga District for 1907-08. 42—43

No. 478-87—L. B. 127-06-7, dated 15th— PAGE.

Directing that questions pertaining to the extension or shifting of villages and the creation of new ones be dealt with by the Revenue agency direct without the intervention of the District Boards 44

No. 689-90—L. B. 347-06-10, dated 24th—

Approving of the execution of certain District Fund original works and repairs by the Revenue Department, during the current year, in the Tumkur District ... 44—47

No. 860-9—L. B. 462-06-2, dated 30th—

Recording the report on the results of the cattle show organised in connection with the jatra at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore Taluk in January 1907 ... ... 48—51

SECTION 2—MUNICIPAL.

No. 7-10—Ml. 502-06-2, dated 2nd—

Sanctioning the budget estimates of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore for the year 1907-08, and calls for a revised estimate limiting the expenditure to Rs. 2,86,010 53

SECTION 3—MEDICAL.

No. 212-51—Med. 229-06-8, dated 9th—

Communicating the concession granted by the Madras Railway Company to poor patients proceeding from the Mysore State to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment 55

SECTION 4—SANITARY.

No. 52-63—San. 201-06-2, dated 3rd—

Sanctioning the budget estimates of the Plague Department for the year 1907-08... 57—59

SECTION 5—EDUCATION.

No. 351-61—Edn. 52-06-25, dated 13th—

Making certain corrections in the Government Review on the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1905-06 61

SECTION 6—EXAMINATION—*Nil.*

GENERAL.

SECTION 1—REPORT—*Nil.*

SECTION 2—PRESS—*Nil.*

SECTION 3—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. G. 18-57—G. M. 258-06-14, dated 2nd—

Directing the submission, before the 1st of December of each year, of the list of superannuated officers and of recommendations regarding the retention in service or otherwise of subordinate officers 63

No. G. 63-71—G. M. 348-06-2, dated 3rd—

Communicating revised rules regarding the decipherment and publication of Indian inscriptions on stone and copper and the custody thereof and directing that all discoveries of inscriptions in the State should be reported to the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore... ... ... 63—66

No. G. 156-70—G. M. 319-06-1, dated 5th— PAGE.

Passing orders regarding the reconstitution of the Board for the management of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations ... ... 66—67

No. G. 411-50—G. M. 130-06-120, dated 18th—

Forwarding to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information, a statement showing the names of officials dismissed during the quarter ending 31st March 1907... ... ... 67—69

MILITARY—*Nil.*

MUZRAI.

No. 68-9—Muz. F. 118 of 1892, dated 9th—

Passing orders in the matter of filling up the vacant post of Parpattegar in the Government Annachattram at Yedatore ... ... 71—72

No. 364—Muz. F. 59 of 1901, dated 24th—

Passing orders on the memorial of Kempaiya of Gulur, complaining against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, directing the restoration of certain Inam lands belonging to the Dhananka Devaru Matt at Manangi, purchased by him ... ... 72—73

No. 485-6—Muz. F. 150 of 1892, dated 29th—

Passing orders, with certain observations, regarding the honors and allowances due to certain Acharyapurushas during the Krishnarajamudi Utsavam in the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote ... ... 73—75

No. 490-1—Muz. F. 23 of 1903, dated 29th—

Sanctioning a scale of establishment and other charges to the Sri Malleswaraswami temple in the Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City 76

PUBLIC WORKS—*Nil.*

RAILWAYS—*Nil.*

GEOLOGICAL.

No. 240-47, dated 19th—

Passing orders in the matter of disposal of applications for collecting licenses for specified minerals over areas granted under prospecting licenses 77

No. 348-50, dated 30th—

Passing orders on the report of the Inspector of Mines in Mysore on the fatal accident of the 26th June 1907 in the Nundydrug Gold Mine 78

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

	Page.
Revenue—	
Section 1—Land Revenue ...	1— 13
„ 2—Land Survey ...	15— 16
„ 3—Agriculture ...	17— 19
„ 4—Forest ...	21— 24
„ 5—Revenue Miscellaneous	25— 35
Financial—	
Section 1—General Finance ...	37— 42
„ 2—Separate Revenue ...	43— 49
„ 3—Banking ...	51— 52
„ 4—Salaries and Allowances	53— 65
„ 5—Civil Accounts ...	Nil
„ 6—Statistics and Census	Nil
Judicial and Legislative—	
Section 1—Legislative ...	67— 68
„ 2—Courts ...	69— 76
„ 3—Prisons and Jails ...	77— 78
„ 4—Registration ...	79— 80
„ 5—Police ...	81— 87
Local Funds—	Page.
Section 1—Local Boards ...	89— 95
„ 2—Municipal ...	97—108
„ 3—Medical ...	109—115
„ 4—Sanitary ...	117—121
„ 5—Education ...	123—129
„ 6—Examination ...	Nil
General—	
Section 1—Reports ...	131
„ 2—Press ...	133—134
„ 3—Miscellaneous ...	135—167
Military ...	169—172
Muzrai ...	173—206
Public Works ...	207—214
Railways ...	215—218
Geological ...	219—232

PART I.

REVENUE

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 4731-38—R. 1831, dated the 15th November 1895, directing the submission of journals by Amildars and Deputy Amildars.

2. Letter No. 14364, dated 4th June 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

"Adverting to Government Proceedings prescribing the submission by Amildars of fortnightly journals (page 22, Revenue Manual), I have the honor to bring to the notice of Government that these journals, as at present prepared, contain little or no useful information and to state that monthly journals prepared on the lines suggested by me, in the draft circular which I propose to issue, will be more useful than the above. Such diaries are required to be maintained by Assistant Commissioners, and there is no reason why Amildars should not keep one.

(2) I have therefore the honor to request that the circular proposed to be issued by me may be approved by Government and the Government Proceedings dated 15th November 1895. (page 22. Revenue Manual) modified."

CIRCULAR.

From 1st July 1907, every Amildar (including Deputy Amildar) should keep an official diary in the form appended, showing briefly the work done by him from day to day in all departments, namely, Revenue. Magisterial, Police, Municipal and Local Funds, etc. The diary should be written up by the Amildar in his own hand at the close of each day's work and should be kept either in English or Kanarese, according to his convenience. The diary being an official document relating to a particular taluk, it should be made over, on the transfer of any particular incumbent, to his successor and kept in the Taluk Office as a permanent record.

2. The Amildar will submit to the Sub-Division Officer an extract of his diary for the month before the 5th of the succeeding month. The Sub-Division Officer will submit it, with his observations, before the 10th of the month, to the Deputy Commissioner, who will return the same with his remarks, if any, to the Sub-Division Officer, in whose office it will be filed. In cases in which it is considered necessary to communicate the remarks of the Sub-Division Officer or Deputy Commissioner to the Amildar the diary may be sent to him for note and return before it is filed in the office of the Sub-Division Officer.

3. A consolidated statement of only the "Abstract" of the diaries of all the Amildars in each Sub-Division as noted in the Form, should be prepared in the office of the Sub-Division Officer and submitted before the 20th of each month to the Deputy Commissioner, who will forward the same for the information of the Revenue Commissioner.

4. As it is the Revenue Commissioner's desire to minimise the clerical work involved in the preparation of the diary, the following hints are given in regard to its preparation:—

(*a*) *Revenue.*—Brief details of out-door inspection should be given, such as the villages, tanks, Muzrai institutions, boundary marks, irrigation wells, etc., inspected and instructions issued or action taken, the progress of collection, preparation of alienated villages' accounts, construction of cart-tracks in rural parts, maintenance and getting up of avenues, topes, etc.

(*b*) *Magisterial.*—The number of cases disposed of or heard, and the number of witnesses examined on each day should be specified.

(c) *Police.*—Cases investigated or other Police work (other than correspondence such as inspection of Police Stations) personally attended to by the Amildar should be very briefly referred to.

(d) *Municipal and Local Funds.*—Meetings of Municipal and Local Boards, inspections of Municipal and Local Fund works and their condition should be briefly noted in the diary.

(e) *Miscellaneous.*—Other matters of official interest in which the Amildar takes a direct or personal share should also be very briefly referred to.

As a rule, the diary should not record the disposal of office correspondence but should note at the end of each month the number of papers pending at the end of last month number received during the month, number disposed of, and the number pending in the Taluk Office.

5. At the close of each official year, and before the 31st July, a brief precis should be made of the diary and submitted by the Amildar with any additional remarks he may wish to make to the Deputy Commissioner through his Sub-Division Officer for information of the Deputy Commissioner and for record in the District Office. This precis will show the number of days spent by the Amildar on tour during the year and give a very brief description of the Amildar's work in all Departments, and it should be carefully preserved in the record for reference when required in connection with the Amildar's services or matters connected with his personal file.

6. In recommending Amildars for promotion or when submitting reports about the personal conduct of Amildars, Deputy Commissioners should refer among other matters to the above record of the Amildar's work.

Diary of Mr. Amildar of
Taluk, District, for the month of 190

Date	Villages inspected. Places at which Amildar resided, to be underlined	Details of duty performed
1	2	3

MYSORE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Diary of Mr. Amildar, Taluk

For the month of

Date of despatch to Sub-Division Officer
Date of despatch to Deputy Commissioner
Date of receipt by Deputy Commissioner
Date of despatch to Sub-Division Officer and Amildar for perusal of remarks
Date of return by Amildar to the office of the Sub-Division Officer

ABSTRACT.

Number of days travelled
Number of days camped out
Number of villages visited
Number of tanks and river channels inspected
Number of wells inspected
Number of miles travelled
by rail
by road
Number of Criminal cases disposed of
Number of witnesses examined in Magisterial cases

No. R. 1—L. R. 583-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Government approve of the Revenue Commissioner's suggestions regarding the form of the journals to be maintained by Amildars and Deputy Amildars, the mode of preparing them, and their submission and treatment by the superior officers, and are pleased to direct that these be adopted in modification of the form and procedure laid down in the Government Order read above.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 13628—L. R. 623-05-2, dated the 23rd April 1906, observing in connection with the grant of 15 acres of land applied for by Mr. Pilkington for coffee cultivation out of Survey No. 57 in the Herur village, Koppa Taluk, that the direction contained in Government Order No. 6172-81—R. F. 34-96, dated the 14th December 1897, regarding the reservation of 50 yards margin on either side of springs, streams, etc., are imperative and should be strictly adhered to in the case of all grants of land for coffee cultivation.

2. Letter No. 10643, dated the 21st March 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding correspondence ending with letter No. 477, dated the 8th March 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, on the subject of withdrawing, in the circumstances of the case, the restriction to reserve the margin on either side of the stream running through the land applied for by Mr. Pilkington.

No. R. 7-8—L. R. 501-06-5, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Government consider that the rule regarding the reservation of a margin of 50 yards is a wholesome one and should not be allowed to be relaxed. They have considered the representations made by Mr. Pilkington and are of opinion that the reasons urged do not justify a departure from a well established rule.

2. Under these circumstances, the application of Mr. Pilkington for the grant of the land applied for by him without the reservation of the margin will be rejected.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore with enclosures, with the request that he will communicate the order to Mr. Pilkington.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with the map.

READ—

Subject No. 113 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1906 and the reply of Government thereto :—

Summary of discussion.—(1) The prescribed minimum of 15 acres for coffee cultivation acts as a great hardship. Pattas cannot be obtained for smaller extents of land and the lands are sometimes subject to be sold for arrears due by others. The minimum may therefore be fixed at 5 acres.

(2) The upset price on coffee lands may be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 an acre.

Mr. Guru Rao presented a memorial to the effect that the present condition of the coffee industry required such a relief and that Government should also take steps to encourage Native Planters to go in for rubber cultivation, and seeds, etc., should be distributed for the purpose.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao: The minimum had once been reduced to 5 acres but in the same year it was again raised ostensibly on the ground that the existence of these small bits of coffee estates between large estates would encourage theft of coffee. Many an agriculturist

in the Kadur District cultivates coffee as a by-product, by which he is able to pay his kandayam. By being required to take up 15 acres, he has to pay an upset price of at least Rs. 150 and spend another Rs. 150 before the coffee begins to yield. Instead of preventing coffee thefts the present restriction encourages thefts by depriving the agriculturists of employment.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered. The matter may be brought up before the Dewan when he next visits the locality.

No. R. 204-13—L. R. 393-06-3, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—It has been repeatedly urged on the attention of Government by the raiyats of the Malnad, both at the meeting of the Representative Assembly and on other occasions, that the rule fixing the minimum for the grant of lands for coffee cultivation at 15 acres is attended with hardship in the case of the poorer raiyats, who cannot afford to take up and cultivate such a large extent as 15 acres, and that the minimum should be reduced to 5 acres. As promised in the reply of Government to the representation at the Representative Assembly Meeting of 1906, the subject has been further considered in consultation with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner.

2. Col. Grant, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, suggests that the Deputy Commissioners may be empowered to waive or dispense with the present minimum of 15 acres, (1) when the land concerned is self-contained, *i.e.*, does not adjoin other land fit for coffee, or (2) when it adjoins the applicant's own ordinary agricultural land.

3. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, recommends that 5 acres may be adopted as the minimum in the following cases and subject to the following conditions :—

(i) Where the land concerned is self-contained, *i.e.*, does not adjoin other lands fit for coffee.

(ii) Where it adjoins lands fit for coffee or when the application is for a portion out of a large area; provided that in such cases the lands be given out from one side of a survey number and in continuation of existing cultivation without prejudice to the remaining portion of the survey number being made available for future applicants.

(iii) Where it adjoins the applicant's own ordinary agricultural lands.

(iv) When the land applied for is by the side of a stream, it should be taken up on one side of it and the usual margin of 50 yards should be left free.

4. The question has been fully discussed both on the present and previous occasions, and Government note that the heads of the Survey and Revenue Departments agree in recommending the relaxation of the rule under certain conditions. The reduction of the minimum to 5 acres in certain cases will be the means of adding to the resources of the poorer raiyats, and at the same time, Government believe that it is not likely to cause injury to the interests of planters, who can afford to own and cultivate large areas. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the minimum for the grant of lands for coffee cultivation be reduced from 15 to 5 acres with effect from the official year 1907-08, subject to the conditions suggested by the Revenue Commissioner and mentioned in para 3 above.

5. The necessary addition will be made in Appendix H to the Land Revenue Rules of 1901, which prescribes the minima for the sub-division of lands, and the accompanying notification will be published in the Gazette.

6. The question of the reduction of the upset price on coffee lands is under the consideration of Government, and separate orders will be issued on it.

C. S BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning letter No. 517, dated 6th April 1907, from Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, and letter No. 433, dated 7th March 1907, from Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Notification No. R. 214—L. R. 393-06-4, dated 6th July 1907.

The Government having ordered the reduction of the minimum area prescribed for the grant of lands for coffee cultivation in certain cases from 15 to 5 acres, it is hereby directed that the following note be added at the end of Appendix H to the Land Revenue Rules of 1901 (page 44), which prescribes the minima for the sub-division of survey numbers :—

Note.—The minimum area for the sub-division of coffee lands shall be reduced to 5 acres in the following cases and subject to the following conditions :—

1. Where the land concerned is self-contained, *i.e.*, it does not adjoin other lands fit for coffee.
2. Where it adjoins lands fit for coffee, or when the application is for a portion out of a large area ; provided that in such cases the lands be given out from one side of a survey number and in continuation of the existing cultivation without prejudice to the remaining portion of the survey number being made available for future applicants.
3. Where it adjoins the applicant's own ordinary agricultural lands
4. When the land applied for is by the side of a stream, it shall be taken up on one side of it, and the usual margin of 50 yards shall be left free.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

READ—

I. Letter No. 14258, dated the 20th May 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honor to submit herewith for sanction a copy of letter No. C. 352, dated 12th May 1907, together with its enclosure in original, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, requesting sanction to the deputation of a Taluk Sheristadar and an experienced classer and measurer from the Revenue Survey Department for thoroughly overhauling the arrears of the Kolar Taluk and for re-classing lands, under certain tanks, which have been benefited by additional water-supply. The arrangement will not only help to clear arrears, but also bring in additional revenue to Government and thus more than repay the cost of the temporary establishment now asked for.

2. I request that a provision of Rs. 500 may be made for this purpose under " 2 B. Land Revenue, (2) Charges of District Administration (v) Miscellaneous " in the budget estimate for 1907-08.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter No. C. 352, dated 12th May 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. C. 350, dated the 11th instant, urging the necessity for giving me a strong Head-quarter Assistant Commissioner for the Treasury charge, and permitting me to retain Kolar Taluk under my own charge for reasons explained therein, I have the honor to submit herewith, as an illustration of the kind of confusion the village accounts have fallen into, copy of letter No. 619, dated the 22nd April 1907, from Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kolar Sub-Division, and to request that in order to remedy the defects pointed out by him, as also to thoroughly overhaul the arrears of the Kolar Taluk as quickly as possible, in view of minimising the complaints which are both frequent and numerous, early sanction may kindly be accorded for my indenting upon the services of an experienced classer and measurer from the Revenue Survey Department and utilizing one of my capable Taluk Sheristadars to help me in getting up the records, maps, accounts, etc., necessary to such overhauling and settlement of compensation, etc., which have long remained a source of much inconvenience and annoyance to those concerned.

2. Needful acting local arrangements will be made in lieu of such Taluk Sheristadar selected for deputation, and every care will be taken to complete the work and send him back to his taluk as soon as possible.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter No. 619, dated 22nd April 1907, from K. Srinivasa Rao, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Kolar Sub-Division, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

I have the honor to report that in the course of the Jamabandi of the Kolar Taluk, I found that in the case of the marginally noted large serial tanks compensation for lands included in their water-spread has neither been determined nor fully paid up. The necessary corrections in the village map and accounts have not been made.

Name of tank	Restored about
1. Chillapalli Amanikere	1889
2. Holali tank	"
3. Singehalli tank	1890
4. Yedarur tank	"
5. Jannagatta tank	1891
6. Gunnareddipur tank	1893
7. Muduvadi tank	1894
8. Kolar Amanikere	1896
9. Jannapalli tank	1906

2. The rates on wet and garden lands under some of these tanks have not been revised, although these lands have been considerably benefited by the additional supply of water afforded by the improvement of these irrigation works.

3. The contribution to be recovered from raiyats in the case of some of these tanks has not been individually determined nor any systematic steps taken for recovering the amount.

4. In the case of restored minor tanks noted in the margin, the amount due from raiyats towards the cost of earth-work done has not been individually determined. No steps have been taken to recover this amount. The advance made has not also been adjusted.

Name of tank	Cost of earthwork to be recovered	Advance amount to be recovered
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Nernahalli tank	301 0 0	120 0 0
2 Tirumalakoppa ,,	375 10 0	150 0 0
3. Vakkeri Durgi ,,	520 0 0	250 0 0
4. Holerhalli ,,	354 6 0	145 0 0
5. Horalakunte ,,	480 0 0	308 6 0
6. Girnahalli ,,	150 0 0	50 0 0
7. Ekamballi ,,	572 0 0	282 0 0
Total ...	2,752 10 0	1,305 6 0

5. From my experience of the work in this taluk, I am convinced that it is practically impossible to expect the Amildar to get through this work without prejudice to his other duties

6. I would therefore respectfully beg leave to suggest that an officer of the status of a Deputy Amildar or Taluk Sheristadar may be employed to get through this work. An experienced classer and measurer may be placed under him, to re-class the lands benefited by the additional supply of water, to make the necessary corrections in the village maps and to prepare the papers to be sent up to the Survey Department for corrections being made in the Akarband. I expect it will take an energetic officer and a willing staff about six months to complete this work.

II. Letter No. 20, dated the 27th June—2nd July 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. 14258, dated the 20th May 1907, requesting sanction to the deputation of a Taluk Sheristadar and an experienced classer and measurer from the Revenue Survey Department for thoroughly overhauling the arrears of the Kolar Taluk, etc., I have the honor to submit herewith for the orders of Government letter No. 392, dated the 12th June 1907, together with its enclosures in original, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, submitting a proposition statement for a minimum cost of Rs. 660 that the extra establishment would entail on Government, and to recommend that the same may be sanctioned and provision made therefor in the budget estimate for 1907-08 as suggested in my letter quoted above.

No. R. 441-2—L. R. 584-06-3, dated Bangalore, 19th July 1907.

Order thereon.—The state of things disclosed in the letter of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kolar Sub-Division is not creditable to the local Revenue officers who have been in charge of the taluk and the district during the years to which the defects brought to light refer. The Assistant Commissioner deserves credit for bringing the irregularities to the notice of the higher authorities. Government understand that similar instances of neglect and mismanagement are being discovered also in the other taluks of the district. They have no hesitation in sanctioning a sum of Rs. 660, required for this purpose, the amount being met by re-appropriation from sanctioned grants, for the deputation of an intelligent Sheristadar and an experienced classer and measurer for re-classing the lands referred to and for dealing with the other omissions and irregularities that have been brought to light. The result of the deputation of these officials should be reported to Government.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

READ—

I. Correspondence ending with letter No. 3, dated the 14th March 1907, from the Survey Commissioner in Mysore on special duty :—

1. Letter No. 43—16, dated 30th September 1905, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to submit papers as per margin relating to the proposed revision of the assessment of the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District.

1. Printed Settlement Report (seven copies)
2. Illustrative Map (seven copies).
3. Copy of letter No 166, dated 12th August 1905.
4. Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 766 of the 15th September 1905

2. There is evidently no difference of opinion between the Deputy Commissioner and myself as to the general lines and scope of the proposed revision, but he makes two suggestions.

3. First, he proposes to place a small group of fourteen villages to the east of the Siralkoppa-Anavatti road, in the 1st instead of the 2nd group. I acquiesce, as regards seven of these villages nearest the Siralkoppa-Anavatti road, but the remaining seven, forming a distinct compact little group farther north-east and undoubtedly at a little disadvantage, as regards access to any made road, besides being already considerably increased by the revision, I propose to retain as at present in the 2nd group. The transfer of seven villages (Nos. 137, 174, 175, 176, 178, 180 and 193 in the classwar statement) to the 1st group, adds Rs. 325 to the total estimated revenue.

4. The next proposal is to alter the garden maximum rate from Rs. 20 to Rs. 18. Mr. M. S. Narayen Rao's views are entitled to great weight, for he has had long and intimate acquaintance with the tract under report, as District Officer, while, by a strange coincidence, he was the officer who, when employed in the classing branch of my Department, carried out in 1895 an inspection or tree-counting of the very gardens now under report, amounting almost to reclassification. The upshot of that inspection was that the gardens had but little changed during twenty-five years.

5. It must be borne in mind that for twenty-five years the original garden assessment continued to be paid, without any falling off of the area under arecanut, and that the remissions granted in 1896-97, and since continued, cannot with any show of reason be said to have been in any way necessitated by any undue weight of the Survey garden rates and, but for the existence of Sayer, no remissions would ever have been granted. I have always consistently maintained that, Sayer out of the way, the garden rates fixed by the Survey could easily be paid.

6. In the present revision I have gone most carefully into the circumstances, as now recorded, of each garden, endeavouring to the best of my ability to place the capability of each to pay the assessment fixed beyond question, and the result has been that, with the same maximum rate as at original settlement, the average rate now comes out only Rs. 13-2-10 against Rs. 14-7-0 old. The maximum rate of Rs. 20, easily payable by the very best gardens, has enabled me to grant lower rates for inferior and, in some few instances, deteriorated gardens. The adoption of a maximum rate of Rs 18 would not, as Mr. Narayen Rao supposes, produce an all-round reduction but would only oblige me to reduce the assessment on the gardens best able to pay.

7. An average rate of only Rs. 13-2-10 is not high and compares with the same rate for Siddapur, the North Canara Taluk adjoining, Rs. 12-5-0; and with Hangal, the adjoining taluk of the Dharwar District, just rate, Rs. 11-7-9. Now, Hangal is beyond all doubt inferior to Sorab as a garden taluk and Siddapur is by many said to contain in its produce a far greater proportion of "betti" or inferior supari than does Sorab. Opinions are conflicting and I must confess that personally I do not consider Siddapur inferior to Sorab in natural capability to produce supari, but, however this may be, the average rate now proposed very slightly exceeds that of Siddapur. I do not at all doubt that the garden rates I have now proposed are quite within the ability of the lands affected to pay. It was admitted by the Bombay Settlement Officer (see page 24 para 62 Bombay Selections No. CLVI new series) that in Canara special circumstances called for decidedly low garden rates, and I think this admission accentuates the favourable character of my present proposals.

8. The Deputy Commissioner at para 7 furnishes some useful information, but does not give a decided opinion, regarding the Irrigation cess. He shows that of Rs. 3,76,000 levied as Irrigation cess during the last thirty-two years, Rs. 2,42,342 were practically left unspent on legitimate objects. Keeping in view the intention of the terms to be announced

as laid down in Government Proceedings No. R. 8518-27—L. S. 50-04-1, dated 11th March 1905, I am strongly in favour of fixing the rate of the Irrigation cess for the Sorab Taluk at only half an anna on each rupee of wet and garden assessment. This will be greatly appreciated and, as will be surmised from what I have said in my report, is in my opinion only fair. Sorab was one of the earlier settled taluks, before the Irrigation cess was merged in the assessment; had it been settled later, the equivalent would certainly not have been more than half an anna.

9. I have been somewhat late in submitting this Report, expecting some decision on the Sayer question, but I trust that there is still time for my proposals to receive the sanction of Government so as to admit of my announcing the rates in December next.

Report dated August 1905, from Colonel J. P. Grant, Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, to B. K. Venkatavarada Iyengar, Esq., Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. *Introductory.*—The original settlement was introduced into 19 villages of this taluk in 1868-69.

The balance and bulk of the taluk, consisting of 288 villages, was reported on by myself in my letter No. 81 of 1871 and the sanction of Government was accorded in Secretary's letter No. Gl. 363—Rev. 8, dated 19th April of the same year. Full information on all essential points will be found in pages 1 to 32 of the Selections from the Records of the Mysore Government, No. XI.

Present constitution of the taluk.—There are now only 306 villages to be revised, one village, Marur, consisting of only two or three fields, having been absorbed into a village of the same name in the Sagar Taluk.

3. The text of the original settlement is so copious that I shall content myself with discussing, as briefly as is consistent with perspicuity, the points usually dealt with in Revision Settlement Reports.

4. *Boundaries.*—This border taluk has the Dharwar Collectorate on the north, North Canara on the west, the Sagar Taluk of Mysore on the south and the Shikarpur Taluk on the east.

Position.—The Taluk of Sorab occupies an important position in the western slopes of the Upper Tungabhadra Valley. The town of Sorab, the head-quarters, and fairly central, is situated on the right bank of the Dandavati, in 14° 23′, N. Lat., 75° 10′, E. Long., at the junction of roads from Sagar and Siralkoppa, 54 miles north-west of Shimoga.

5. *Physical features.*—The whole country is generally level with the exception of the Chendragutti Magnia, which lies west of the Warada and is hilly, the Chandragutti peak rising to 2,794 feet. Also I may mention a small hill range which runs south from Anvatti, and a small range to the south on the Shikarpur Taluk boundary.

Rivers.—The Warada, a sluggish stream, forms at parts the western boundary of the taluk, cuts off, as I have said, the Chandragutti Magni, at another part a group of villages to the extreme north-west, and at another point leaves the taluk entirely to return to it near Jadde. The minor streams of the taluk unite in the Dandavati which, rising near Sorab, flows north-west into the Warada at a point west of Jadde.

Forests.—The country, where uncultivated, is covered with forest; to the north-east this does not rise beyond the character of scrub; in the Chandragutti Magni, in the west, the forest is larger with more bamboo; but in the centre and south are found those forests which have made for this taluk its name and which, although no doubt natural forest, may be said to be tended.

Kans.—These are the celebrated *kans* of Sorab which nowhere else are so numerous or so fine. Mr. Rice, in giving these kans their place in the general beauty which he claims for the Malnad, says, in language glowing but by no means exaggerated, "The kans of Sorab, with the rich tones of wild cinnamon and the sombre green of the jack intermingled with the truncated leaf of the bagni (Sago) palm and the waving bunches of the pepper vine."

These beautiful woods, which constitute the main feature of the taluk seem to me, although I am no scientist, to be the natural forest clinging to every congenial spot the laterite, which forms the substratum, will permit. The remarkable thing is that the kans are not necessarily in the valleys but on the uplands where the laterite might naturally be expected to be near the surface. I am quite unable to account for the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that while outside the kans the soil is only a very few inches deep, there is soil, inside, suffi-

cient to support the most stately trees. Another peculiarity is the clean sharp edge of these peculiar forests, it being possible in half a dozen steps to pass from absolutely bare ground into dense forest. I may be excused for dwelling so long on these interesting woods, which are interesting to me from many old associations and are perhaps absolutely unique in India. I am glad to hear from the Deputy Commissioner that they have not deteriorated to any appreciable extent, since original settlement. The kans have a revenue significance which I will deal with in its proper place. The most valuable product is the juice of the *bagni* palm, but there are also the wild pepper vine and many minor products.

6. *Soils.*—Laterite, as I have already observed, is the substratum of the whole taluk, and practically regulates the depth of the soil which lies upon, but distinct from it. The bottoms of the valleys, under rice, are deep and the soil fertile, gradually shallowing towards the uplands. Th re are faults of clay and sand, the last chiefly in the Chandragutti Magni. There are superior dark soils to be found on the banks of the Warada, notably near the villages of Tumarikoppa and Mudodikoppa. The soil in the gardens is more or less artificial, a mixture of earth and debris of laterite, excavated to form the necessary level, but this unpromising-looking composition is apparently just what the gardens require.

7. *Climate.*—The climate was regarded at original settlement, and it has not changed, as temperate and never oppressive. The temperature ranges from 40° in the cold mornings of fog, which are common, to 95° in tents in the middle of the day in the hottest months. The thunderstorms commence in April and the regular rains about end of May.

8. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall may be taken at about 56 inches, which accords with the figures given by Mr. Rice on 26 years' returns up to 1895. It is certain but somewhat unequal, being appreciably lighter in the north-eastern villages where, consequently, dry cultivation takes some hold.

9. *Crops and cultivation.*—With the exception of the gardens, the cultivation is almost entirely rice and sugarcane with a fair extent of dry cultivation in the north-eastern villages. The rice grown is the common red rice. The sugar-cane is either "Rastali," the large kind, or "Hulgabbu," the small kind. The former is mostly raised in the southern half, the latter in the northern half, of the taluk. The mode of cultivating both is the same, but the larger kind requires more water, the yield, however, being much larger.

Supari.—Sorab is not considered a garden taluk, but still there are gardens, more or less throughout. Supari gardens are formed in valleys below tanks by cutting into the laterite, levelling and filling the excavation with earth and debris of the laterite to the depth of several feet. These are the best gardens, those formed in the middle of rice fields being inferior. Shelter is the great desideratum and the best gardens are in the deepest valleys.

Cardamoms.—Cardamoms grow amongst the Supari trees in most of the gardens.

Pepper.—The pepper vine is seen in almost all the gardens. The wild pepper vine gives some yield in the kans.

Rice	72·97
Sugarcane	2·11
Garden produce	2·52
Condiments	1·37
Ragi	9·54
Jola	0·59
Gram	7·05
Other cereals	·20
Oil seeds	3·65
Total	100·0

10. *Percentage distribution of crops.*—The percentage distribution of crops is as per margin; and although I do not believe it to be quite correct, it gives a fair idea of the annual cultivation.

So far the points touched upon are not, so to speak, comparative. I now come to those which admit of comparison with the state of things at original settlement.

12. *Past and present survey compared.*—It is remarkable that 27,681 original survey numbers have become only 28,091 new or re-survey numbers. Sub-division was optional and has been sparingly requisitioned.

The area of each description of land according to past and present survey is shown below :—

Description of land	Former survey	Present survey
Arable Dry crop	71,727	69,981
Rice or wet land	51,337	58,740
Garden land	1,633	1,684
Unarable land	140,949	131,391
State Forest newly formed	*Nil*	10,802
Total	271,646	272,598

A difference of 952 acres in 426 square miles is immaterial, and easily accounted for. The new State Forests, which are now separately mapped and demarcated are (1) Chandragutti, 4,524 acres; (2) Bettadkurle, 2,462 acres; (3) Telgaddi, 3,223 acres, and (4) Sidihalli (plantation), 593 acres.

The dry arable area naturally decreases with the increase in wet land and garden land, and by the transfer, when land has been required for public purposes, to the unarable head.

There is nothing very remarkable in what the figures show, but 1,403 acres additional of wet land is satisfactory and it is also very satisfactory to find that garden has more than held its own. Increased cultivation in the Malnad is relatively far more important than in Maidan taluks, where lands lightly come and go. In the Malnad every additional acre means capital sunk.

Re-measurement and re-classification.—A word of explanation is necessary with reference to the extent to which re-measurement and re-classification have been found necessary. The principles followed are embodied in the rules approved by Government in their Proceedings No. R. 168-71—197-3, dated 15th July 1904. Re-measurement has been a little more necessary than in the Maidan taluks in order to measure new gardens or to note abandoned ones, otherwise it has been the same as that followed in all taluks generally. The water-supply in the Malnad varies little and the principle followed has been to re-class, under the rules of November 1896, only when necessary. The original *soil* classification has been adopted and utilized throughout.

14. *Communications.*—Much has been done in improving communication, as a glance at the map, in which new roads since original settlement are coloured red, will show. At the time of original settlement there were but two made roads, one from Sorab to Siralkoppa and one from Sagar *viâ* Ulvi in Sorab, to Siralkoppa, this last moreover being not wholly complete.

Roads.—The new roads since original settlement are—

1. From Sorab to Siddapur in North Canara.
2. From Sorab to Ulvi to connect with Sagar-Siralkoppa road.
3. From Sorab to Banawasi, North Canara.
4. From Siralkoppa, *viâ* Anavatti to Dharwar frontier. Some twelve miles of this road are within Sorab Taluk limits.

Cart-tracks.—Besides the above, important cart-tracks are maintained from District Funds:—

1. From Sorab to Anavatti.
2. From Ulvi to Kyasnur.
3. From Sorab to Chandragutti.

My Assistants report the roads to be in fair order but the cart-tracks unsatisfactory, and for the latter suggest more liberal grants, as they consider these cart-tracks of great importance to the people.

Railway.—The railway is comparatively distant but its effect is far reaching and, considering that the direction of export, at any rate of jaggory, supari and cardamoms, is northwards, some benefit to Sorab cannot but accrue. The nearest Railway Stations are Byadgi and Haveri, both very important trade centres.

On the whole, the taluk under report may be said to have had almost more than its share of Provincial improvements, its gain, in the matter of railways, being of course indirect, but still important.

15. *Markets.*—The local weekly markets are as below:—

	Business done.
1. Sorab	400
2. Udri	200
3. Anavatti	400

There are six other small local markets with business under Rs. 100.

This represents no great trade, and can be accounted for only by personal export or direct dealings with merchants. There are, however, a good many of these markets, and well distributed, so, all are useful in a way in supplying local wants. The outside markets are Siralkoppa, Sagar, Banawasi and Siddapur in North Canara, and Byadgi in the Dharwar Collectorate. Anavatti is probably the most important of the local markets and is resorted to by merchants

from Haveri, Byadgi and other important places in the Dharwar Collectorate. At the original settlement the taluk was not lacking in markets, but the new roads have certainly made all the outside markets, and some local ones, much more accessible.

Fairs.—At Chandragutti 5,000 people collect together for eight days in Chaitra, but I am not aware whether marketing is done.

16. *Exports and imports.*—No accurate returns of exports and imports are obtainable. The chief exports are rice to Banawasi and North Canara generally, jaggory to Byadgi, arecanut to Byadgi, Bellary, Belur and Siralkoppa, cardamoms to Bombay and Madras. The export of cardamoms is said to have decreased owing to Malabar competition and consequent fall in prices. Imports are piece-goods, kamblis, copper vessels, salt, almost all oils, including kerosene, and a variety of minor requirements.

17. *Manufactures.*—The only industry or, more properly, art, worth mentioning, is the carving of Sandalwood by the "Gudigars" of Sorab, Jadde and a few other places in the taluk. This work is deservedly famous and, being well supported, continues to flourish.

18. *Population.*—The first Census of 1871 falls in appropriately with the original settlement, and the figures are of course preferable to those collected during survey and re-survey. The following, then, are Census results :—

1871.	1881.	1891	1901.
65,595	65,409	68,858	70,324 exclusive of population of two inam villages.

The Census of 1901 furnishes some interesting details. Out of a population of 71,493 (which includes the two inam villages omitted by me) no less than 68,114 are illiterate. Again 31,665 are workers and 39,828 non-workers.

There are—

Hindus	65,900
Animists	2,173
Mahomedans	3,196
Jains	131
Christians	93
Total ...	71,493

The total population has risen, from 1871 to 1901, by 5,898.

Chiefly to be noted is the almost imperceptible check given by the great famine which retarded, but apparently did not cause much loss of, population. The population is now 165 per square mile, against 117 at original settlement, and must be regarded as high for a taluk which is partly Malnad and partly Semi-Malnad. The reason of so great a density, to the whole area, is that very nearly half the whole area is arable land, nearly all of which last is occupied. Thus, the population for the whole area being 165 per square mile, the population to the arable area is 344 and to the occupied area 434 per square mile. Deductions, as to prosperity, from mere population, are very deceptive. Thus the Sagar Taluk, with a population of only 71 to the square mile for the whole area, has no less than 532 to the square mile of occupied area. The reason for the difference between Sorab and Sagar, in density per square mile of occupied area, is that in Sorab there are 51,453 acres of dry crop land occupied while in Sagar there were only 9,024 acres of dry crop land occupied at original settlement.

If the conditions of any two taluks were the same, that is, if each was almost purely rice and garden, a comparison would be instructive. For instance, the Sagar Taluk and the Sirsi (old) Taluk of North Canara are much the same in this respect; the population per square mile to occupied area in Sagar is 532, in Sirsi 657; the comparison is really interesting and significant, but, even here, it has to be considered that Sirsi has twice as much dry cultivation as Sagar, which brings the condition of the two taluks, as judged from population, more on a par but in favor of Sirsi. These remarks may seem superfluous but false deductions from mere population, regardless of other circumstances, have, in my experience, been very common and productive of unsound opinions.

Of the taluk under report I can only say that I regard it as having quite a fair and well-distributed population able to stand comparison with any of the taluks adjoining it, whether in Mysore or North Canara. It has many of the advantages of the Malnad and is yet easily accessible.

19. *Agricultural resources.*—I now come to a comparison of past and present agricultural resources so far as information is available. The following statement is not so complete as it would be if the re-survey had been on the full lines followed in Bombay, but I think it may be regarded as fairly reliable.

Items		At original settlement	As per re-survey	Increase or decrease	Remarks
Houses	Tiled	1,497	2,337	+840	
	Mud	38	6	—32	
	Thatched	10,985	11,730	+745	
Horned cattle		60,482	70,230	+9,748	The sixth issue of Agricultural Statistics 1898-99 to 1902-03 show horned cattle 82,656, carts 4,468, ploughs 4,224.
Carts		2,322	4,651	+2,329	
Ploughs		9,302	12,838	+3,536	
Wells		No data	1,094	...	

Agricultural statistics fairly bear out the re-survey returns, excepting in the one item of ploughs. The re-survey figures, I feel sure, are the more correct, as regards this item. Tiled houses are evidently becoming more common, those of mud almost disappearing.

Carts.—The increase of carts, borne out by Agricultural Statistics, is a very good sign. Most of these are the large kind called "Hale bandi," each costing from Rs. 100 to 200. In his notes on the Chandragutti Magni (page 28 of selections) Captain Consmaker observed: "For agricultural purposes each village has one or two 'Hale bandies' but with six or eight big buffaloes a Hale bandi can pass over roads that would break an ordinary cart to pieces." Now that roads are so numerous, we may feel sure that most of the 2,329 carts stated to have been added to the taluk resources are the ordinary trading carts.

Wells.—The 1,094 wells now shown are for drinking purposes and in aid of the gardens. Scarcely any purely well irrigation is to be found.

Cattle.—As regards cattle, the breed in the taluk is inferior but buffaloes are imported from the neighbouring Dharwar Collectorate for agricultural and dairy purposes. On the whole I think there is proof that the taluk has not stood still, although results may not be very exceptional.

20. *Sales and mortgages.*—I have had recorded and examined, some 835 sales and 947 mortgages and other transactions, extending over 33 years, the aggregate amount of prices and loans, respectively, being not far short of two lakhs in each case. The land realized, on the average, 11 times the assessment, and the loans obtained on mortgage, 9 times the assessment.

The above results indicate a low market value for land, and the reason is to be found in the construction of the agricultural community and the peculiar relations of the various classes. Havika or Haiga Brahmins own nearly all the gardens and a large proportion of the wet lands. They themselves work in their gardens, but, being unable to plough, lease out the wet lands to certain recognized tenants or get them worked by their, the Haigas', dependents. The last thing the garden owners, whom for simplicity I shall call Wargdars, wish to see, is the land passing into the hands of strangers much less into those of their usual tenants or dependents whose elevation to the status of "Registered Occupants" would lose their services to the Wargdars and force the latter to employ even more from below ghat labour than they now do. So jealous are the Wargdars of any one else coming in as land-lords that they will retain and pay assessment for land they do not really require rather than relinquish it.

As regards loans the Wargdar can raise them without mortgaging his land, nor do the Sahukars seem anxious to seek that form of security. A Wargdar can readily obtain advances at such low rates of interest as 12 and even 9 per cent. The functions of Sahukar and merchant, under the Sulgedar system, are often merged, and this apparently generous rate of interest is only the prelude to the lender getting the produce, of the gardens especially, at his own price.

When land begins to come freely into the market and mortgages become common, we shall know that the old state of things is passing away. Even now there are signs, the average realizations from sales and mortgages during the first decade of the 33 years having been only 8½ and 7 times the assessment, respectively, while for the last 3 years those figures have become 13½ and 11 times the assessment.

21. *Subletting.*—Wet lands are sublet in the manner and for reasons just described.

Gardens are not uncommonly leased out on "Geni" or "Gutta," but fare badly in the hands of the lessee, who has no lasting interest in them. Mr. Madhava Rao's interesting Report and Notes in 1891 throw much light on this subject. I gather that gardens can readily be leased and the "Geni" rates per acre range from 12 to 16 maunds of supari, which, by stipulation, must be of good quality, and which would thus represent from three to four times the assessment. In the Sorab Taluk the "Geni" rate is, so far as I can ascertain, about half the produce, at any rate if the garden is a good one, the "Genidar" keeping somewhat less, if the garden is not so good. The "Genidar" is saddled with the payment of small perquisites to the landlord in the shape of plantain leaves, pepper and cardamoms on special occasions such as feast days. The actual grower of arecanut, whoever he may be, is also, I imagine, much troubled by the importunities of beggars, as is the case in North Canara. From the subletting point of view, I think that gardens may be considered very valuable property, despite these minor drawbacks.

22. *Wages.*—Coolies, from below ghats, are calculated by Mr. Madhava Rao to receive about 4 annas 5 pies per diem, made up of the recognized wage, 1 lb. of clean rice and condiments. Local coolies get from 2 to 3 annas daily with one meal in addition. In most parts of Sorab "below the ghat" coolies can be obtained and a few have even settled.

23. *Prices.*—The staple products are rice, ragi and arecanut. Cardamoms and pepper vary so much and from such abnormal influences that we had better confine ourselves to the staple products.

From information furnished me by the Revenue authorities I have compiled the following periodical prices:—

Period	Rice, seers per rupee.	Ragi, seers per rupee.	Arecanut per Hiri Maund.	Remarks
			Rs. a. p.	
1875-79	11	19	5 4 0	Famine period.
1880-84	17	33	2 12 0	
1885-89	14	35	3 12 0	
1890-94	13	23	4 6 0	
1895-99	12	24	5 10 0	
1900-01	11	17	4 8 0	

Setting aside the famine period, the rise in price of ragi and arecanut has been great, that of rice less so but still appreciable.

The Director of Statistics in the Gazette of 6th March 1902, taking the prices of 1886 at 100, gives for the Shimoga District.—

	In 1886	In 1901
Rice	100	177
Ragi	100	225

Making every allowance for the Director's figures being for the whole district, it is not unreasonable to assume that prices in the taluk under report have risen from 40 to 50 per cent.

24. *Revenue history.*—The Revenue history of this taluk, so far as figures can show it, is told in Appendix A, but unfortunately those figures from 1871 to 1878 are unreliable, the Amildar stating that the village accounts are not forthcoming. I do not view the grand total in column 17 of the Appendix as wrong, but the details are quite unreliable, the area, for instance, as well as the assessment of Kans, which does not appear in the Akarbands, being returned under occupied land. The figures which appear for the years in question are taken from returns in my office which were long ago given me incorrectly, and which I had no means of checking. Certain columns, such as 8 and 9 which show the area and assessment of unoccupied assessed waste and which were taken from independent village forms are presumably correct. The figures from 1878-79 onwards have been compiled by the present Revenue authorities, under instructions from me, and may be accepted as fairly correct.

25. With the above explanation, I give the following excerpt from Appendix A, leaving out the doubtful period.

Period	Government occupied land			Government unoccupied assessed land		Remarks
	Average assessment	Average remission	Average realized	Acres	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 years, 1873-83	1,75,098	.. ..	1,75,098	29,118	31,041	
5 years, 1883-88	1,81,057	.....	1,81,057	27,042	26,320	
5 years, 1888-93	1,87,663	... ..	1,87,663	23,568	19,601	
5 years, 1893-98	1,92,370	3,988	1,88,382	20,329	15,106	The remissions on gardens granted in 1897, in round numbers Rs. 10,000, first took effect in 1896-97 and have continued since.
5 years, 1898 03	1,94,206	10,039	1,84,167	18,537	12,792	
1 year, in abstract, 1902 03 ..	1,94,372	10,029	1,84,343	17,950	12,282	

We have in the above figures progress, slow, but still progress. About 11,500 acres of the unoccupied assessed land have been taken up and, as I have shown elsewhere, some 1,400 acres of dry have been converted into wet.

Remissions.—Of course, the prominent feature in this taluk history is the remission of Rs. 10,000, in the garden assessment, which took effect in 1896-97 and has been in force ever since. It is needless to go into the long history of this remission; it will suffice to say that Government, advised by every well-wisher of the Malnad, determined to grant remissions so as to relieve the garden owners from the double tax of land *and* Sayer, and I was directed to revise the garden assessment in certain localities on certain fixed lines calculated to give relief. This I did, and the result was the annual remission, pending the ordinary revisions, of about Rs. 87,000, of which, in round numbers, Rs. 10,000, fell to the taluk now under report. Government entertained no fear of the gardens being thrown up. I had assured Government as early as 1871 that the gardens would pay both land tax *and* Sayer but that no improvement in the circumstances and condition of the owners could be expected. The sacrifice of revenue by the Government was a generous and at the same time a far-seeing one. It is to be deplored that the relief could not have come out of the Sayer, but Government considered it impracticable and the relief, having to be given in some shape, the course I have described was adopted. It has caused great inconvenience and most unjustly discredited the survey rates, which could easily have been paid had there been no Sayer.

26. It is satisfactory, however, to see how well able Government was to afford the sacrifice, for the realizations of 1902-03, in spite of such a large annual remission as Rs. 10,000, are now very little behind the average of the 1888-93 period. Of course, but for this remission, the 1902-03 realizations would have been Rs. 1,94,372 instead of Rs. 184,343, but then no relief would have been given. Nothing could so forcibly illustrate the arguments I have so often used in favor of the entire abolition of Sayer as the circumstance of this taluk. Here we have an amount equal to half the Sayer remitted since 1896-97, and yet, in 1902-03, the realizations fall little below the average, while the effect of the revision, as I shall presently show, will place the taluk in such a position, as a revenue contributor, that the sacrifice of the whole Sayer, which may be taken at Rs. 20,000, will still leave it a better contributor than ever it was, and remissions will be at an end, thus—

	Rs.
Full land assessment including remissions of 1902-03 ...	... 1,94,372
Halat or Sayer do do ...	... 20,000
	2,14,372
Total assessment of occupied land by revision ...	... 2,21,590
Balance in favor of Government	... 7,218

Whether the revised rates are fair and just I shall presently show; if they are, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that they are, we have the strongest proof that Government can afford to part with an unjust and iniquitous tax pressing on one particular class of cultivation; it is, in short, a triumph of the legitimate over the illegitimate. It may be asked why, if the taluk can now pay Rs. 2,21,590, under my proposals, there was anything hard in taking from it Rs. 2,14,372 which included the Halat. The answer is that it is a very

different thing to distribute a 20 percentage increase carefully over every single acre to imposing an additional Rs. 20,000 on gardens alone. We may rest assured that when a just and necessary sacrifice of unjust revenue is made, there will be legitimate compensation forthcoming.

The gardens will now have to pay at rates a little lower than those fixed at original settlement and can easily do so if Sayer be abolished.

27. *Conclusions.*—I have now dealt with all those points which can help to determine the lines upon which the revised settlement should be fixed, cultivation has extended, population and resources have increased, communications have been greatly added to and prices have risen.

28. *Grouping and rates.*—I now come to grouping and rates. The 19 villages settled, admittedly as an experiment, in 1868, must now take the proper position in the grouping which their circumstances demand. The rates were a shade lower, relatively, than those fixed for the taluk generally, later on in 1871. If these 19 villages are now dealt with on their merits, there can be no ground for complaint as they have been paying less all these years than neighbouring villages.

29. I propose, then, to divide the whole 306 villages under report into the following groups :—

Group I.—48 villages, either within easy reach of Siralkoppa, or on, or near, the high road, through Anavatti, from Siralkoppa to the Dharwar frontier, or just round Sorab town. Climate in the eastern villages favourable to both wet and dry cultivation. The maximum rice or wet rate will be Rs. 6-12-0 and the maximum dry rate Rs. 1-4-0.

Note.—The old maximum wet and dry rates were : for 22 villages Rs. 6 and Rs. 1-2 0; for 16 villages Rs. 6 and Re. 1 and Re. 0-12-0; for 10 villages Rs 5 8 -0 and Rs. 5 wet, and Re. 1 and Re. 0 12 0 dry. These last 10 villages are out of those alluded to in para 23.

Group II.—197 villages, the bulk of the taluk, all on, or near, made roads, or otherwise favorably situated. This group lies between Groups I and III. Dry cultivation becomes of less importance westward. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 6-8-0 and the maximum dry rate Re. 1.

Note.—The old maximum wet and dry rates were : for four villages Rs. 6 4-0 and Rs. 1-2 0; 47 villages Rs. 6 and Re 1; 136 villages Rs. 6 and Re. 0-12 0; six villages Rs. 5-8 0 and Re 1 and Re. 0-12-0 and four villages Rs. 5 and Re. 0-12-0; of the 19 villages alluded to in para 28 there are 9 in this group.

Group III.—61 villages to the extreme west, chiefly the Chandragutti Magni, somewhat less populous than Groups I and II, and not so well opened out by roads or so near markets. The climate is less suited to dry cultivation. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 6 and the maximum dry rate Re. 0-12-0.

Note.—The old maximum wet and dry rates were, in five villages Rs. 6 and Re. 0 12-0, the same as now proposed 56 villages Rs. 5 8-0 and Re. 0-12-0, the dry rate being the same as now proposed

30. The original grouping has not been seriously disturbed and, where it has, it has been due chiefly to the peculiar circumstances of the 19 villages noted in para 28 and, in a few cases, to very increased advantages conferred by the new Siralkoppa-Anavatti road.

31. *Garden maximum.*—The original garden maximum rate was Rs. 20 and I propose to keep it the same.

32. The effect of my proposed rates will be best understood if put in the following form :—

Description	By former settlement			By present settlement			Remarks
	Area	Assessment	Average rate	Area	Assessment	Average rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dry	52,621	17,117	0 5 3	51,453	20,768	0 6 5	
Wet	48,598	1,55,691	3 3 3	51,072	1,80,433	3 8 6	
Garden	1,470	11,196	14 7 0	1,547	20,389	13 2 10	
	Remission.	10,029					
Miscellaneous	132	306	...	.....	.....	.....	Separate water rate.
Total ...	102,821	1,94,372	1 14 3	104.072	2,21,590	2 2 1	

33. *Remissions included for calculating average rates.*—In working out the average rate, under the original settlement, for gardens, I have included remissions, otherwise the weight of the old assessment up to 1897 would not be correctly indicated. In, and since, 1897, the average garden rate actually paid has been Rs. 7-9-11.

The average rate per acre for the whole taluk, all descriptions included, has been raised from Rs. 1-14-3 to Rs. 2-2-1 or just 3 annas and 10 pies per acre.

Taking the various descriptions in detail, the average rate of dry land has gone up just 1 anna 2 pies per acre; of wet land 5 annas 3 pies per acre while that of garden has come down by Rs. 1-4-2.

34. *Effect of proposed settlement by groups.*—Appendix B shows the effect of the proposed settlement village by village. The subjoined statement shows how each group is affected.

Group or class	Number of villages	By former survey		By revision survey				Total		Increase or decrease per cent.
		Government occupied land		Government occupied land		Government assessed waste				
		Acres	Revenue collections	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
I	48	24,549	48,658	25,254	60,894	2,050	1,855	27,304	62,749	+25
II	197	61,516	1,06,230	62,823	1,26,037	10,346	8,476	72,669	1,34,513	+19
III	61	16,624	29,149	16,495	34,659	5,727	3,346	22,222	38,005	+19
..	Mis. C.		306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	306	102,689	1,84,343	104,072	2,21,590	18,123	13,667	122,195	2,35,267	+20

Percentage increase including remissions.—If we include the Rs. 10,029 remissions, as is only fair, considering that they were undoubtedly granted owing to the existence of Sayer, and their continuance depends upon the continuance of Sayer, the increase on the old assessment will be only 14 per cent instead of 20 as shown above.

The reason why the percentage increase is relatively higher in Group I, is, that in that group the wet area has increased 8 per cent, while in Groups II and III the increase has been only 4 and under 2 per cent respectively. In Groups I and III the garden area has slightly increased and in Group II it has slightly decreased. These details I take from elsewhere, but in the statement itself, above given, it will be seen that the whole area increase is slightly greater in Group I. On the whole the enhancement is distributed very equally on the three groups

35. *Total increase.*—To understand clearly what the effect of the proposed settlement is. we must discard these unfortunate remissions of 1897, which have run through this Report disturbing all deductions and necessitating explanation at every turn. Paying no attention, then, to remissions, the assessment of the occupied lands has been raised by Rs. 27,218 or about 14 per cent.

The dry assessment is raised about 20 per cent by adding 1 anna and 2 pies to the assessment of each acre and the wet assessment is raised 15 per cent by adding 5 annas and 10 pies to the assessment of each acre. The garden assessment is reduced about 4 per cent by taking Rs. 1-4-2 off the assessment of each acre.

Now the taluk under report is essentially a rice country, and if the enhancement by revision has been too great it is the wet land owners who will feel it, let us then consider facts as affecting wet assessment. We are adding Rs. 24,739 to the total wet assessment, but of this the assessment of 2,474 acres in excess of the old area, and which, even had there been no re-settlement, would, according to the recognized custom of the Malnad, have had to pay wet assessment, amounts roughly to Rs. 8,500. We are therefore really adding Rs. 16,239 to the wet assessment recorded at original settlement; is this fair? In my opinion it is absolutely fair and even moderate. "Sugarcane is grown everywhere in Sorab" (*see* para 6, page 18 of Selections). "Rice cultivation is universal and the crop good and certain" (*see* same para). These were the conclusions arrived at by Major J. W. M. Anderson, at time of classification, an officer peculiarly observant. What the exact proportion of sugarcane cultivation is I cannot say, but there is a good deal of such cultivation and it is very remunerative. I find a crop experiment of sugarcane in the Sirsi Taluk, adjoining the taluk under report, which showed the value of the produce of an acre of sugarcane as Rs. 545-4-10 (*see* page 18, Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. ccccvi, New Series). I have myself personally made a good many crop experiments in the wet lands of Sorab with

results favorable to the leniency of the wet assessment in every case. These experiments were made subsequent to the introduction of the original settlement. Coupled with the undoubtedly certain climate and crops of this taluk, the progress which I have shown in this Report under all heads, population, communications, agricultural resources and rise in prices, points to the revised assessment of the wet lands being perfectly fair and even moderate. The revised dry rates are so intrinsically low that no raiyat will think of questioning them. The garden assessment I do not expect to see entirely unquestioned but I have at any rate reduced the original rates, and, I believe the new rates, with Sayer abolished, to be such as the garden owners can easily pay.

36. I have been perhaps somewhat prolix, but this is the first of our Malnad revision settlements, and as I have held it up in illustration of the unsettled Sayer question, on which it bears with extraordinary significance, I am naturally anxious to show that all points have been carefully considered and that the rates, considering changed circumstances, are decidedly favorable to the raiyats.

37. *Other sources of revenue—Kans.*—There are, quite apart from the ordinary cultivated lands, 16,622 acres of occupied kans paying assessment of Rs. 2,020. This assessment is not admitted into the Akarbands. An immense amount of correspondence has taken place about these kans, some of it very interesting, but it will suffice to state here that the occupied kans were continued, under clearly defined conditions, to the occupants, who are chiefly Halapaiks, on almost nominal rates. The object was, of course, to recognize their undoubted prescriptive right to occupy, and there was at the same time a recognition of the wisdom of trusting to the self-interest of these kan-holders to do more towards the preservation of these beautiful woods than any elaborate attempt at conservancy. Such at least were my own views, urged upon Government, and the kans were accordingly let out as described and the assessment collected on separate kan statements. I have ascertained from the Deputy Commissioner that the kans have not at all seriously deteriorated and I recommend the present rates being continued without any increase or alteration, and that they be sanctioned for the same period as the ordinary rates now proposed.

The orders of Government No. 338—Rev. 13, dated 15th April 1879, sanctioning the kan rates for the Sagar Taluk and promulgating the subjoined Notification, were declared in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 906-8—R. 173, dated 19th May 1880, applicable to the kans in all the Malnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. The Notification in question may with advantage be quoted here :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

15th April 1879.

"*Tenure of Kans.*—The occupant of a kan has the right to tap toddy trees, subject to the Abkari Rules, and to cultivate pepper, also to collect gum and honey and all jungle produce; he may further collect leaves (Soppu) for manure for use in the kan itself and cut underwood to the extent absolutely necessary for securing the growth of the pepper vine.

2. But the kan-holder has no right to fell any timber whatever, nor any right whatever over the reserved trees growing in the kan. If the kan-holder cuts or injures the timber in any way or lops a reserved tree, for Soppu, the terms of the tenure of the kan shall be resumed, the offender being further liable to punishment for breach of the Forest Rules.

3. The kan-holder has no right to plant coffee in the kan and infringement of the conditions of the kan tenure by planting coffee will render the kan liable to be resumed."

---

38. The above orders and Notification, which were adopted after the most careful threshing out of all parts of the question, now regulate the kan tenure and, if carefully observed and enforced, there is no danger, but on the contrary great advantage, in leaving the kans in the holding of the owners.

In 1899 a question was raised by the Conservator of Forests of demarcating all kans both occupied and Banjar and notifying them as State Forests, the existing rights in occupied kans to be recognized. His letter No. 1074—55 of the 23rd August 1897, was sent to me for opinion with Government Proceedings No. 9260-3—H. F. 30-98, dated 15th June 1899. I replied in my letter No. 878 of the 1st July 1899, and my letter and the whole correspondence is before Government, at any rate I have seen no orders issued. I strongly demur to the kans either occupied or Banjar being declared State Forests and my reasons were given in my letter above quoted. I would suggest, rather, that I may be permitted, when introducing the rates in Sorab, to give out some of the Banjar kans, after due enquiry.

39. *Cesses.*—The ordinary Local Fund Cess of one anna and the Irrigation Cess of one anna on each rupee of assessment of wet and garden lands, are both being levied; being fixed proportion, they require no estimate.

It is a question whether the full anna of Irrigation Cess should be levied. In Form B for announcing the terms of the revision settlement, prescribed in Government Proceedings No. R. 8518-27—L. S. 50-04-1, dated 11th March 1905, such contingency is provided for in the foot-note. The Deputy Commissioner's account of how the Irrigation Fund is used, and his opinion, will be useful. The Irrigation Cess has yielded, in round numbers, about Rs. 11,000 annually.

I am quite aware that it would be unwise to part with funds which have been regularly levied and to the payment of which the raiyats have become accustomed, if it can be shown that those funds have been, and can be used in the real interests of the contributors, but it is even still more important to be fair and just. As a matter of fact, objects for the expenditure of the irrigation fund, in the shape of tanks and artificial works of irrigation, are somewhat wanting. It is not that there are no tanks, for there are a good many, but that they are scarcely at all the care of Government. Tanks are useful to the gardens below them, to sugarcane they are essential, and as regards rice cultivation, they render the crop more certain but are not indispensable. Excepting in the case of a very few tanks, larger than the common, I do not imagine that the original construction was directed by Government or that much attention is now given to them. On looking up the Administration Reports of the Public Works Department, I find that since 1886-87 such tanks as Chillur, Mudidodikop, Urganhalli and Hunasvalli have been restored at a cost of over Rs. 23,491. I must trust to the Deputy Commissioner to throw more light on this subject. All I wish to point out is that in my opinion the taluk under report does not stand on the same footing as regards the object of the Irrigation Cess as do Maidan taluks; when this report reaches Government, the Deputy Commissioner's opinion will be recorded and submitted.

40. *Limitation of increase.*—There are only two instances in which the increase by revision exceeds 66 per cent. Mugar, No. 36 of Group I, raised 135 per cent, had 12 acres of dry land assessed at Rs. 6 and 22 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 74. It has now only 4 acres of dry land (8 acres having been converted into wet) assessed at Rs. 2, and 49 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 186. The increase is therefore in area not in assessment.

Konankatti, No. 57 of Group III, raised 67 per cent, has wet land in excess of what it had at original settlement and the garden assessment on which the percentage increase is calculated is the original garden assessment *less* remissions.

I may observe that this remark regarding Konankatti in the matter of gardens applies to the whole taluk and the percentage increase shown against each village would have been proportionately less had the original garden assessment been shown instead of the actual collections, after remission.

As a matter of fact, with such a small raising of the old maximum rates as I have proposed, any enhancement of the revenue proper of any village, beyond the prescribed limits, is an impossibility.

41. I have shown very material progress made in this taluk, and I have proposed rates which are certainly appreciable but not in any way unfair. The taluk is just on the edge of the true Malnad zone, and it has, while enjoying almost as good a climate, other advantages which are absent in the true Malnad, such as a smaller proportion of inaccessible hill and jungle and consequently a closer packed population and better communications. What the Bombay Settlement Officers thought of advantages of this kind is evidenced by the fact that while in all the taluks to the west of Sorab their maximum wet rate was even lower than what I have now proposed for the western villages of Sorab, the same rate for the Hangal Taluk, which lies immediately north of Sorab, was as high at revision in 1877 as Rs. 7, higher than the highest rate now proposed by me.

42. I have always regarded the raiyats of the Sorab Taluk as being in fairly good circumtances; they have debts like almost every agricultural community in India but they present prosperous appearance, live in good houses and, according to raiyats' standard, live well. am not alone in thinking that conditions will change greatly in the Malnad before a very ew years. In reporting on Sirsi, the North Canara Taluk adjoining, in 1900, the Settlement Officer reflected seriously on the present expenditure of the people as compared to their former tate of living; they, the garden owners chiefly, clothed themselves better, lived more ostentaiously, used more hired labour, were careless in money matters and had become litigious. Ie remarks, "Any extra assessment put on their land would be a very small amount of the noney they throw away on frivolous pretexts in law suits." I do not say that our Sorab aiyats have reached this stage but I learn that in the Sagar Taluk a change in the mode of ving is showing itself, and it stands to reason that as these secluded districts admit the outer

world, changes must occur, favourable probably to the value of land and the Government revenue but doubtfully so to the people themselves, from a moral point of view.

43. *Unoccupied assessed land still available.*—There are 18,123 acres of unoccupied arable land assessed at Rs. 13,677 still available for cultivation but, as the assessment shows, it is of the very poorest kind. Any extension of cultivation will be in the lands now classed as unarable in which new rice lands will be formed, and can be measured off and assessed.

44. It only remains for me to solicit the sanction of Government to the rates now proposed.

45. A map on the scale of 2 miles to the inch accompanies to illustrate my proposals, while the Appendices are the usual Revenue Statement showing the Revenue history and the usual Classwar statement showing full details for each village.

46. I am anxious to announce the rates in the cold weather in December to take effect in 1906-07 and I shall feel greatly obliged if Government can see their way to passing early orders on these proposals.

Appendix A.

Revenue statement for the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District.

Years	Occupied land paying assessment						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land			Realization from kharab or unassessed lands such as amarni, etc.	Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially Inam			Total Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam			Remarks
	Total occupied acres	Full standard assessment	Miscellaneous revenue	Total	Remissions	Balance for collection. Rupees	Acres	Full assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing		Acres	Full standard assessment	Collections, i.e., Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 12 acres	Total of columns 5, 9 and 13 assessment	Collections, total of columns 7, 10, 11 and 14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Data not available.
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1871-72 ...	1,38,131	2,05,542	...	2,05,542	...	2,05,542	22,656	19,791	1,598	245	8,097	17,486	5,264	1,68,884	2,42,819	2,12,559	These figures are taken from the Annual Returns which were long ago furnished incorrectly by the then Taluk authorities and which the Survey Commissioner's Office had no means of checking. These are unreliable, the present Amildar stating that the village accounts are not forthcoming.
1872-73 ...	1,34,276	2,02,427	...	2,02,427	8,825	1,93,602	26,512	23,121	2,263	518	8,103	17,510	5,288	1,68,891	2,43,058	2,01,677	
1873-74 ...	1,35,171	1,93,133	...	1,93,133	...	1,93,133	25,353	20,378	1,669	5,092	8,079	17,380	5,284	1,68,803	2,30,891	2,05,128	
1874-75 ...	1,34,943	2,01,201	...	2,01,201	...	2,01,201	25,794	20,612	1,606	4,748	7,961	16,395	5,160	1,68,698	2,38,208	2,12,715	
1875-76 ...	1,35,431	2,01,883	...	2,01,883	...	2,01,883	25,962	20,213	1,588	4,581	7,319	16,911	5,863	1,68,742	2,39,007	2,13,015	
1876-77 ...	1,34,119	2,00,589	...	2,00,589	...	2,00,589	26,994	21,716	1,606	5,076	9,171	17,965	5,756	1,70,284	2,40,270	2,13,027	
1877-78 ...	1,02,963	1,99,524	...	1,99,524	...	1,99,524	25,058	22,919	1,773	4,763	9,329	17,587	5.745	1,37,350	2,10,030	2,11,895	
1878-79 ...	92,974	1,76,591	36	1,76,627	...	1,76,627	26,903	26,884	2,142	3,356	10,063	23,444	20,975	1,29,940	2,26,955	2,02,200	
1879-80 ...	92,769	1,75,945	...	1,75,945	...	1,75,945	29,126	31,501	1,947	4,382	8,024	19,734	17,560	1,30,210	2,27,188	1,99,834	
1880-81 ...	91,517	1,75,004	94	1,75,098	...	1,75,098	29,662	31,112	2,775	4,871	9,028	23,865	19,166	1,30,207	2,30,075	2,01,910	
1881-82 ...	90,999	1,74,434	114	1,74,548	...	1,74,548	29,951	31,538	2,815	4,517	9,288	22,977	19,385	1,30,188	2,29,063	2,01,295	
1882-83 ...	90,216	1,73,157	119	1,73,276	...	1,73,276	31,151	34,170	2,709	5,206	9,259	21,967	17,903	1,30,626	2,29,413	1,99,151	
1883-84 ...	91,816	1,76,387	195	1,76,582	...	1,76,582	29,403	30,253	3,286	4,234	8,958	22,265	18,422	1,30,187	2,29,160	2,02,524	
1884-85 ...	93,802	1,79,971	275	1,80,246	...	1,80,246	27,442	26,762	3,251	4,573	9,024	22,467	19,205	1,30,268	2,29,475	2,07,275	
1885-86 ...	95,421	1,81,756	298	1,82,054	..	1,82,054	25,982	25,736	1,903	5,180	9,213	21.289	18,836	1,30,615	2,29,079	2,07,973	
1886-87 ...	94,783	1,81,752	417	1,82,169	...	1,82,169	26,459	24,985	3,253	4,128	10,018	23,279	19,685	1,31,260	2,30,433	2,09,235	

Appendix A—*concld.*

Revenue statement for the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District.

Years	Occupied land paying assessment						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land			Realization from kharab or unassessed lands such as amaral, etc.	Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially Inam			Total Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam		
	Total occupied acres	Full standard assessment	Miscellaneous revenue	Total	Remissions	Balance for collection, Rupees	Acres	Full assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing		Acres	Full standard assessment	Collections, i.e., Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 12 acres	Total of columns 5, 9 and 13 assessment	Collections total of columns 7, 10, 11 and 14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1887–88 ...	96,147	1,83,720	514	1,84,234	...	1,84,234	25,926	23,866	3,210	3,564	9,267	21,756	18,831	1,31,270	2,29,856	2,09,639
1888–89 ...	96,396	1,85,207	602	1,85,809	...	1,85,809	24,827	21,483	3,283	3,784	10,001	23,272	18,586	1,31,214	2,30,564	2,11,462
1889–90 ...	96,710	1,85,876	635	1,86,511	...	1,86,511	24,465	20,223	3,238	3,383	10,001	23,272	18,586	1,31,206	2,30,006	2,11,716
1890–91 ...	97,233	1,87,251	691	1,87,942	...	1,87,942	23,356	19,128	3,268	4,175	10,015	23,291	18,586	1,31,204	2,30,661	2,13,977
1891–92 ...	98,094	1,87,888	353	1,88,241	...	1,88,241	23,102	19,189	3,155	3,518	10,007	23,279	18,586	1,31,203	2,30,709	2,13,500
1892–93 ...	99,111	1,89,450	366	1,89,816	...	1,89,816	22,092	17,624	3,053	3,519	10,006	23,277	18,587	1,31,209	2,30,777	2,14,975
1893–94 ...	99,570	1,90,245	380	1,90,625	...	1,90,625	21,668	17,027	3,165	3,385	10,005	23,288	18,588	1,31,243	2,30,940	2,15,703
1894–95 ...	1,00,193	1,91,550	404	1,91,954	...	1,91,954	20,735	15,643	3,116	3,804	10,005	23,288	18,588	1,31,233	2,30,885	2,17,462
1895–96 ...	1,00,881	1,92,096	441	192,537	..	1,92,537	20,264	14,876	2,282	3,141	9,996	23,265	18,577	1,31,141	2,30,688	2,16,837
1896–97 ...	1,01,119	1,92,085	457	1,92,542	9,927	1,82,615	19,577	14,737	5,839	3,377	9,956	23,179	18,564	1,30,952	2,30,458	2,07,394
1897–98 ...	1,01,904	1,93,828	364	1,94,192	10,014	1,84,178	19,105	13,240	2,708	3,404	9,942	23,165	18,239	1,30,951	2,30,597	2,08,619
1898–99 ...	1,02,152	1,94,196	218	1,94,414	10,058	1,84,356	18,849	12,876	2,795	3,306	9,937	23 155	18,377	1,30,928	2,30,445	2,08,834
1899–00 ...	1,02,060	1,93,969	225	1,94,094	10,048	1,84,046	18,799	12,963	2,805	2,727	9,926	23,125	18,361	1,30,785	2,30,182	2,07,939
1900–01 ...	1,01,847	1,93,336	234	1,93,570	10,031	1,8 3,539	18,992	13,425	2,807	3,041	9,921	23,123	18,140	1,30,763	2,30,148	2,07,527
1901–02 ...	1,02,679	1,94,370	210	1,94,580	10,029	1,84,551	18,106	12,281	2,785	3,370	9,940	23,189	18,140	1,30,725	2,30,152	2,08,846
1902–03 ...	1,02,689	1,94,066	306	1,94,372	10,029	1,84,343	17,950	12,282	2,933	3,319	10,125	23,538	18,124	1,30,764	2,30,192	2,08,119

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement,

Former Taluks / Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
							Government occupied land							
							Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
			Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab	Sorab	1	Chik Sekuna ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	276	325	71	29	141	548	...	...	212	57
		2	Sorab ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	7	82	7	2	...	...	...	...	7	
		3	Tirmalapur ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	69	24	21	7	36	112	5	19	62	13
		4	Hale-Sorab ...	...	...	1,073	2,109	401	142	365	1,401	4	24	773	1,566
		5	Kelagnur ...	...	...	536	668	293	129	179	684	2	12	474	82
		6	Bilavani ...	...	...	537	256	236	99	263	1,116	1	3	500	1,211
		7	Chetradahalli ...	...	...	399	160	97	38	267	1,165	8	54	172	1,257
		8	Suttakote ...	...	...	330	58	132	61	169	731	...	...	301	792
		9	Chittur ...	...	...	703	403	169	65	202	1,330	21	158	482	1,553
		10	Kavadi ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	542	971	153	48	202	776	...	...	355	824
		11	Karaikoppa ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	312	626	58	24	89	374	...	...	147	398
		12	Chick Save ...	...	...	412	576	129	51	117	491	...	...	246	541
		13	Heri Kasave ...	...	...	666	563	209	80	273	1,105	...	...	482	1,185
		14	Mudidodde Koppa ...	...	...	1,096	584	946	460	804	3,183	15	77	1,865	3,720
		15	Chickburu ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	595	232	312	89	224	698	7	37	543	824
		16	Kankoppa ...	...	...	361	220	145	43	177	693	...	...	322	736
		17	Bale-Koppa ...	...	...	101	131	51	17	39	166	...	...	90	183
		18	Negavadi ...	...	...	1,307	669	662	185	522	1,614	24	184	1,208	2,014
		19	Gudginakoppa ...	...	...	487	586	174	44	121	453	...	...	295	497
		20	Telagadi ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	868	1,096	293	131	475	1,742	4	30	772	1,903
		21	Tattur ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	2,186	642	635	189	899	3,064	18	94	1,552	3,347
		22	Heri-Magadi ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	1,202	308	611	160	368	1,128	16	101	998	1,389
		23	Gangavalli ...	...	...	412	181	103	48	210	651	13	88	326	787
		24	Chick-Edagodu ...	...	...	391	198	64	24	146	450	1	3	211	477
		25	Hanchi ...	...	...	979	476	360	106	414	1,474	9	62	783	1,642
		26	Ginavala ...	...	...	736	275	254	91	279	892	8	34	541	1,017
		27	Heri-Chavati ...	...	...	732	259	141	55	374	1,280	41	286	556	1,621
		28	Chik-Chavati ...	...	...	638	318	245	96	218	681	...	...	463	729
		29	Heri Edagodu ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	514	745	280	105	143	392	...	...	412	497
		30	Hurali ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	981	890	357	128	213	726	30	231	500	1,085
		31	Hurali Koppa ...	.....	...	289	94	135	57	183	395	1	3	249	455
		32	Anvatti ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	579	565	342	115	222	672	...	...	564	817
		33	Kolinalli ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	653	209	282	84	234	651	14	96	530	811
		34	Tallur ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	1,092	1,158	497	202	478	1,811	2	14	977	2,027
		35	Agasanhalli ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	645	161	220	91	279	658	1	2	500	751
		36	Mugeru ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	53	2	12	6	22	74	...	...	34	80
		37	Todanirur ...	...	...	392	246	176	61	160	563	1	1	337	631
		38	Badankatti ...	...	...	239	477	142	57	47	149	...	...	189	206
		39	Bommersi Koppa ...	...	...	212	74	25	10	14	30	...	...	39	50
		40	Toravanda ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	1,175	246	628	242	400	1,107	1	2	1,029	1,351
		41	Kubatur ...	1 0 0	5 0 0	1,635	648	497	216	818	2,551	72	514	1,407	3,283
		42	Kodikoppa ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	201	35	136	46	62	230	8	61	196	340
		43	Samanhalli ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	514	160	218	88	260	698	1	2	479	788
		44	Hosahalli ...	...	...	556	106	187	92	227	760	3	15	487	867
		45	Dwarhalli ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	666	196	212	73	367	761	...	...	590	833
		46	Mallapura ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	224	74	20	10	172	511	...	...	192	521
		47	Nerlgi ...	...	...	778	190	181	66	521	1,446	1	3	703	1,509
		49	Devastanhakkalu ...	...	...	99	13	94	23	..	...	...	...	96	23
			Total Class I ...	...	...	30,360	20,283	11,603	4,316	12,614	42,126	344	2,216	24,549	43,658
		1	Kodakani ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	918	2,598	432	199	395	1,352	...	...	827	1,461
		2	Uppahalli ...	...	...	306	415	251	69	91	341	1	9	348	419
		3	Kunaji ...	...	...	201	445	50	15	90	271	1	4	150	293
		4	Kankoppa ...	...	...	53	...	50	14	3	4	...	...	53	18
		5	Marur ...	...	...	233	387	93	17	71	270	3	20	136	307
		6	Heri Sekuna ...	...	...	481	709	198	41	200	669	2	15	400	725
		7	Narsipura ...	...	...	34	8	11	3	20	76	3	31	34	100
		8	Kardgeri ...	...	...	96	194	46	11	41	120	...	...	87	131
		9	Otturu ...	...	...	479	824	213	57	198	697	1	3	411	757
		10	Tavagodu ...	...	...	375	543	180	43	79	214	16	121	275	308
		11	Chitratihalli ...	...	...	325	693	59	14	80	187	...	...	119	201
		12	Kudraguni ...	...	...	133	511	126	27	91	317	...	...	217	344
		13	Chavadikoppa ...	...	...	77	52	30	8	47	134	...	...	77	142
		14	Saraimaruru ...	...	...	204	414	40	7	151	452	...	...	191	459
		15	Jambahalli ...	...	...	439	964	176	50	115	344	7	50	298	444
		16	Kallambi ...	...	...	405	530	198	63	185	579	...	...	383	642
		17	Gunjnur ...	...	...	1,253	1,189	590	157	382	1,178	14	119	986	1,454
		18	Ankarvalli ...	...	...	461	561	140	43	201	520	5	18	346	581
		19	Gundsettikoppa ...	...	...	220	180	63	15	45	130	...	...	109	145
		20	Yelasi ...	...	...	796	1,066	157	37	247	828	17	159	421	1,024
		21	Yeldota ...	...	...	12	3	4	1	8	21	...	...	12	22
		22	Tandgi ...	...	...	275	753	112	33	101	312	1	5	214	350
		23	Tavarihalli ...	...	...	175	640	45	12	59	208	9	77	113	297
		24	Kantnahalli ...	...	...	226	740	79	24	106	319	7	71	192	444
		25	Nadahalli ...	...	...	511	818	141	86	127	439	16	133	284	608

B.
Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey														
				Government occupied land										Average assessment on Government land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste				
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1 4 0	6 12 0	275	327	68	31	147	615	.	..	215	649	44	19	3 0 4	12	...
...	...	6	83	6	2	.	...	..	..	6	2	...	..	0 5 4	...	...
...	...	68	25	24	11	39	139	5	19	68	160	..	...	2 5 8	16	...
...	...	1,069	2,290	397	175	357	1,473	4	39	758	1,687	250	190	2 3 7	8	...
...	...	531	671	283	139	199	822	5	26	487	987	46	24	2 0 7	20	...
...	...	534	273	229	114	285	1,306	1	2	515	1,422	19	17	2 12 2	17	...
...	...	395	164	89	41	278	1,313	8	109	375	1,463	17	26	3 14 5	16	...
...	...	324	66	131	70	179	859	..	.	310	929	14	42	2 15 11	17	...
...	...	696	407	158	74	290	1,426	19	267	467	1,767	220	91	3 12 6	14	...
...	.	539	921	151	76	203	789	..	..	354	865	167	120	2 7 1	5	.
...	...	310	624	56	29	96	431	...	..	152	463	158	237	3 0 9	17	...
...		435	575	132	59	111	595	..	...	243	564	192	163	2 5 2	4	...
...	...	663	572	198	102	285	1,252	.	.	483	1,354	165	299	2 12 10	13	..
...	...	1,988	610	861	474	988	3,772	24	143	1,873	4,389	.	...	2 5 6	18	...
..	...	569	232	322	157	223	781	7	52	552	990	30	18	1 12 8	20	...
...	...	359	223	140	71	180	791	...	...	320	832	...	...	2 11 1	17	...
...	...	96	131	49	29	39	185	..	.	88	214	8	15	2 6 11	17	
...	...	1,307	864	632	360	568	2,006	27	376	1,227	2,682	45	19	2 3 9	33	...
...	...	483	590	168	76	128	482	...	...	296	558	178	138	1 14 2	12	...
...	...	868	624	274	129	506	1,998	4	61	784	2,188	1	2	2 12 8	16	...
...	..	2,176	851	677	279	1,178	4,524	23	188	1,878	4,986	229	123	2 10 6	49	..
...	..	1,190	321	621	204	384	1,266	17	154	1,022	1,624	6	14	1 9 5	17	...
.	...	405	193	97	52	211	709	12	119	320	880	1	1	2 12 0	12	...
...	...	392	202	54	27	158	526	1	7	213	560	3	4	2 10 1	17	...
...	...	980	483	364	135	416	1,591	9	78	789	1,804	4	1	2 4 9	10	...
...	...	731	281	252	115	290	1,001	5	32	547	1,148	20	36	2 1 7	13	...
...	...	731	288	141	70	382	1,106	12	305	535	1,871	...	...	3 5 0	15	...
...	...	637	320	234	109	224	702	2	18	460	829	6	5	1 12 10	14	...
...	...	526	699	247	120	171	574	...	..	418	694	22	10	1 10 7	40	...
...	...	980	877	350	152	251	815	35	471	606	1,438	...	...	2 6 9	33	...
...	..	269	96	126	64	142	456	1	4	269	524	...	...	1 15 2	15	...
..	..	577	576	319	167	243	827	...	...	562	924	3	1	1 12 4	22	...
...	...	655	208	247	122	277	1,001	16	173	540	1,299	...		2 6 6	60	...
...	...	1,230	1,256	529	269	516	2,209	3	28	1,048	2,506	150	86	2 6 3	14	...
...	...	648	161	188	115	327	1,011	1	7	511	1,164		.	2 4 5	35	...
...	...	53	2	4	2	49	186	...	...	53	188			3 8 9	185	...
...	...	398	679	184	85	171	678	..	...	355	763	16	6	2 2 5	21	...
...	...	242	409	145	77	46	164	...	.	191	241	7	21	1 4 2	17	...
...	...	209	92	24	12	14	46	..	...	38	58	.	..	1 8 5	16	...
...	..	1,159	254	632	899	472	1,767	..	..	1,104	2,166	...	...	1 15 5	60	...
...	...	1,661	632	465	256	888	3,280	91	1,160	1,444	4,696	27	15	3 4 0	44	...
..	...	207	36	131	65	65	272	9	105	205	442	..	...	2 2 6	30	..
...	...	515	156	210	106	268	894	2	7	480	987	...	...	2 1 3	27	...
...	...	553	197	177	110	310	976	4	37	491	1,123	...		2 4 7	30	...
...	..	665	195	205	117	374	1,050	...	...	579	1,167	...	...	2 0 3	40	...
...	...	224	78	20	12	173	629	...	...	193	641	..	...	3 5 2	23	..
..	..	774	198	177	82	528	1,779	1	4	706	1,865	1	1	2 10 3	21	...
..	..	99	13	86	32	...	..	...	.	96	32	3	1	0 5 4	39	...
...	...	30,437	19,782	11,279	5,517	18,599	51,301	376	4,076	23,254	60,894	2,050	1,855	2 6 7	15	...
1 0 0	6 12 0	915	2,581	436	155	404	1,493	...	.	840	1,648	34	82	1 15 5	13	...
...	...	365	444	253	94	96	390	1	9	350	493	15	7	1 6 6	18	...
..		198	449	57	21	90	296	..	...	147	317	45	38	2 2 6	8	...
..	...	52	3	44	16	8	11	...		52	27	..	...	0 7 7	50	...
...	...	222	389	81	30	71	291	3	19	155	340	57	51	2 3 1	11	...
...	...	476	706	195	58	215	782	3	21	413	861	...	...	2 1 4	19	...
...	...	35	10	10	4	22	80	3	53	35	137	...	...	3 14 8	37	...
...	...	96	191	47	16	41	190	..	...	88	146	8	3	1 10 7	11	...
...	...	476	828	210	79	197	751	1	4	408	834	49	35	2 0 10	10	...
..	..	375	543	181	65	79	253	16	204	276	522	97	86	1 14 3	31	...
...	...	125	662	58	19	61	206	...	...	119	225	6	2	1 13 3	12	...
...	...	336	562	125	42	94	354	...	...	219	396	114	62	1 12 11	15	...
...	...	77	52	30	12	47	145	...	...	77	157	...	...	2 0 7	11	...
...	...	292	438	39	14	151	591	...	...	190	605	102	37	3 2 11	32	...
...	...	430	1,051	177	69	116	377	5	73	298	519	120	78	2 11 10	17	...
...	...	403	532	198	84	194	656	2	10	394	750	8	26	1 14 5	17	...
...	..	1,241	1,179	570	214	386	1,287	26	229	982	1,730	259	171	1 12 2	19	...
...	...	465	383	123	50	218	613	4	27	345	690	120	109	2 0 0	19	...
...	...	220	179	88	30	50	156	...	...	138	186	75	26	1 5 7	28	...
...	...	807	1,070	157	55	254	920	17	302	428	1,277	342	155	2 15 9	25	...
...	...	12	3	4	1	8	23	...	...	12	24	.	...	2 0 0	9	...
...	...	275	997	111	46	103	346	..	...	214	390	61	25	1 13 2	11	...
...	...	165	668	47	17	55	211	9	136	111	564	32	12	3 4 6	23	...
...	...	245	724	80	35	107	380	9	128	202	543	37	16	2 12 6	22	...
...	...	518	838	146	53	143	536	16	264	305	853	172	81	2 12 9	40	...

Appen di
Classwar Statement,

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
						Government occupied land									
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab	Sorab	26	Gudavi ..	0 12 0	6 0 0	2,010	1,433	1,271	339	538	1,745	7	58	1,816	2,142
		27	Udri ...	0 14 0	5 8 0	3,734	2,467	1,980	579	1,124	3,662	4	15	3,118	4,256
		28	Devattikoppa ..	0 12 0	6 0 0	184	181	87	21	97	405			184	426
		29	Chikkavale ...	...	...	425	120	83	86	136	541	...	...	419	627
		30	Heriyavali	...	...	488	506	228	61	227	850	1	2	456	946
		31	Angi			582	851	314	82	237	927	1	6	552	1,015
		32	Santgeri	...	...	262	427	101	24	111	360	1	2	214	386
		33	Uraguhalli ...	...	...	256	694	140	38	98	317	.	...	248	385
		34	Haruru ...	...	...	369	547	117	28	109	280	1	6	227	414
		35	Mavale ..	...	..	571	250	244	84	305	1,207	...	...	549	1,288
		36	Tavarikoppa ...	...	..	253	283	65	20	100	391	...	...	165	411
		37	Yelavalli	..	...	621	264	65	21	225	888	..	...	290	909
		38	Chennapur	..	..	190	120	84	14	104	359		...	158	373
		39	Manmane	...	...	470	374	150	42	240	880	2	11	392	933
		40	Kasvadikoppa ...	..	.	187	154	82	28	50	205	...	...	132	234
		41	Arakoppa	..	...	328	347	68	24	88	355	2	9	158	388
		42	Bedavatti	...	...	497	697	142	38	185	737	..	..	327	775
		43	Jerlikoppa	..	...	269	201	72	21	82	281	...	...	154	302
		44	Gairkoppa	...	...	227	150	97	27	112	464	...	...	209	491
		45	Boppagondanakoppa ...	..	...	132	36	44	17	84	345	...	...	127	362
		46	Kumsi	...	...	476	316	173	49	216	836	...	...	388	895
		47	Bhadrapur	...	..	105	225	23	6	61	181	...	...	84	187
		48	Dugguru	...	...	575	830	151	35	246	865	2	5	389	845
		49	Kusodi ...		...	530	946	116	23	164	514	8	70	288	607
		50	Jambvalli	...	...	24	112	11	4	13	33	...	...	24	44
		51	Hosabile	...	...	169	501	79	22	57	186	33	321	169	529
		52	Balgodu	...	...	231	54	61	15	60	175	.	...	123	190
		53	Melan-kerigunasi ..	...	...	143	126	26	4	55	214	5	40	86	258
		54	Kumari	...	...	57	178	19	5	38	71	...	...	57	76
		55	Santkoppa	..	...	106	313	8	2	53	173	1	9	62	184
		56	Kasarguppi	..	...	402	895	182	46	181	598	21	305	384	837
		57	Halgatta	...	...	127	70	10	1	59	166	2	19	71	189
		58	Chibur	...	..	239	370	32	8	98	299	2	16	132	323
		59	Kappagalali	...	...	279	480	61	16	59	199	...	...	120	215
		60	Nisarani		...	590	630	139	32	139	478	35	346	313	856
		61	Kangodu ..	...	..	159	205	48	9	80	269	...	...	120	278
		62	Sirvante	...	...	178	247	28	7	44	124	..	...	72	131
		63	Banadkoppa	...	...	193	391	8	2	40	129	27	257	75	388
		64	Malageddi	...	...	641	628	146	32	257	852	37	340	440	1,224
		65	Brahmanavada-dodderi...	...	...	38	362	9	1	19	70	10	89	38	160
		66	Talakalakoppa ...	..	..	96	394	39	10	17	50	40	397	96	457
		67	Hodbatte	...	...	186	188	48	11	41	121	20	193	109	325
		68	Horabailu	...	...	196	200	43	5	29	117	23	228	95	348
		69	Ulvi ...	.	...	478	696	106	27	103	518	1	52	274	590
		70	Kelgina-kerigunasi ...	...	...	276	394	59	16	94	355	...	...	153	371
		71	Holekatti	...	..	181	117	88	26	37	159			125	185
		72	Kumbatti	...	..	253	447	74	17	68	278	1	6	143	301
		73	Kattinkere	...	..	72	82	18	5	26	86	...	...	44	91
		74	Kuppi	...	...	425	539	63	15	151	435	..	...	214	450
		75	Brahmanavada Hailikatti	.	...	91	252	41	10	33	142	.	...	73	152
		76	Maisavi	..	...	294	1,416	41	9	84	300	...	...	125	309
		77	Hunavalli	...	...	283	839	135	32	112	405	2	14	249	451
		78	Brahmanavada Hunvalli	..	...	19	9	3	1	10	31	6	51	19	82
		79	Malalikoppa	...	...	278	143	34	9	79	264	...	...	113	273
		80	Pura	...	...	223	292	59	18	71	261	...	...	130	284
		81	Sagaddi	...	...	313	703	58	17	126	423	..	...	184	440
		82	Brahmanavada Sngeddi..	...	...	125	76	23	7	25	103	16	136	64	248
		83	Saddlekoppa... ...	...	...	383	818	80	23	27	78	7	30	114	131
		84	Indavalli	1 2 0	6 4 0	331	1,647	149	47	112	411	2	9	263	467
		85	Brahmanavada Indvalli...	0 12 0	6 0 0	82	76	25	5	31	115	17	122	73	242
		86	Sigga	...	...	777	1,578	225	55	305	1,003	12	45	542	1,103
		87	Kundgasave... ...	...	..	214	389	27	8	55	209	3	10	85	218
		88	Kottari	.	..	131	140	1	1	23	62	13	51	37	114
		89	Tale Bailu	...	.	124	213	57	15	41	150	...	...	98	165
		90	Brahmanavala Talebailu	...	...	34	47	8	2	14	55	3	23	25	80
		91	Hesari	...	...	331	518	131	36	139	505	..	...	270	541
		92	Hesarikoppa	...	...	142	365	34	9	20	49	1	5	55	63
		93	Karjkoppa	...	...	223	874	28	8	115	384	...	...	143	392
		94	Hulagalali	...	...	343	943	116	25	140	483	1	4	257	512
		95	Bairaikoppa	...	...	330	132	61	12	95	201	..	...	156	303
		96	Heggodu	.	..	343	326	136	35	81	289	1	7	218	331
		97	Chimnur	...	...	345	565	80	24	136	468	.	...	216	489
		98	Kondagalali	...	...	151	403	40	12	68	204	.	..	108	216
		99	Ammagoudankoppa ...	...	...	62	244	15	2	39	126	...	...	50	128
		100	Kulavalli	...	..	277	481	113	29	83	310	1	3	197	344
		101	Kolisalu	..	...	320	703	87	9	169	465	1	2	257	476

B—*contd.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision survey												Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
				Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste				
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1 0 0	0 8 0	2,002	1,415	1,243	451	573	2,005	8	100	1,824	2,559	118	117	1 6 5	19	...
...	...	3,732	1,958	2,508	776	1,101	4,586	...	..	3,149	5,362	251	125	1 11 3	25	...
...	...	183	182	85	29	97	417	1	2	183	468	...	..	2 8 11	40	...
...	...	419	135	278	115	138	595	..	...	416	710	...	.	1 11 4	33	...
...	...	490	518	224	86	236	988	..	...	460	1,074	18	8	2 5 4	14	...
...	.	592	513	317	116	243	1,025	1	4	561	1,145	22	9	2 0 8	13	...
..	...	261	433	99	37	112	395	..	.	211	430	50	37	2 0 7	11	...
..	...	245	702	135	52	93	377	...	.	243	429	12	4	1 13 6	11	...
...	...	368	527	117	39	110	416	1	7	228	462	140	69	2 0 5	12	...
...	...	571	251	241	101	320	1,370	...	...	561	1,174	10	20	2 10 9	14	...
.	...	231	230	65	29	98	413	...	..	163	442	68	43	2 11 5	8	...
...	...	617	277	67	29	221	944	.	...	288	973	318	308	3 6 1	7	...
...	...	148	122	58	20	95	354	...	...	148	374	40	77	2 8 5	9	...
...	...	451	427	141	54	237	941	1	6	379	1,001	72	110	2 10 3	7	...
...	...	184	121	81	37	51	226	...	...	132	263	50	49	1 15 11	13	...
...	...	329	368	65	31	91	403	2	18	159	452	170	146	2 13 6	16	...
...	...	490	668	145	54	185	799	...	...	330	853	153	279	2 9 4	10	...
...	...	271	295	69	30	93	307	...	..	162	37	109	115	2 1 3	12	...
...	...	228	156	99	38	111	499	...	..	210	537	18	7	2 13 8	9	...
...	...	132	38	39	20	87	385	..	..	126	405	6	14	3 3 5	12	...
...	.	413	320	172	70	214	915	..	..	386	986	27	62	2 8 10	10	...
...	...	165	225	15	6	69	223	..	...	84	229	21	9	2 11 7	22	...
...	...	554	849	212	77	240	849	..	..	452	966	94	34	2 2 2	14	...
...	...	536	738	115	39	165	561	6	123	286	724	250	96	2 8 5	19	...
...	...	24	112	9	5	15	49	...	..	24	54	...	.	2 4 0	20	...
...	...	164	505	69	26	61	216	34	559	164	801	.	...	4 14 2	51	...
...	...	229	58	60	21	61	193	...	...	121	214	108	37	1 12 4	13	...
...	...	124	125	22	8	59	250	6	93	87	351	37	16	4 0 7	36	...
...	...	57	165	19	7	38	76	..	...	57	83	...	...	1 7 4	9	...
...	...	107	343	7	2	46	162	..	..	53	164	54	61	3 1 6	...	...
...	...	309	926	157	57	199	702	21	407	377	1,166	21	8	3 1 6	39	...
...	...	126	68	4	1	65	199	2	35	71	235	55	16	3 4 11	26	...
...	...	239	353	32	12	97	320	2	30	131	362	107	39	2 12 3	12	...
...	...	273	549	61	21	62	227	..	...	123	248	150	97	2 0 5	15	...
...	...	575	619	134	43	137	500	38	628	309	1,180	266	85	3 15 1	38	...
...	...	155	207	41	14	77	281	..	.	118	295	37	13	2 8 0	6	...
...	...	178	204	27	9	34	119	5	55	71	185	107	42	2 9 3	40	...
...	...	114	358	4	1	8	119	28	486	75	636	30	11	8 7 8	61	...
...	...	608	635	139	45	261	946	38	657	440	1,648	168	68	3 11 11	35	...
...	...	35	364	7	2	15	57	13	188	35	247	...	...	7 0 12	54	...
...	...	96	408	37	14	17	54	42	789	96	857	...	...	8 14 10	98	...
...	...	184	192	47	16	41	132	20	373	108	521	76	25	4 13 4	60	...
...	...	134	270	40	7	28	123	25	451	93	581	41	10	6 3 11	67	...
...	...	462	730	98	38	138	541	7	75	243	654	199	94	2 7 9	9	...
...	...	275	391	57	21	95	390	2	21	154	432	121	47	2 12 11	16	...
...	.	178	130	86	34	38	177	...	.	124	211	39	32	1 11 8	14	...
...	..	249	452	75	26	67	297	1	10	143	333	106	35	2 5 8	16	...
...	..	72	32	19	7	24	83	..	...	43	93	29	51	2 3 7	9	...
...	...	421	560	56	22	157	491	...	..	213	513	181	109	2 6 6	14	...
...	...	91	232	40	11	32	118	..	..	72	162	8	20	2 4 4	7	...
...	...	293	1,428	59	20	85	335	3	50	147	405	142	212	2 12 1	31	...
...	...	283	858	133	42	116	451	8	31	252	526	31	21	2 1 5	17	...
...	...	20	9	3	1	11	37	6	113	20	151	...	...	7 3 10	82	...
...	...	272	146	33	13	77	279	..	...	110	293	149	328	2 10 6	7	...
...	..	223	311	57	24	71	288	..	...	128	312	95	83	2 7 9	10	...
...	...	310	735	54	23	130	471	..	..	184	494	126	143	2 11 0	12	...
...	...	128	77	22	10	29	128	14	251	65	389	63	29	5 15 9	57	...
...	...	385	857	82	32	27	84	7	50	116	166	205	325	1 6 11	27	...
...	...	327	1,670	137	44	124	473	2	13	263	530	64	30	2 0 3	13	...
...	...	81	77	23	8	32	128	17	220	72	356	9	3	4 15 1	47	...
...	...	773	1,483	223	80	332	1,188	11	62	571	1,330	178	98	2 5 3	21	...
...	...	242	389	28	12	76	300	...	...	104	312	138	259	3 0 0	43	...
...	...	132	144	4	1	46	133	...	...	47	134	85	163	2 13 7	18	...
...	...	127	248	47	17	40	159	...	...	87	176	40	28	2 0 4	7	...
...	...	34	44	8	3	14	60	3	42	25	105	9	16	4 3 2	31	...
...	...	379	619	139	50	140	551	...	..	270	601	109	67	2 3 7	11	...
...	...	142	356	34	11	20	54	1	6	55	74	65	59	1 5 8	17	...
...	...	219	941	26	11	115	474	...	...	141	425	78	125	3 0 3	8	...
...	...	536	950	120	40	137	513	3	24	260	577	276	88	2 8 6	13	...
...	...	332	171	61	20	95	317	...	...	156	397	176	74	2 2 7	11	...
...	...	313	310	129	54	79	307	1	7	219	365	118	39	1 10 8	10	...
...	...	347	569	83	34	138	513	...	...	221	547	118	44	2 2 7	12	...
...	...	180	464	31	12	77	250	...	..	108	262	42	30	2 6 10	21	...
...	...	61	245	10	4	41	145	...	.	51	149	6	5	2 14 9	16	...
...	...	274	464	110	41	82	333	1	7	193	381	91	30	1 15 7	11	...
...	...	318	794	48	10	181	541	...	...	209	551	105	114	2 10 2	16	...

Appendix

Classwar Statement

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
								Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab	Sorab	102	Kannur	0 12 0	6 0 0	186	986	62	15	68	235	...	...	130	250
		103	Kanhalli	...	..	439	1,114	30	6	129	398	...	...	159	404
		104	Indihalli	...	.	859	667	242	56	211	888	7	69	460	1,014
		105	Avalgodu	...	...	41	420	14	3	25	89	.	...	39	92
		106	Tavandi		...	635	1,991	284	69	210	712	...	...	494	781
		107	Pendikoppa	...	...	40	268	23	7	14	49	...	..	36	56
		108	Dodaikoppa	...	...	86	391	38	9	42	136	...	...	80	145
		109	Jeddihalli ...	...	...	697	105	509	150	168	505	..	...	677	655
		110	Taikurn	...	..	512	808	289	77	200	8 0	1	2	490	879
		111	Sampgodu	...		857	320	237	75	93	304	8	41	338	420
		112	Basaru	...	...	549	225	193	48	277	948	36	315	506	1,303
		113	Harlikoppa	...	...	892	204	486	171	310	767	8	52	804	990
		114	Kerehalli ..	..	..	812	423	428	120	316	977	12	78	756	1,175
		115	Talaguppi	...	...	576	375	392	127	174	615	3	17	569	759
		116	Bommanhalli	...	...	691	400	450	139	198	660	7	50	655	849
		117	Hunsikoppa .	...	...	187	99	95	28	73	218	1	3	169	249
		118	Kuppagadde	..	...	542	1,213	447	161	83	244	6	23	536	428
		119	Malekoppa	...	...	227	153	42	16	20	76	...	...	62	92
		120	Totlagondankoppa ...	..	...	385	172	202	53	122	470	..	...	324	523
		121	Belage	...	...	260	440	120	34	137	397	...	...	257	431
		122	Kunuru	...	..	389	120	192	53	157	513	2	9	351	625
		123	Malgikurle	...	...	297	123	176	46	116	473	..	.	292	524
		124	Gudikoppa ...	...	...	550	5 3	184	50	218	757	...	...	402	816
		125	Ooiguddikoppa ...	...	...	80	187	46	10	41	128	...	...	87	138
		126	Samikoppa ...	...	...	807	1,176	593	162	109	720	4	23	806	905
		127	Kulga	...	..	575	856	221	65	210	666	...	...	431	731
		128	Kerekoppa	...	...	301	325	208	55	87	218	...	...	295	358
		129	Kantanhalli	...	...	149	241	62	18	79	232	...	..	141	250
		130	Nittaki	...	...	392	478	236	68	141	447		...	377	515
		131	Bilagodu	...	...	160	463	65	12	88	267	..	...	153	279
		132	Puttanhalli	...	...	281	373	180	56	98	314	...	...	278	370
		133	Katur	...	...	213	253	106	30	99	275	..	...	205	305
		134	Dyavahalli ..	...	.	418	465	264	79	136	392	5	28	405	469
		135	Kodkodu	..	...	750	1,112	496	154	189	670	1	7	686	831
		136	Gundla	...	..	600	490	306	90	224	784	2	8	532	882
		137	Hunsavalli	.	...	351	324	253	73	283	853	3	26	539	956
		138	Lettadakurli	..	...	792	1,385	509	133	254	800	1	2	755	134
		139	Halikoppa	1 0 0	6 0 0	412	73	158	63	224	631	..	...	582	694
		140	Kalgere	...	..	315	124	94	33	190	617	..	...	284	648
		141	Jedal	1 2 0	6 4 0	644	160	354	163	221	784	1	28	579	975
		142	Mangapura	1 0 0	6 0 0	3 2	601	198	77	113	374	1	1	312	452
		143	Kallkoppa	...	...	464	100	243	108	120	362	1	2	364	472
		144	Madapura	..	...	182	34	98	39	89	243	...	...	182	282
		145	Chegatur	...	...	601	178	219	83	305	981	2	9	526	1,073
		146	Vardikoppa	...	...	120	33	85	29	90	218	..	...	175	247
		147	Hosakoppa	...	...	255	65	105	43	119	291	...	...	224	334
		148	Hanaji	..	..	303	94	71	24	154	521	2	10	227	555
		149	Chegerikoppa	...	..	158	24	27	8	113	408	...	...	140	416
		150	Salagi	...	...	302	90	193	38	160	502	...	...	263	540
		151	Surnagi	...	...	739	1,458	408	168	155	547	3	17	566	732
		152	Tumarikoppa	...	...	526	192	299	111	170	506	...	..	469	617
		153	Makoppa	...	...	199	59	45	16	49	120	...	...	94	136
		154	Kamarur	...	...	538	632	355	124	147	507	...	.	502	631
		155	Kachave	...	...	216	273	93	43	95	348	...	...	188	301
		156	Kodikoppa	...	...	281	81	152	49	114	423	...	..	266	472
		157	Malsandra	...	...	131	13	52	18	50	161	...	...	10 .	796
		158	Madapura	...	..	77	237	25	9	52	170		...	77	179
		159	Bilvalikoppa ...	...	...	111	147	29	12	77	213	...	...	106	225
		160	Santpura	..	...	135	676	49	20	19	57	..	..	68	77
		161	Telgunda	...	...	1,139	341	517	184	520	1,924	1	4	1,038	2,112
		16	Bankasana'	...	...	616	138	252	68	297	786	4	25	553	904
		163	Senkarikoppa ...	..	...	263	109	41	17	124	437	...	...	165	454
		164	Bilgali	...	..	771	530	354	137	337	1,328	...	...	691	1,465
		165	Sekonvalli	...		931	119	232	137	564	1,501	..	...	786	1,638
		66	Veda Matta	..	...	117	59	35	15	50	192	...	...	94	207
		167	Tuelkoppa	...	...	215	69	74	42	113	315	..	...	186	357
		168	Bunkvalli	...	...	627	141	247	96	222	779	6	43	485	920
		169	Aretelagaddi	...		370	331	102	61	173	575	1	3	336	639
		170	Sabara	...	...	496	104	194	99	285	881	...	...	479	980
		171	Syanvalli	...	..	335	105	164	48	148	537	...	..	312	586
		172	Alahalli		...	485	590	244	108	188	564	...	...	432	962
		173	Devarhosakoppa ...	...	...	207	16	127	33	100	329	...	...	267	362
		174	Nellikoppa	...	...	372	136	89	30	137	373	...	...	226	403
		175	Yennikoppa	1 2 0	6 4 0	537	249	124	44	285	854	1	4	410	902
		176	Kamanvalli	...	...	574	185	135	50	274	871	1	8	410	929
		177	Haya	1 0 0	6 0 0	404	1,034	164	74	164	535	1	..	328	600

B -- *contd.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey										Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
		Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land										
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied Waste		
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1 0 0	6 8 0	177	989	63	23	65	245	...	...	128	268	49	65	2 1 4	7	...
...	...	492	1,184	29	10	119	398	8	133	148	408	272	273	2 12 1	1	...
...	...	816	692	205	77	257	1,027	...	...	473	1,337	371	492	2 9 10	22	...
...	...	41	421	13	4	26	101	...	...	39	105	3	3	2 11 1	14	...
...	...	635	2,020	303	100	237	873	...	...	537	973	20	20	1 13 6	35	...
...	...	41	268	22	8	15	57	...	...	37	65	4	11	1 12 1	16	...
...	...	85	395	37	14	42	148	...	...	79	162	...	...	2 0 10	12	...
...	...	603	107	491	196	185	601	...	...	676	797	1	2	1 2 10	22	...
...	...	538	815	291	106	212	915	...	...	496	1,021	28	9	2 0 11	16	...
...	...	355	342	281	101	103	366	5	46	389	513	16	8	1 9 3	22	...
...	...	542	227	177	64	306	1,121	36	573	519	1,758	...	...	3 6 2	35	...
...	...	836	205	474	224	337	902	9	104	820	1,230	8	23	1 8 0	24	...
...	...	810	410	421	167	321	1,069	9	68	751	1,322	...	...	1 12 1	13	...
...	...	574	295	349	169	173	666	3	41	565	876	...	...	1 8 10	15	...
...	...	689	144	450	192	197	719	7	98	654	1,002	17	6	1 8 6	18	...
...	...	187	109	95	41	71	240	...	...	169	281	16	7	1 10 7	13	...
...	...	533	1,213	447	219	85	273	1	5	533	497	...	...	0 14 11	16	...
...	...	326	155	12	23	20	83	...	...	32	106	5	7	1 11 4	15	...
...	...	383	186	201	74	120	499	...	...	321	573	43	42	1 12 7	15	...
...	...	259	443	119	47	140	439	...	...	259	486	...	...	1 14 0	13	...
...	...	387	119	190	72	160	624	2	17	352	713	31	17	2 0 5	14	...
...	...	293	121	173	61	115	512	...	...	288	576	...	...	2 0 0	10	...
...	...	546	555	181	85	230	866	...	...	414	951	124	107	2 4 9	17	...
...	...	88	189	47	16	38	130	...	...	85	143	3	6	1 11 9	6	...
...	...	807	1,182	591	232	210	786	5	58	806	1,066	1	1	1 5 2	18	...
...	...	552	858	213	83	218	744	...	...	431	827	121	48	1 11 8	13	...
...	...	301	329	267	80	94	346	...	...	361	426	...	...	1 6 8	21	...
...	...	148	242	61	26	79	250	...	...	140	276	8	24	1 15 7	10	...
...	...	488	480	231	91	142	487	...	...	373	578	...	...	1 8 10	12	...
...	...	160	471	65	20	88	289	...	...	153	309	...	...	2 0 4	11	...
...	...	289	365	181	77	101	353	...	...	282	430	...	...	1 8 5	16	...
...	...	212	127	105	41	102	307	...	...	207	348	5	2	1 10 11	14	...
...	...	419	457	264	109	150	434	4	51	418	594	1	2	1 6 9	27	...
...	...	751	1,111	499	212	179	687	1	13	679	912	50	106	1 5 6	10	...
...	...	596	484	300	121	227	858	1	6	528	984	...	...	1 13 11	12	...
...	...	547	330	185	70	356	1,172	4	29	545	1,271	...	...	2 5 4	33	...
...	...	786	692	483	177	271	921	1	4	755	1,105	11	9	1 7 5	18	...
...	...	413	73	111	61	228	694	...	...	339	755	...	...	2 0 9	9	...
...	...	212	133	98	35	190	669	...	...	288	704	20	9	2 7 1	9	...
...	...	667	162	354	151	222	819	5	29	581	999	...	...	1 11 6	2	...
...	...	316	341	193	81	122	435	1	4	316	520	...	...	1 10 4	15	...
...	...	366	103	240	112	126	411	...	...	366	823	...	...	1 8 10	11	...
...	...	181	36	92	44	89	263	...	...	181	307	...	...	1 11 2	9	...
...	...	601	175	206	86	321	1,150	2	14	539	1,250	16	8	2 5 2	16	...
...	...	189	54	90	34	91	245	...	...	184	379	...	...	1 8 3	11	...
...	...	218	77	103	45	127	336	...	...	230	381	9	22	1 10 6	14	...
...	...	301	93	89	25	155	570	3	12	227	607	...	...	2 10 9	9	...
...	...	158	24	25	10	114	445	...	...	139	455	...	...	3 4 4	9	...
...	...	360	91	197	42	183	552	...	...	270	594	...	...	2 3 2	10	...
...	...	714	686	396	178	187	715	4	23	547	916	70	59	1 9 0	28	...
...	...	528	200	326	132	193	622	...	...	519	754	3	4	1 7 3	22	...
...	...	111	59	46	19	53	141	1	5	100	165	...	...	1 10 5	21	...
...	...	541	294	366	145	163	608	...	...	529	753	...	...	1 6 8	12	...
...	...	211	179	94	45	110	434	...	...	204	479	...	...	2 5 6	23	...
...	...	285	81	154	49	114	460	...	...	268	509	1	2	1 14 5	8	...
...	...	134	13	54	23	49	771	...	...	102	194	...	...	1 14 5	8	...
...	...	75	83	26	10	49	174	...	...	75	184	...	...	2 7 3	3	...
...	...	110	145	28	13	77	231	...	...	105	243	5	6	2 5 0	7	...
...	...	140	82	52	22	17	55	...	...	69	77	71	180	1 1 10	15	...
...	...	1,127	243	504	185	557	2,242	1	9	1,062	2,436	6	2	2 4 8	15	...
...	...	619	142	250	94	308	881	...	...	558	975	1	...	1 11 11	8	...
...	...	264	106	36	17	186	720	...	...	224	737	31	93	3 4 8	62	...
...	...	772	523	348	111	368	1,528	2	12	718	1,681	...	...	2 5 6	15	...
...	...	931	112	300	145	576	1,892	...	...	876	2,007	...	...	2 4 8	13	...
...	...	116	59	37	17	56	198	...	...	93	215	...	...	2 5 0	4	...
...	...	217	105	76	43	128	392	1	5	205	410	12	34	2 2 4	23	...
...	...	616	97	214	84	221	835	5	60	440	982	152	92	2 3 9	7	...
...	...	371	168	159	59	177	635	1	5	337	699	...	...	2 1 2	9	...
...	...	494	107	164	75	3 7	1,089	2	8	493	1,182	...	...	2 6 4	21	...
...	...	336	95	162	53	151	591	...	...	313	614	...	...	2 0 11	10	...
...	...	484	193	241	105	191	621	2	12	437	738	17	21	1 11 0	11	...
...	...	204	18	93	32	113	405	...	...	206	138	...	...	2 2 0	21	...
...	...	377	141	86	32	142	419	...	...	228	451	9	4	1 15 3	12	...
...	...	584	251	126	44	315	980	2	10	443	1,034	4	13	2 5 4	15	...
...	...	569	189	114	40	292	968	1	16	197	1,024	...	...	2 8 3	10	...
...	...	464	406	160	71	168	503	...	...	328	664	69	135	2 0 5	9	...

Appendix

Classwar Statement,

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey								
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land						
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total
								Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Sorab	Sorab	178	Belvantankoppa ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	703	99	301	105	313	913	1	4	615
		179	Kunitoppa ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	443	173	140	31	217	531	...	...	357
		180	Tevarteppa ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	743	183	368	128	257	769	5	23	630
		181	Kotekoppa ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	458	408	325	122	116	333	2	9	443
		182	Bennur ...	..	...	758	269	380	147	222	512	...	...	602
		183	Katvalli ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	39	1	5	2	34	125	-	...	39
		184	Lakkvali ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	1,092	221	614	398	386	845	...	..	1,000
		185	Bharangi ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	1,633	353	647	208	761	1,891	30	146	1,438
		186	Jogihalli ...	...	...	577	97	379	156	154	374	2	8	535
		187	Hasave ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	516	880	319	129	163	518	...	...	482
		188	Siddihalli ...	...	...	506	682	376	132	85	290	...	...	461
		189	Ujjanipur ...	...	...	254	27	156	62	98	314	...	...	254
		190	Vittalapura ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	266	130	74	30	159	362	...	...	233
		191	Mattigatta ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	56	457	47	21	9	26	...	...	56
		192	Harlkoppa ...	...	...	362	91	259	86	100	312	3	14	762
		193	Vrittikoppa ...	...	...	366	113	63	22	58	175	...	...	121
		194	Girmanahalu ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	546	109	330	138	102	253	45	226	477
		195	Koppadalu ...	...	...	212	78	165	79	25	71	4	11	194
		196	Benrigere ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	713	196	312	62	46	164	1	5	159
		197	Yelvala ...	...	...	886	151	189	126	24	77	9	48	222
			Total Class II ...	...	...	77,659	84,301	33,034	10,609	27,786	90,177	716	5,444	61,516
		1	Harligi ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	286	272	78	18	106	283	5	30	187
		2	Mutagappi ...	...	...	487	846	153	35	126	414	41	358	320
		3	Hechai ...	0 12 0	5 8 0	1,991	1,851	786	222	767	2,411	16	130	1,569
		4	Kakkarsi ...	...	...	288	511	60	13	88	270	5	43	153
		5	Gangenkoppa ...	...	...	41	35	12	3	29	91	...	...	41
		6	Abasi ...	...	...	1,147	1,452	381	81	457	1,184	12	89	850
		7	Dyavgodu ...	...	...	18	395	3	1	15	44	...	...	18
		8	Gogzehilli ...	...	...	222	497	42	10	74	211	8	68	124
		9	Kadsoor ...	...	...	495	987	197	55	183	497	13	123	393
		10	Katavae ...	...	...	466	265	183	54	190	472	...	...	373
		11	Maruru ...	...	...	919	745	417	101	191	539	8	49	616
		12	Bistikoppa ...	...	...	280	389	124	32	156	395	...	...	280
		13	Torgondankoppa ...	...	...	81	277	39	8	49	121	2	14	81
		14	Chikalgodu ...	...	...	382	775	147	42	141	402	...	...	288
		15	Mangarskoppa ...	...	...	177	86	103	31	63	176	...	...	171
		16	Kenchekoppa ...	...	...	122	244	32	7	51	144	...	...	83
		17	Herekelgodu ...	...	...	3 8	271	222	65	100	329	..	..	322
		18	Kuntgalali ...	...	...	556	1,349	185	50	179	491	23	189	387
		19	Naljuru ...	...	...	443	480	161	41	170	438	...	...	314
		20	Sindle ...	...	...	271	535	49	13	84	268	8	64	141
		21	Harasi ...	...	...	512	1,102	274	78	174	416	47	444	494
		22	Horabilu ...	...	...	454	381	79	24	102	333	16	121	197
		23	Kodambi ...	...	...	470	3,073	93	26	208	549	1	66	302
		24	Narchi ...	...	...	154	326	76	24	68	166	3	19	147
		25	Mavinbalikoppa ...	...	...	102	106	6	2	35	89	...	...	41
		26	Mangalur ...	...	...	669	896	192	52	132	386	25	239	350
		27	Kundgodu ...	...	...	116	219	29	9	7	22	1	2	37
		28	Hosabalai ...	...	..	119	449	40	11	29	97	20	114	89
		29	Mannatti ...	...	...	114	413	73	20	65	154	3	21	141
		30	Pura ...	...	...	269	107	110	46	128	353	1	4	169
		31	Heretnakoppa ...	...	...	284	115	133	47	71	139	..	...	204
		32	Sambapura ...	...	...	184	49	58	18	99	252	1	6	158
		33	Kanarur ...	...	...	1,500	1,268	623	189	372	1,168	-	...	995
		34	Chikmakoppa ...	...	...	402	161	267	80	75	189	10	80	352
		35	Bennur ...	...	...	1,316	429	355	97	614	1,885	6	46	955
		36	Kamlapura ...	...	...	276	954	130	35	119	271	1	4	259
		37	Chendragutti ...	...	..	1,418	2,558	531	179	460	1,178	1	3	992
		38	Bargavalli ...	...	...	169	1,242	17	5	90	166	...	...	107
		39	Edura ...	...	...	396	845	166	47	95	283	...	...	261
		40	Nyarasi ...	...	...	980	552	313	89	371	1,003	6	56	690
		41	Helvagundli ...	...	...	628	1,517	243	70	294	791	2	11	542
		42	Amachi ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	99	252	23	6	16	56	12	116	51
		43	Holekoppa ...	0 12 0	5 8 0	36	945	4	1	32	90	...	...	36
		44	Bargi ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	254	1,008	43	9	119	400	15	140	177
		45	Devagundikoppa ...	0 12 0	5 8 0	21	31	...	...	21	74	...	...	21
		46	Halsinkoppa ...	...	...	156	602	30	8	119	352	1	1	150
		47	Areshinget ...	...	...	9	47	...	...	8	24	...	...	8
		48	Kyasanota ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	617	1 359	142	35	207	668	19	153	368
		49	Ramgondankoppa ...	0 12 0	5 8 0	80	204	21	5	50	96	...	...	71
		50	Horebailkoppa ...	...	...	40	109	...	...	26	90	...	...	26
		51	Kerakoppa ...	...	...	276	410	70	13	101	324	23	223	194
		52	Virnapur ...	...	..	62	171	15	4	43	143	...	...	58
		53	Nanigudi ...	...	...	111	251	27	7	59	109	...	...	85

B—*contd.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey												Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
				Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste				
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
s a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs.
1 0 0	6 8 0	604	98	265	93	343	1,081	1	6	609	1,180	[illegible]	2	1 15 0	15	...
...	...	434	181	134	12	215	657	1	4	349	733	...	...	2 1 8	30	...
...	...	739	186	334	119	267	684	5	35	606	848	...	...	1 6 2	0	9
...	...	479	411	308	123	132	448	4	31	444	608	...	...	1 5 11	31	...
...	...	762	303	376	115	232	631	...	...	608	779	125	60	1 4 6	18	...
...	...	43	1	4	1	35	138	..	..	39	139	...	...	3 9 0	9	...
...	...	1,680	228	629	328	431	1,118	..	...	1,059	1,446	...	...	1 5 10	22	...
...	...	1,618	368	639	273	769	2,489	31	230	1,441	2,992	25	54	2 1 3	33	...
...	...	572	104	369	203	157	494	1	8	527	705	21	44	1 5 5	31	...
...	...	522	535	312	127	192	660	...	...	504	787	1	2	1 9 0	22	...
...	...	505	335	375	118	109	405	1	1	485	455	7	3	1 2 4	32	...
...	...	251	29	148	63	103	359	...	...	251	422	...	...	1 10 11	12	...
...	...	260	144	70	30	158	424	...	...	228	454	...	...	1 15 10	16	...
...	...	55	36	45	21	10	32	...	...	55	53	...	...	0 13 5	13	...
...	...	366	60	257	100	108	371	1	8	366	482	...	...	1 5 1	16	...
...	...	363	115	69	25	72	234	...	...	141	259	...	...	1 13 5	31	...
...	...	544	111	328	179	102	328	46	234	476	741	24	75	1 8 11	20	...
...	...	204	85	158	95	25	93	5	39	188	217	16	10	1 2 6	55	...
...	...	709	196	102	55	53	205	3	14	158	275	3	8	1 11 10	19	...
...	...	879	158	198	119	32	104	10	100	240	323	66	55	1 5 6	29	...
..	...	77,512	79,435	32,461	13,026	29,131	103,368	731	9,643	62,323	126,037	10,346	8,476	2 0 4	19	...
1 12 0	6 0 0	279	280	75	19	106	285	5	61	186	365	74	37	1 15 4	10	...
...	...	476	851	153	39	130	427	39	658	322	1,124	148	41	3 7 10	39	...
...	...	1,976	1,911	765	223	784	2,697	18	268	1,567	3,188	595	128	2 0 7	15	...
...	...	289	546	55	14	91	315	6	87	155	416	134	31	2 10 11	28	...
...	...	40	34	12	4	28	99	...	...	40	103	...	...	2 9 6	6	...
...	...	1,147	1,495	376	91	484	1,381	10	154	870	1,629	277	78	1 13 11	19	...
...	...	18	379	3	1	15	45	...	..	18	46	...	...	2 8 11	2	...
...	...	222	887	42	10	74	250	8	126	124	386	93	37	3 1 10	34	...
...	...	491	940	171	48	203	619	14	219	394	886	97	59	2 4 0	31	...
...	...	463	261	176	56	194	526	...	...	370	582	81	26	1 9 2	11	...
...	...	1,000	749	381	96	205	630	7	84	593	810	407	161	1 5 10	18	...
...	...	272	377	117	31	155	319	...	...	272	350	...	...	2 4 7	7	...
...	...	82	277	32	8	17	126	3	28	82	162	...	...	1 15 7	13	...
...	...	333	806	115	43	144	448	...	...	289	491	44	54	1 11 2	11	...
...	...	177	98	82	25	52	175	...	...	134	200	38	41	1 7 0	...	3
...	...	122	245	33	8	50	153	1	11	83	172	39	18	2 1 2	14	...
...	...	379	274	222	65	302	361	...	...	524	420	55	44	1 5 2	9	...
...	...	552	1,427	181	50	172	429	23	357	378	836	174	146	2 3 5	29	...
...	...	448	487	164	45	170	477	4	4	345	526	90	25	1 9 1	9	...
...	...	272	544	48	13	87	234	8	121	143	368	129	37	2 9 2	29	...
...	...	544	1,011	264	78	176	457	51	881	491	1,416	32	10	2 14 2	51	...
...	...	417	451	78	25	102	363	16	215	196	603	251	95	3 1 3	26	...
...	...	471	712	99	31	208	597	1	10	308	638	163	272	2 1 2	10	...
...	...	152	327	75	25	69	184	1	5	145	214	7	15	1 7 7	2	...
...	...	101	107	6	1	42	117	...	...	48	118	53	50	2 7 4	30	...
...	...	708	738	191	55	116	350	28	503	335	928	369	169	2 12 4	37	...
...	...	115	220	21	7	8	28	...	...	29	35	30	10	1 3 4	6	...
...	...	119	451	42	12	30	108	17	254	89	374	30	74	4 3 4	48	...
...	...	114	457	21	7	12	31	4	41	58	79	105	123	2 1 3	...	60
...	...	266	111	138	47	128	388	...	...	266	435	..	...	1 10 2	7	...
...	...	281	120	111	39	88	187	...	...	199	226	85	43	1 4 2	22	...
...	...	184	49	58	18	109	277	...	...	158	295	26	8	1 13 10	7	...
...	...	1,511	1,269	641	199	384	1,641	...	...	1,022	1,840	477	499	1 12 10	11	...
...	...	103	179	249	74	94	259	17	79	460	411	...	...	1 2 9	37	...
...	...	1,312	491	332	99	609	2,047	6	69	947	2,215	365	159	2 5 5	9	...
...	...	275	318	138	38	118	294	...	...	256	332	..	..	1 1 8	6	...
...	...	1,120	1,228	556	181	457	1,281	3	30	1,016	1,492	166	171	1 7 6	10	...
...	...	111	527	18	5	90	181	..	...	103	184	5	12	1 12 1	9	...
...	...	395	852	165	46	95	303	...	...	269	353	124	148	2 5 10	8	...
...	...	967	519	313	91	382	1,111	6	91	700	1,491	243	105	1 13 9	13	...
...	...	662	1,196	244	70	314	918	...	...	547	988	85	46	1 12 10	13	...
...	...	90	252	23	7	17	60	12	210	52	277	38	26	5 5 3	56	...
...	...	49	944	4	1	32	97	..	...	36	98	4	2	2 11 7	8	...
...	...	254	955	41	10	124	406	13	251	177	657	77	19	3 2 4	21	...
...	...	24	24	7	2	27	81	..	...	28	83	...	..	2 15 7	12	...
...	...	164	603	31	10	117	363	...	...	114	373	18	35	2 8 4	3	...
...	...	10	16	..	..	8	25	...	...	8	25	2	4	3 2 0	4	...
...	...	616	1,370	127	29	230	741	21	304	368	1,074	244	66	2 14 4	25	...
...	...	78	200	19	5	50	103	...	...	69	108	9	2	1 9 4	7	...
...	...	40	107	..	...	26	[illegible] 97	...	...	26	97	14	4	3 11 8	8	...
...	...	306	433	73	16	99	316	26	363	198	728	111	25	3 10 10	30	...
...	...	61	174	14	4	43	136	...	...	57	160	4	1	2 12 11	9	...
...	...	110	259	26	7	58	[illegible] 129	...	...	84	127	26	7	1 8 2	9	...

Appendix

Classwar Statement

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
						Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab	Sorab	54	Mudgodu	0 12 0	5 8 0	255	415	110	24	121	402	24	320	255	746
		55	Magadi	...	...	282	788	58	15	135	414	3	25	196	454
		56	Nadvadadodderi ...	...	...	430	423	111	28	179	520	...	...	290	548
		57	Konankatti ...	...	...	94	258	54	12	24	70	16	151	94	233
		58	Heralai	...	...	100	427	33	10	52	182	15	127	100	319
		59	Delvaihosakoppa ...	...	...	93	269	14	3	40	115	5	43	59	161
		60	Cherantihosakoppa ...	...	...	59	117	24	5	30	94	3	21	57	120
		61	Sannamani	...	...	25	98	5	7	10	26	...	..	15	27
			Total III ...	...	...	22,758	36,353	7,984	2,222	8,218	23,391	422	3,536	16,624	29,149
			Grand Total ...	...	...	* 130,777	* 140,957	52,621	17,147	48,593	155,694	1,470	12,196	102,839	1,84,097 + 306 Mis. = 1,84,343

N. B.—* The difference between these and the figures in the body of Report is due to elimination of fractions.

B – *concld.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey														
		Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total						
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
0 12 0	6 0 0	255	404	103	25	124	450	23	419	255	894	...	..	3 8 1	39	...
...	...	289	769	55	15	143	478	3	45	201	538	88	47	2 10 10	18	...
..	...	428	442	106	28	181	573	7	56	294	657	134	36	2 3 9	20	...
...	..	94	264	51	13	26	84	17	292	94	389	...	...	4 2 3	67	...
..	...	100	399	32	10	52	213	16	252	100	475	...	...	4 12 0	49	...
...	...	91	267	10	2	26	81	4	61	40	147	51	86	3 10 10	...	9
...	...	57	124	19	4	33	112	3	47	55	163	2	6	2 15 5	4	...
...	...	25	98	5	1	10	28	...	...	15	29	10	26	1 14 11	7	...
...	...	22,736	32,215	7,713	2,225	8,312	25,764	440	6,870	16,495	34,859	5,727	3,846	2 1 7	19	...
...	...	* 130,185	131,3·2 + Forest 10,802 * 142,134	51,493	20,765	51,072	1,50,013	1,517	20,389	104,072	2,31,590	18,123	13,677	2 2 1	20	..

Letter No. 166, dated the 12th August 1905, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

1. I have the honor to forward herewith manuscript copy of my Report on the proposed revision of the assessment of the Sorab Taluk of your district and I shall feel much obliged by your favouring me at an early date with any remarks you may desire to make before my proposals are submitted to Government especially on the subject of paras 37 and 39.

2. I send herewith a copy of the illustrative taluk map together with office copies in vernacular of Appendices A and B, with the request that the latter may kindly be returned when done with.

Letter No. 766, dated 15th September 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to the Survey Commissioner in Mysore.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 166, dated 12th August last, forwarding for an expression of my opinion, a report by you to Government, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Sorab Taluk in this district.

2. It is, I find, a rather hazardous work to attempt to criticise proposals that are based on facts, about whose accuracy there is no question, and upon an intimate acquaintance with not only the peculiarities of this taluk in particular, but with those of every other part of Mysore. The following, however, contains my views of the matter, and in giving expression to them, I have borne in mind the condition of the taluk which I observed when the settlement was first introduced into all the taluks except the villages near Anavatti, its condition in 1895 when I visited it in order to inspect supari gardens situated in it, and its present condition.

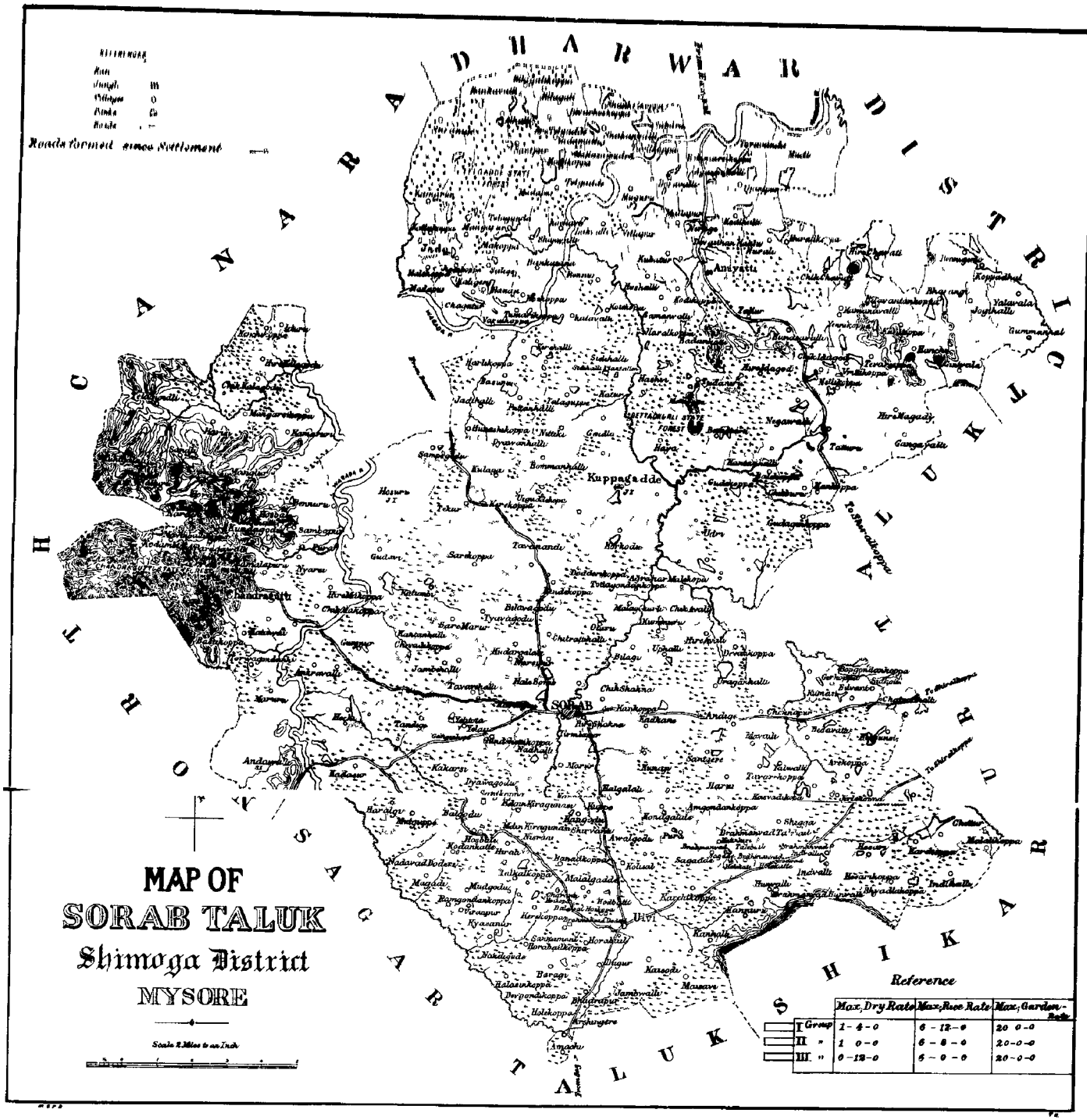
3. The taluk has certainly grown richer since the last settlement. The increased area under cultivation, and the increase in the population, and the agricultural stock of the taluk, are all unmistakable signs of this improved condition. For some years, plague took hold of some villages near Anavatti, and affected this growth. The taluk is free this year from that epidemic, and as there is a likelihood of the ravages caused by it being soon repaired, it need not be considered in connection with this revision settlement.

4. The grouping of the villages needs no change except in the case of some villages to the east of the Siralkoppa-Anavatti road, which have been put in the 2nd group, owing to their being further away from the Anavatti road. They have, however, the advantage of a nearer road beyond our frontier, *viz.*, the one from Herekerur to Tilvalli, and then on to Sirsi and Rumpta. I would recommend this being placed in the 1st group.

5. From information very kindly furnished by you demi-officially I find that the rates proposed for the several groups compare with those adopted in the neighbouring taluks of the Bombay Presidency, as shown below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Proposed maximum for—				
Rice	1st group	6	12	0
	2nd „	6	8	0
Dry	1st „	1	4	0
	2nd „	1	0	0
Hanagal Taluk groups adjoining Sorab—				
Rice	Rs. 7 to 8	0	0	
Dry crop	„ 1 to 1	8	0	
Group III—				
Dry crop		0	12	0
Wet		6	0	0
Siddapur Taluk—				
Dry crop		0	12	0
Rice		4	0	0

It will be seen that, while the Hanagal rice rates are higher, the Siddapur rates are much lower than those proposed for the portions of the Sorab Taluk that adjoin them. Sorab stands midway between the two, and the rates proposed quite fit in with those adopted on its borders on the west and north. Our old rates have the advantage of being very moderate. The proposed rates, too, fitting in as they do with the Hanagal and Siddapur rates, are not too high. The increase in the rates proposed comes to 12 per cent., when the maximum rates are considered, and to 10 per cent. on the average rate. The facilities for transport of produce to markets since afforded in the shape of roads connecting the villages with them, and the Railway from Harihar to Hubli opened about 1886, the rise in the price of rice, and the increased prosperity of the taluk, all justify this increase.


DHARWAR DISTRICT
NORTH CANARA DISTRICT
SHIMOGA DISTRICT
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT
SORAB TALUK
Kuppagadde
Anvatti
Ulvi
To Shiravantha
To Shiravantha
To Shiravantha
MAP OF
SORAB TALUK
Shimoga District
MYSORE
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch
Reference
Max. Dry Rate
Max. Rice Rate
Max. Garden-Rate
I Group 1-4-0 6-12-0 20 0-0
II " 1 0-0 6-8-0 20-0-0
III " 0-12-0 6-0-0 20-0-0

MAP OF SORAB TALUK

Shimoga District

MYSORE

Scale 2 Miles to an Inch

6. In the foregoing paragraphs I have dealt with only the rice land rates and those proposed for dry crop. The maximum adopted for the gardens in the original settlement, *viz.*, Rs. 20 per acre, is proposed to be continued on the understanding, however, of the Sayer Halat on supari being abolished. Even then, the rate will be rather high, and no unjust sacrifice of revenue will result, if the maximum is reduced to Rs. 18. I have no idea what the decrease will then amount to, but it will certainly not come up to the remissions that are now granted from year to year. I hope this expectation will be realised, and by that my plea for the reduction of the maximum to Rs. 18 may be considered.

7. With regard to the Irrigation cess noted by you, I find that, during the last thirty-two years, a sum of about Rs. 3,76,000 was realised in the taluk. During the last thirty years the Public Works Department have spent Rs. 1,33,658 upon the improvement and repairs of tanks in this taluk. In accordance with the scheme for the restoration of minor tanks, a much larger sum than what was usually spent on those works is going to be spent in future, and it cannot be said that the taluk has been badly served in this respect.

8. I beg to return the original report sent by you, and the map that accompanied it.

---

2 *Letter No. R. 4436,—L. S. 26-05-2, dated 9th October 1905, from the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.*

I am directed to forward herewith, for favor of your opinion the marginally noted papers received from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, submitting his proposals for the revision settlement of the Sorab Taluk.

* Letter No. 43, dated 30th September 1905, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, with two manuscript enclosures and one printed report with a map of the Sorab Taluk. (The printed report and the map need not be returned.)

---

3. *Letter No. 5002, dated 29th November 1905, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments*

1. I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the proposed revision settlement of the Sorab Taluk received with your letter No. R 4436—L. S. 26-05-2, dated 9th October 1905, calling for my opinion on the proposals therein contained and I beg leave to submit the following observations to be accepted for what they may be worth.

2. In the economical condition of the taluk taken as a whole, there is little or no cause for exultation. With the exception of the gardens, the cultivation is indeed almost entirely rice and sugar-cane. But the rice grown is of the red and coarse kind. The proportion of the area ordinarily under sugar-cane to rice has been as small as less than 3 to 100, whereas, in the neighbouring taluk of Shikarpur it has been as high as more than 12 (rising in favorable years to 16) to 100. The yield of the sugar-cane is also inferior to the produce of Shikarpur, the proportion being estimated to be as 65 to 90 and still worse when compared with maidan taluks more eastward. Of the jaggery produced very little if at all is exported. Most of it is of the consistency of treacle and locally consumed. The dry crop area is indeed more than in other malnad taluks of the district, but the ragi is not more nutritious, and the land is cultivated once in three years or two.

3. The population has increased only 9 per cent. in 30 years. The statistics of items included under the term "Agricultural Resources" such as cattle, ploughs, carts and houses show an increase. Yet the increase except in respect of carts, which vary with the road mileage, is not very striking. The proportion of tiled houses, for example, has risen from 12 to only 16 per cent in thirty years, notwithstanding the frequency and disastrous results of accidents by fire.

4. Although the population has increased 9 per cent, the figures relating to the areas of land under cultivation show "nothing very remarkable" The area of wet land has increased only 5 per cent and this has been much at the expense of the dry crop area. I am not sure that the addition of 2,474 acres to the wet occupied area (difference between columns 11 and 23 in Appendix B) is all dry land converted into wet. At any rate the enterprise denoted by this increase in wet area is practically confined to the Maidan and comparatively smaller portion of the taluk, and does not characterise the Malnad portion to an appreciable degree where wet cultivation is the easiest. For it will be found on an examination of the figures that out of these 2,474 acres, 1,489 acres occur in the 258 villages comprised in groups II and III yielding the small average of less than 6 acres per village essentially Malnad, while the remainder, *viz.*, 985 acres, occur in the 48 villages of Group I

yielding an average of a little more than 20 acres per village, the result doubtless of Government and raiyats' work to tanks in that part of the taluk. Col. Grant's remark that "in the Malnad, every additional acre means capital sunk," may well be applied to gardens alone; and of gardens the area has been practically stationary in a taluk eminently favorable for the growth of the superior kind of supari.

5. On a comparison of the two sides of Appendix B it is found that there has been an increase of 2,474 acres in wet and of 77 acres in garden land in the Government occupied area. And, taking the taluk as a whole, it appears at para 12 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Report that the additional areas under wet and garden are only 1,403 acres and 51 acres respectively. The difference of 1,079 acres under wet and 26 acres under garden are probably so much Inam land the less under these descriptions. Subject to correction, this would mean deterioration of a very favored class of land-holders in the taluk.

6. Land is rated 'low' in recorded transfers of land, and these transfers are for the most part between borrower and lender entangled inextricable meshes of debt rather than between vendor and purchaser otherwise free and independent. Land and agriculture do not attract outside capital, and land-holders have to import cattle and labor to maintain cultivation. It is a pity that the prices of produce for the Sorab Taluk separately have not been taken out as usual from taluk official returns and merchants' books. But there is no doubt that these prices have risen; and from the producer's point of view this is indeed a very satisfactory feature in the case. But the expenses of cultivation have also risen and wages continue to be paid partly in kind, and there is nothing to show that the land yields more or that exports have increased. The people are steeped in ignorance, the offspring of illiteracy; and the land-holders are in inextricable debt long inherited. The "past Revenue history" of the taluk is attempted to be illustrated by figures in Appendix A to the Settlement Commissioner's Report. We are told there that the area under occupation has risen from 92,974 acres in 1878-79 to 102,689 acres in 1902-03, an advance of 9,715 acres in a quarter of a century. But inasmuch as the details of dry, wet and garden cultivation are not given, it is not possible to appraise the increase correctly because it is as like saying that the contents of a treasure chest have been augmented by so many coins without distinguishing gold, silver and copper. One has therefore to turn to the revenue value of this advance in acreage. As to this the progress of collections since the first settlement given at para 25 of Col. Grant's report shows that progress has been very slow, if an increase of only 5 per cent in thirty years against an increase of 9 per cent in population, can be called progress at all. After thirty years of administration of a Scientific Revenue Settlement there still remain some 18,000 acres of assessed land unoccupied in a tract of country where every acre in the valleys ought to be cultivated and at least fully one-third of them could be under supari. That these acres are assessed denotes that they were all occupied at one time or another. In the absence of a regular economical survey of the taluk, one can only rely on general impressions, and the general impression in regard to the Sorab and other Malnad taluks of the Shimoga District is that the cultivating classes are getting poorer and poorer. Perhaps some people still appear sometimes in cloths with lace or silk borders. But all is not gold lace that glitters, nor are all dyed fabrics silk stuffs; and the deportment of people before State officers or on rare occasions is by no means a reliable index of the wealth which comes of accumulated savings and investments. At any rate, the common impression is that they are not getting richer, and this accounts for there being little or no extension of the cultivation of supari, which is admittedly remunerative, in which the people are recognised adepts and for which the natural facilities are great. It is a commodity for which there has always been a good market in the past and there will be a good market in the future among the teeming and increasing populations of India, the demand for which is even now met by large imports of an inferior article from beyond the seas. The supari halat and the system of administration inseparable from it are as an incubus on the natural development of the country and its inhabitants. Say political thinkers what they may, in regard to the incidence of the Halat tax, the producer feels that he is the worse for it and finds himself hampered by it at every turn. The Halat also thus operates as a hindrance to this high class cultivation.

7. In a taluk in which the Warg system is generally necessary, that is to say, a man must needs hold more than one of the three classes of land, dry, wet and garden, it seems inexpedient to consider the holder of land of a single class apart from the rest as is done at para 35 of Col. Grant's Report. One needs to consider the out-put of the taluk as a whole, and a 20 per cent advance in this out-put seems excessive for the taluk in the circumstances above reviewed. Of the people of this taluk it might truly be said that

"Their level life is but a smouldering fire,
Unquenched by want, unfanned by strong desire,"

and it is advisable that the revision settlement should not make their condition worse by enhancing the rates of assessment on their lands.

8. As regards the Irrigation cess, it has to be borne in mind that if the local irrigational requirements of the taluk are comparatively small, the local requirements in regard to roads and schools and last, though not least, medical aid to men and women, are intrinsically and comparatively great. It seems to me, therefore, that Government would be well advised to continue to keep the two cesses together at two annas in the rupee of assessment, taking particular care to give the taluk adequate benefit out of these local funds.

---

4. Letter No. 5905, dated Bangalore 22nd December 1905, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

Adverting to that part of para 6 of my letter No. 5092, dated 29th November 1905, reporting upon the proposals for revision settlement of the Sorab Taluk where I refer to prices, I beg to state that, since writing it, I called for and have received the Sorab Taluk Price returns for 1902-03 from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District. These allow of a comparison with the prices prevailing in Sorab as given at page 11 of the first Settlement Report (Selection No. XI: Papers relating to the introduction of Survey Settlement into Shimoga District). The annexed tabular statement exhibits this comparison and shows that in 30 or 32 years,

Rice, 1st sort, has *fallen* 36 per cent in price,

Rice, 2nd sort has *fallen* 28 per cent,

Arecanut (Volagra) has *fallen* 18 per cent and Jaggory has *fallen* 58 per cent. Thus the Sorab Taluk prices, far from participating in the great rise which has characterized Provincial prices as a whole, show a great fall all round.

Price at Sorab of certain principal articles during 1902-03 as taken from District returns and in 1870 as taken from the Original Settlement Report.

Month	Rice (per rupee)		Arecanut (per maund)			Jaggory (per maund)
	1st sort	2nd sort	Desavara	Volagra	Gotta	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Seers	Seers	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
July 1902	11	13	...	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
August 1902	12	13	...	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
September 1902	14	15	.	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
October 1902	14	16	...	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
November 1902	10	12	.	3 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
December 1902	10	12	...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
January 1903	11	13	...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
February 1903	14	16	...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
March 1903	14	16	.	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
April 1903	12	14	...	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
May 1903	14	16	..	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
June 1903	14	16	...	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Year's average	12¼	14	...	3 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 8
The price in 1870, the year before first settlement	8	10	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	2 8 0
Difference per cent in prices ..	—36	—28	...	—18	...	—58
Rise + Fall —	Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort		Supari Volagra		Jaggory

5. Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, No. R. 15426-8—L. S. 26-05-10, dated 1st June 1906, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Chief Engineer in Mysore.

READ—Letter No. 43, dated the 30th September 1905 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, submitting his proposals for revising the rates of assessment in the Sorab Taluk.

2. Letters Nos. 5092 and 5905, dated respectively the 29th November and 22nd December 1905, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting his opinion on the proposals above referred to.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2217, dated the 6th April 1906, from the Chief Engineer in Mysore, regarding the rate at which Irrigation Cess should be levied in the Sorab Taluk.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, contained in his letter read above. The question of giving some relief to the owners of supari gardens in the Malnad has been under consideration for many years past. In view of the peculiar circumstances of these persons, who are the representatives of the pioneers of supari cultivation in this remote tract, there is great need or some encouragement being held out to them.

2. Although the garden rates proposed are perhaps unassailable, Government had at one time suggested that the rates adopted for Tirthahalli might serve as a guide for deciding what would be suitable in the case of the Malnad taluks generally Government may not have given a pledge in mentioning Tirthahalli as a guide, but it is a question whether the fact that they made the suggestion then may not be taken as justifying a slight modification in the rates now proposed for gardens.

3. The Government will be glad to be favoured with the Settlement Commissioner's proposals with reference to the observations made above.

---

6. Letter No. 184, dated 3rd—4th June 1906, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

1. I lose no time in replying to Government Proceedings No. R. 15426-8—L. S. 26-05-60, dated 1st June 1906, and have now the honor to submit my proposals for effecting some slight modification in the garden rates proposed by me for the Sorab Taluk.

2. I confess to feeling myself placed in a position of considerable difficulty, for in my report and forwarding letter and indeed at all times, I have very unmistakably given my opinion that, with Halat removed, the garden rates which I have proposed could be easily paid, and I have seen no argument of any kind put forward against that view. But in the order which Government have now passed, the question of encouraging these people who have done so much to open out the Malnad and to whom we must perforce trust for the further development of that peculiar country, is placed on a different footing from what it would be were it a mere question of fixing the assessment upon hard and fast lines of principle. Even as a question exclusively applying to rates the opinion of Government, as for many years expressed, and now again strongly expressed, that some special form of relief was necessary in the Malnad, would justify any Settlement Officer in recommending the most lenient treatment possible.

3. In the above view I can only state that if Government consider, and it is a view in which I concur, that good will come of some modification of my proposed garden rates, it is an operation which I shall carry out with extreme pleasure.

4. Taking it for granted, then, that every possible consideration should be shown to these garden owners, not only of Sorab, but of the Malnad generally, who certainly have great difficulties to contend against, some definite principle of procedure should be laid down. If I am directed to take the maximum garden rates in neighbouring North Canara as my guide, I think it will be better than, and quite as liberal as, what may be called the Tirthahalli guide, for that taluk occupies a position somewhat late in our original settlements. Such instruc-

tions will enable me to effect a very considerable modification of the Sorab rates now proposed and will ensure unquestioned moderation in future Malnad settlements. The suggestion is not a very extravagant one and certainly does not exceed in liberality what the rules of 1902 aim at in the case of gardens in Maidan taluks.

5. I do not, however, anticipate any real relief to the Malnad until the Halat goes, but with that gone and the liberal treatment I have proposed adopted, a bright future opens out for the Malnad.

6. I would solicit early instructions as I must go over all the garden rates once more, which takes time and the settlement work before me is very heavy. It is extremely desirable that the Settlement Officer should be free to announce the revised rates not only in the Sorab Taluk but in all taluks set down for revision during next year not later than 1st December.

---

7. Letter No. R. 15955—L. S. 26-05-12, dated 18th June 1906, from the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in the General and Revenue Departments, to Col. J. P. Grant, Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 184, dated 3rd June 1906, suggesting that you may be permitted to take the maximum garden rates in the neighbouring North Canara District, as your guide in the resettlement of gardens in the Sorab Taluk and in the Malnad generally, I am directed to request you to state specifically what the maximum and the average rates for Sorab would be if the North Canara standard was adopted. The Tirthahalli standard was suggested by Government in their Proceedings No. R. 15426-8, dated 1st June 1906, under the idea that the average would not be higher than what it has been after the remissions granted in 1896, and would on the contrary be appreciably lower. But if, by applying the North Canara standard, the average is in any way likely to exceed the average calculated on what the garden owners are now actually paying in Sorab, after the said remission, the Government would, in view of the decline that is noticeable in the condition of the taluk, hesitate to adopt the rates in question.

2. The Government have doubts as to whether the wet and dry rates also are capable of much increase, and would be glad to have information on this point also.

---

8. Letter No. 194, dated Bangalore, 23rd June 1906, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. R. 15955—L. S. 26-05-12, dated 18th instant, asking for my opinion and information, on points connected with my proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Sorab Taluk, which have been before Government since 30th September 1905.

2. In my letter No. 184 of 3rd instant I observed that if Government desired to adopt a special treatment of the Sorab Taluk, and the Malnad generally, in the matter of garden assessment, the measure had my sympathy and I would gladly give effect to it. I suggested towards that end the taking of North Canara garden maximum rates as a guide. The North Canara standard is of course more favorable than the Tirthahalli standard, for the maximum garden rates for the Tirthahalli Taluk were Rs. 20, 18 and 16 and the average rate Rs. 13-11-5.

3. Adopting the North Canara standard, the maximum garden rate in Sorab would not exceed Rs. 15. (In Siddapur it is Rs. 14, in Sirsi Rs. 15). I cannot of course state specifically what the average rate in Sorab would be until I have worked out the rates. Under my proposals now before Government Rs. 20 maximum gave an average of Rs. 13-2-10 per acre; on a Rs. 15 maximum the average rate would probably work out between Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.

The average garden rate in Siddapur, on a Rs. 14 maximum, is Rs. 12-5-0 (only 13 annas less than my Rs. 20 maximum gives for Sorab); and in Sirsi, on a Rs. 15 maximum, the average rate is Rs. 12-13-9.

The average garden rate in Sorab under the original rates less remissions, that is, on the actual collections since 1896, comes to Rs. 7-9-11 per acre, far lower than any average garden rate in adjoining North-Canara. In Hanagal, the British taluk bordering Sorab on the north, the garden maximum is Rs. 20. The above is all the information I am able to give Government at the present stage.

4. I am asked to give information as to whether the wet and dry rates also are capable of much increase. If this means that Government have doubts as to whether the wet and dry rates proposed by me are not too high, I must confess to feeling considerable surprise, for I was under the impression that I was proposing a most liberal settlement, a view concurred in by the Deputy Commissioner. As the grounds for the doubts entertained by Government are not given, it is obviously impossible for me to give the information asked for, and I may add that I have not been put in possession of any criticism whatever which my proposals have undergone. I can only state that my original report of August 1905 shows clearly that the population has increased since original settlement; that agricultural resources have increased; that communications have been added to, including the indirect but undoubted influence of the railway; that prices have risen and that the original settlement was so little burdensome that the unoccupied assessed lands have dwindled from 29,418 acres assessed at Rs. 31,041 to 17,950 acres assessed at Rs. 12,282. The Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 766 of September 1905 wrote.

"The taluk has certainly grown richer since the last settlement. The increased area "under cultivation and the increase in population and the agricultural stock of the taluk are "all unmistakable signs of this improved condition."

5. In the face of the above facts, I do not feel myself able to understand what, in your letter under reply, is called the decline noticeable in the condition of the taluk. The present year has no doubt been a very dry one causing much anxiety, but the description applies to the Province generally. The year 1899 showed a very scant rain-fall not only in Sorab but in the district generally. Such years are very rare. The 12 years mean rain-fall in Sorab up to 1900 was 64·41 and the average for 31 years was 58·15 inches.

6. I explained in my report that the effect of my proposals was to increase the revenue demand by 14 per cent if garden remissions since 1896 were included, and 20 per cent if they were excluded. I find it difficult to imagine more liberal treatment for a taluk which has improved in every way and in which prices generally can, without fear of contradiction, be stated to have risen at least 40 to 50 per cent.

7. It is not out of place here to urge once more the abolition of the Supari Sayer. In the presence of this great scourge, which is taking some four lakhs of rupees out of the pockets of our malnad garden owners, which would at once be restored to them on abolition of Sayer, and, indirectly, owing to the inherent vice of the system and its opportunities, probably from 8 to 10 lakhs more, which in time would gradually come back to them, I view with comparative indifference the question of whether the garden maximum rate of assessment should be Rs. 20 as I proposed or Rs. 15 to correspond with North Canara rates. I am quite prepared to support the latter and if the new rates can be announced to take effect simultaneously with the announcement of the abolition of the Sayer, indeed I do not see how the rates can be announced while the Sayer question is unsettled, it will not only be the greatest relief ever extended to a body of persons who stand in need of relief but will inspire a confidence in the intentions of Government of unspeakble value and importance. No reduction of the garden assessment which Government could afford will be of the slightest use, in my opinion, in affording relief while Sayer exists and interdicts all improvement. So far as I can judge the remissions granted since 1896 have led to no improvement in the condition of the gardens.

---

9. *Letter No. R. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated 6th July 1906, from the Secretary to Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.*

In reply to your letter No. 194, dated the 23rd June 1906, furnishing information with your opinion, on certain points in connection with your proposals for the revision of assessment of the Sorab Taluk, I am directed to state that Government are anxious that there should no longer be any room for a misapprehension of their intentions in regard to the settlement of supari gardens in the malnad and of the supari gardens in Sorab in particular. They find that the reference made to the Tirthahalli standard, which was suggested as a possible guide in lowering the rate, has led to the policy, which they wish to be adopted in revising the rates for supari gardens in the malnad, being misunderstood. It may be observed here that all reference to Tirthahalli would have been avoided in Government Order No. R.15426-8, dated the 1st June 1906, and greater emphasis laid on the point that Government were solicitous that the garden rates should be reduced and restored to what they were after the reductions effected in 1896; but from the notes of the conference held at Bhavani House, Ootacamund, on the 5th May last, it is found that the Tirthahalli standard was inserted at your instance, as

you believed that by adopting it, the object the Government had in view, *viz.*, the lowering of the rates to what they were after the remission of 1896, would be attained.

2. Government trust that their position has now been made clear; and that is, that in adopting rates for the supari gardens for Sorab and also the Malnad generally, the rates that would be applicable after the remissions of 1896 should not be exceeded.

3. Government are fully alive to the evils of the Halat system and it will be their endeavour to abolish it when the finances will permit of the sacrifice of revenue involved. At the same time, in view of the gradual deterioration which, they have reason to believe, has set in in the condition of the supari gardens not only in Sorab but in a greater degree in some of the other Malnad taluks also, they are anxious that substantial relief should be given to the raiyats in order that the process of deterioration may be arrested and this valuable industry revived. Government do not think any useful purpose would be served by an enquiry as to whether the Halat is responsible for the decline in the condition of the gardens and of the Malnad raiyats, or the high rates of assessment adopted. It will possibly be found that both causes have contributed to this deplorable result, and now that we are dealing with one of the contributory causes, *viz.*, heaviness of assessment, it behoves us to give relief at least to the extent which, after much discussion, was found to be absolutely necessary in 1896.

4. I am to forward herewith copies of letters Nos. 5092 and 5905, dated 29th November and 22nd December 1905 respectively, from the Revenue Commissioner, and to state that the doubts of Government as to the propriety of raising the wet and dry rates were based on the figures supplied by the Revenue Commissioner as regards the alleged rise in prices and also his general remarks in the earlier letter about the so-called progress of the taluk in wealth and general well-being not being commensurate with the advantages the raiyats are supposed to have enjoyed.

---

10. Letter No. 11, dated Bangalore 19th July 1906, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. R. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated 6th July 1906, conveying the explicit orders of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to revise the garden rates of the Sorab Taluk and the Malnad generally in such a manner as not to exceed the rates which were applicable after the remissions of 1896. I shall at once put the work on had on the above lines.

2. I have myself no notes of the conference held at Bhavani House, Ooty, on 5th May last, but I would observe, with the utmost deference, that if the notes then taken ascribe to me either the saying or the belief that the Tirthahalli standard would attain the object, that the rates should not exceed the remission rates of 1896, there must be some very great mistake. I made no such suggestion, nor could I do so, for I knew perfectly well that the Tirthahalli standard, or even the North Canara standard would give results somewhat higher than the remission rates of 1896. I remember suggesting either of the two standards in question would represent moderation, but that was all.

3. As regards para 3 of your letter under reply I can only observe that while I can no more concur in the grounds now assigned for manipulating the land assessment, than I could in 1896, I shall loyally carry out the orders of Government and distribute the assessment as directed with the utmost care. The rates which will result, viewed as unadulterated land assessment, will be liberal beyond the wildest dreams of any Mysore or North Canara supari grower and, given fair room, will no doubt work much good, but this cannot be while Halat exists. It must be borne in mind that practically these identical rates have now been in operation for 10 years and progress in the malnad is, according to our Revenue officers, as stagnant as ever, indeed the resignations of gardens, the only tangible proof we have of deterioration, have all, with the exception of a very small area in 1894-5, occurred since 1896. The removal of Halat will, in my opinion, alone save the Malnad, and I beg of Government, in the interest of their people, to come to some definite decision. The abolition of the Halat simultaneously with the commencement of the Malnad revision settlements would not require effect to be given to the measure until 1908-09 and its abolition at that particular time would bear better fruit than at any other. The promise to abolish the Halat when finances admit, made from year to year, satisfies no one. I do not presume to give an opinion upon State needs generally but, as regards the land revenue itself, it never has, in my opinion, been more stable or in a better condition to admit of the great and statesmanlike measure which I advocate, than it is now.

4. I have received the promised copies of the Revenue Commissioner's letters No. 5092 and 5905 of 25th November and 22nd December last respectively. I am satisfied to let my

report speak for itself on most of the points raised by the Revenue Commissioner, but the question of prices demands enquiry, which, with the kind assistance of the Deputy Commissioner, I am now making. Any modifications in my original proposals, as a result of such enquiry, can be made when I submit the supplementary report and fresh classwar statement which the present orders of Government regarding the revision of the garden rates will render necessary. In the meantime, however, a few remarks are called for.

5. The Revenue Commissioner at para 5 of his first letter admits that prices have risen as I myself, the Deputy Commissioner and my four assistants employed in Sorab, all believed. The latter in their Joint Report in 1904 say, "There has been a steady rise in the price of "food grains, though there has been a fall during the last two years." The Revenue Commissioner, in his second letter, selects one of these two years, 1902, and, comparing it with 1870, a year of exceptionally high prices and prior to the original settlement, makes the extraordinary deduction that prices have actually fallen. No attempt is made to arrive at a general standard of prices prevailing over periods sufficiently extensive to elicit the truth. Of course, such conclusions are useless. As a matter of fact, the ten years or so immediately preceding the original settlement in 1871 were, as duly observed in the original settlement report, years of very high prices, due no doubt, in a great measure, to the American war and the partial famine in 1866. But the years prior to that particular period do not show by any means high prices and, moreover, as is pretty well generally known, first settlements are determined less upon the basis of prices than revision settlements. (See para 7, page 24 of Selections). The average of the 30 years preceding the original settlement, if taken out, would show far lower prices than the average of the 30 and more years since 1871. During this latter period, that is, during the currency of the settlement now being revised, there has been undoubtedly a rise in prices, it being only a question of degree; and this point I shall enquire into.

6. The figures given by me at para 23 of the Revision Report are based upon figures obtained from the taluk and are substantially correct. The strange thing is that if any undue assumption of rise of prices in Sorab has occurred, the Revenue Commissioner's own figures, when Director of Statistics, as compiled and exhibited in excellent diagrams, have led to such result, for no one, regarding the extraordinary uniformity of fluctuations District by District, could believe that a single taluk could form an exception as is now claimed for Sorab. All these points, however, as well as others raised by the Revenue Commissioner I will in due course discuss in my supplementary settlement report.

11. Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, No. R. 1443—L. S. 26-05-16, dated 28th July 1906, to the Survey and settlement Commissioner in Mysore.

READ—Letter No. 11 of the 19th July 1906 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, stating that, in accordance with the orders of Government conveyed in this office letter No. R. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated the 6th July 1906, the supari garden rates of the Sorab Taluk and of the Malnad generally will be revised in such a manner as not to exceed the rates which were applicable after the remissions of 1896, and a supplementary report submitted.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner's further report regarding the results of the revision of the rates on the lines directed by Government, is awaited.

---

12. Letter No. 3, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1907, from the Survey Commissioner in Mysore, on special duty, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to submit, as promised in my letter No. 11 of the 19th July 1906, and as directed in Government Order No. R. 1443—L. S. 26-06-16, dated 28th July 1906, a supplementary report upon the proposed revision of the assessment in the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. My original printed report was submitted by me on the 30th September 1905 after obtaining, as is usual, the Deputy Commissioner's opinion as expressed in his letter No. 766, dated 15th September 1905.

3. The first intimation which I received that my proposals had been considered by Government, was conveyed to me in Government Order No. R. 15426-8—L. S. 26-05-10, dated 1st June 1906. In that order two letters from the Revenue Commissioner Nos. 5092 and 5905, dated respectively the 29th November and the 22nd December 1905, criticising my proposals, were dealt with but copies of those letters were not received by me until they were sent with letter No. R. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated 6th July 1906, from the Secretary, General and Revenue Departments.

4. In order to aid reference I quote in the margin the correspondence which has taken place from the 1st of June 1906, when Government first passed orders on my original proposals, up to date.

Government Proceedings No. R. 15426-8—L. S. 26-05-10, dated 1st June 1906.
Survey Commissioner's letter No. 194 of 3rd June 1906.
Secretary's letter No. R. 16955—L. S. 26-05-12, dated 18th June 1906
Survey Commissioner's letter No. 194 of 23rd June 1906.
Secretary's letter No. R. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated 6th July 1906.
Survey Commissioner's letter No. 11 of 19th July 1906.
Government Proceedings No. R. 1443—L. S. 26-06-16, dated 28th July 1906.

5. The outcome of the correspondence noted in the preceding paragraph was (1) an explicit order by Government that the garden rates of assessment in the Sorab Taluk (and of the malnad generally) should be revised in such a manner as not to exceed the rates which were applicable after the remissions of 1896, and (2) that, as suggested by myself, in my letter No. 11 of 19th July 1906, I should report the result of enquiry into certain points raised by the Revenue Commissioner but chiefly as regards prices. A supplementary report on both the above points was directed to be submitted.

6. As regards the first matter—the revision of the rates of garden assessment—my discretion is limited to the distribution of the garden assessment within the limitation prescribed by Government. I have therefore revised the garden assessment so that not only does the total garden assessment not exceed the total garden assessment leviable after the remissions of 1896, but in no individual case does the revised rate exceed what, for brevity, I may call the remission rate. Results and particulars will be given further on in their proper place.

7. As regards the second point, namely, the reconsideration of the wet and dry rates as proposed in my original report, by far the most important question to be considered is that of prices. I have received from the Deputy Commissioner, with his D. O. letter of the 21st September last, an official report No. 179 of the 6th idem, drawn up, after enquiry by the Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Division, which, with the English statement which accompanied it, I append to this letter. The Deputy Commissioner in forwarding the report in question observes, "There is no doubt that the prices have risen since 1870 and that the Sorab Taluk has benefited by such rise as every other taluk in the Province has done." This I quote simply to show the Deputy Commissioner's own opinion. The Assistant Commissioner's official report is what chiefly demands attention.

8. Mr. Subba Rao's report is a valuable contribution and will speak for itself, but I offer a few remarks. The prices given in the Settlement Reports, both original and revised, were those furnished by the taluk authorities, but as the taluk records have been destroyed by order, verification is now impossible. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that the figures given by me are precisely those furnished by the Amildars. The Nirakpattis previous to 1891-92 have also been destroyed.

9. Under such circumstances the Assistant Commissioner very wisely turned to the systematically kept accounts of Hosbale Ramappa, a sowcar of long standing, believed by him to be quite trustworthy. In the statement appended the prices taken from Hosbale Ramappa's books are given for fifty-five years; the figures of the Settlement Report are given for only a few years prior to the original settlement, those given by me in the Revision Settlement Report having been reduced from the original figures to quinquennial periods and therefore useless for annual comparison. The Nirakpatti prices appear only since 1891. The taluk figures given to me for the ten years prior to the original settlement were apparently higher than the truth, but no doubt they were given in good faith. Probably both they and the Nirakpatti prices, being the average of twelve months, for that reason differ from the prices taken from private accounts which refer to one particular time of the year. If these private accounts are to be relied upon, and I agree with the Assistant Commissioner in thinking that there is no reason to suspect them of inaccuracy, they are all the more valuable for purposes of comparison owing to the uniformity of periodical entry.

10. The merest glance at Mr. Subba Rao's list shows that prices have risen. I reduce his figures, however, to averages during suggestive periods as below:—

Period	Rice, seers per rupee		Supari, rupees per maund	Jaggory, rupees per maund	Remarks
	1st sort	2nd sort			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Average for 20 years prior to original settlement	19	23	4	1	
Average for 17 years subsequent to original settlement	15	18	5	2	
Average for the last 18 years	14	16	6	1	

In order to see how the elimination of abnormal years would affect the above averages, I discarded 1865 in period 1, 1877, 1878 and 1879 in period 2 and 1892 and 1900 in period 3. The figures in column 2 become 20, 17 and 14, and in column 3 they become 24, 20 and 15 in the order the periods are given. From whatever point viewed, prices show a steady rise, whether of rice or of supari. The figures for jaggory are curious, a great rise showing after the original settlement but of late years a fall to the original level. The increase in prices would show still higher if, as has been done in all our original settlements, and as is only right, I regarded as abnormal the American war prices. I am content, however, to point out that this later enquiry proves my original estimate of prices to have been quite fair. As a matter of fact, but for the statistics published in the Government Gazette, I should have gone more carefully into the question of local prices at the time, but it seemed to me impossible, district prices being what they were, that any local or other circumstances could cause such perfectly different pr ces in the Sorab Taluk.

11. I observed at para 4 of my letter No. 11 of the 19th July 1906, with reference to Mr. Ananda Rao's criticism of my proposals, that I would let my report speak for itself, but discussion has taken such an unexpected direction that I think it will be advisable to leave no points unexplained.

12. Population and agricultural resources are admitted to have increased, and on these points no further remark is called for, and I have just shown that there can be no reasonable doubt about prices having risen. But at para 2 of his first letter No. 5092, dated 29th November 1905, the Revenue Commissioner comments on the rice grown being all of the red and coarse kind and the proportion of the wet land devoted to sugar-cane being very small. The first point figures as an admission throughout all the Survey Reports and no suggestion has ever been made that the finer sorts of rice were grown. What the original classing officer observed, and what I myself observed, was that the rice crops were good and certain, an opinion which I still hold notwithstanding the recent but very exceptional drought in the Malnad.

As regards sugar-cane, there can be no doubt that it is not raised in sufficient quantity to form the basis of a large trade as in the Shikarpur Taluk. The people grow as much sugar-cane as they want and constantly change the spot, sugar-cane being possible in almost any of the higher class wet lands. Its cultivation is universal, in the sense that it is wide-spread but it is usually grown in patches, and the aggregate out-turn is probably very much what the Revenue Commissioner states. I believe it quite possible that there may be a future for sugar-cane, for the means, both soil and water, are present. What I desire to lay stress upon at present, however, is that it has never been assumed either that the finer sorts of rice were grown or that sugar-cane represented a staple, nor were any conclusions based on such incorrect assumptions.

13. Mr. Ananda Rao questions whether, 2,474 acres of wet land (para 35 of Report) stated to be now occupied in excess of the area shown in the accounts may not merely be "so much Inam land the less." The excess in question has nothing to do with Inam land and is literally, what I stated it to be, so much Government land enjoyed but not brought to account. I did not analyse or precisely allocate this excess, my sole object being to show that the apparent enhancement of the wet assessment was fairly discountable to the extent of the assessment of the excess in question.

14. At para 6 of his letter, Mr. Ananda Rao deals with a great variety of subjects. He observes that "there is nothing to show that the land yields more." This is certainly true, but it is the value not the quantity of the produce that we are concerned with. Next. the cost of production is stated to have increased. This also must be true, population and demand having increased and agricultural skill having stood still, but the increase in cost of production bears a most insignificant proportion to the increase in the profits of agriculture, which last moreover my proposals very liberally discount. The people of the taluk are stated to be "steeped in ignorance, the offspring of illiteracy." I am afraid that Sorab is not exceptional in this respect. I note, however, from the Census of 1901, that while the Kadur District ranks first in the Province in male literates, the Shimoga District comes second, and Sorab is certainly not the most backward taluk of the district.

15. I will reply to Mr. Ananda Rao's strictures, in the same paragraph, on the insufficiency of the figured Revenue history of the taluk in Appendix A to convey a clear understanding, by an attempt to make facts clearer. I blame myself for not having given the detail of the unoccupied land in the first instance. It is true that at para 43 of the report I pointed out that the assessed land still left unoccupied bore assessment of only Rs. 13,677 and was of the poorest kind, but this seems to have somehow escaped Mr. Ananda Rao's notice, otherwise I feel sure that he would not have been so severe upon the slow progress made after thirty years of administration of a scientific revenue settlement. We may save ourselves the trouble of analysing and tracing the progress of dry, wet and garden cultivation during the period, which

s a laborious and difficult operation, owing to the want of detail furnished by the Revenue uthorities, if we look fairly at the extent and character of the land still left unoccupied. This show below :—

Description	Acres	Assessment Rs.
Dry	15,345 ...	... 5,473
Wet.	2,758 ...	... 8,073
Garden	20 ...	... 93
Total ...	18,123	13,639

The above is a very small area to be left unoccupied in a large taluk like Sorab. It means hat of the whole of the assessed wet land 95 per cent is occupied and 5 per cent of the poorest kind, unoccupied. Of the total garden area about 1½ per cent remains unoccupied. Of the otal assessed dry area 23 per cent remains unoccupied, but of this much is the old Hakkal which never was and never will be cultivated and need not have been assessed, although there s no harm in its being assessed as it may be hereafter occupied although not cultivated. I think that the above figures and facts denote very great progress and that the taluk is in a very satisfactory condition. It is impossible to look fairly at the utterly insignificant character of the land still left unoccupied, whether as to extent or value, without admitting that progress has been greater even than I claimed for it in my report.

16. The wrong impression which I blame myself for having, although unwittingly, conveyed to Mr. Ananda Rao of the importance of the land still left unoccupied, has led him into the error of supposing that fertile valleys still remain untilled, for he deplores the existence of so much as 18,000 acres of unoccupied land "where every acre in the valleys ought to be cultivated and at least fully one-third of them could be under supari." The truth is that the valleys are pretty fully cultivated but not with supari, for which they are unsuitable, being too shallow. That a fair proportion of them could not be converted into garden I will not say, but they would not to be high class gardens. If the supari industry is backward, Mr. Ananda Rao's own views on the Halat question, which I am glad to find he expresses so strongly, will furnish him with the clue. Sorab, however, is by no means an ideal garden taluk. In a few favored spots to the south and south-west the accessories to high class supari cultivation, deep valleys and cuttings, are found and the presence of cardamoms bears infallible evidence of conditions being favorable, but as a rule the country is too level. It is essentially a rice-growing country and peculiarly well adapted to that kind of cultivation, with the possibility, although not yet developed, of a larger proportion of sugarcane than at present.

17. Had the revenue history of the taluk read unfavourably, I should not have been astonished at Mr. Ananda Rao's evident disapproval of the proposed settlement, indeed I should myself have shared his views and should have submitted very different proposals: but, as it is, his opposition to a settlement which I thought I had framed upon lines of great moderation has taken me completely by surprise It is not the slightest pleasure to me to differ from Mr. Ananda Rao, for whose opinion I entertain the highest respect, and I cannot but feel concerned at, and impressed by, the strength of his conviction that this taluk can bear no further enhancement. I can only set down his attitude to a chivalrous sympathy for these Malnad people, which I myself strongly share but cannot indulge. I must therefore closely examine the arguments brought forward. Mr Ananda Rao sums up his indictment of the proposed settlement by saying that "the revision settlement should not make their (the raiyats") condition worse by enhancing the rates on their land." To this uncompromising conclusion his whole criticism leads up. If Mr. Ananda Rao would admit that the original settlement has fairly stood the test of time, 95 per cent of the whole arable assessed wet area being now occupied, I would not despair of convincing him that the revision now proposed is extremely moderate. Of course, if a raiyat is asked to pay one rupee and a quarter where formerly he paid only one rupee, he is, literally, so much the worse off, but we are now comparing his condition during and at the beginning of a lapsed period with what it is now and with what it may reasonably be expected to continue to be during a further term of years; unless this be done on some fixed principles, such as Government have formulated, the periodical revision of the assessment becomes meaningless. The revised settlement which I now propose appears to me infinitely easier for the raiyat in the present day than, at the time, was the original settlement. It stands to reason that this must be so if I have at all correctly gauged agricultural profits, as measured by prices. Whether my proposals add to the Government revenue a large proportion or only a small proportion of the rise in values to which prices have contributed, will be apparent when I come to show what the enhancement will actually be.

18. I think I have now gone into most of the points raised by the Revenue Commissioner excepting perhaps the indebtedness of the people who are said to be "in inextricable debt long inherited." Statistics to show indebtedness are not obtainable and, as Mr. Ananda Rao observes, we must rely upon general impressions. It appears to me that the causes of indebtedness are more important than the indebtedness itself and that, in a measure, impres-

sions may be confirmed by proof. It will rarely, if ever, be found that indebtedness is the outcome of, or connected with, assessment, indeed the two things are often in inverse ratio, the indebtedness being greatest, as credit is best, when the assessment is lightest. Usually our Revenue officers who, from their intimacy with the country and the people, who are by no means reticent on the subject of debt, are in the best position to judge, arrive at the conclusion that the people of certain tracts, or certain classes of cultivators, are more or less deeply involved in debt. I believe that these officers are generally correct in their conclusions, but they are not so successful in assigning the true cause, and they do not discriminate sufficiently between localities.

19. I have only to turn to the Administration Report of 1904-05 to illustrate what I have said above. I there find a report by the officer in charge of the Sagar Division which contains a somewhat sensational paragraph upon the decadence of the Malnad of his division, especially of the taluks of Sorab and Sagar, which, by the way, he erroneously describes as being in the "heart of the Malnad." He writes thus, "But while the average garden assessment (sic) *here* is Rs. 16½ per acre it is only Rs. 8 in the latter place (North and South Canara) and in addition to this they have no Halat to pay." It does not seem to have occurred to him that the garden assessment he was quoting was not that which was being paid for the last ten years but that which was paid prior to 1896. The real truth is that the average garden rate in Sorab since 1896 has been Rs. 7-9-11, in Sagar it has been nothing like Rs. 16½, only about Rs. 11-8-0, and in Sirsi Taluk of North Canara it is Rs. 12-13-9, in short, far from being higher, the garden assessment in Mysore is much lower than in adjoining North Canara. By this incautious handling of an important question quite an incorrect cause of indebtedness is suggested, and Sorab and Sagar, widely different in characteristics and circumstances, are placed too much in the same category. In the Sorab Taluk, at re-survey, there were just 20 acres (26 acres according to the report for 1904-05) of unoccupied garden and therefore the "hundreds of acres of garden purchased by Government" cannot belong to the Sorab Taluk. I do not think that the officer in question intended to convey any such meaning, but still he does convey the impression that Sagar and Sorab are both very much in the same condition. He seems indeed to have taken a great deal of trouble and his general impressions are probably quite correct, but they do not apply to Sorab where the very insignificant extent of land still unoccupied, which he had before him, in his own figures, should have suggested more differentiation in description.

20. The Deputy Commissioner in his report for the same year approaches the question in much more legitimate fashion. He deals with economic influences, and setting aside for the time any question of assessment or even of halat, he ascribes the narrowing of the margin of profits on supari cultivation to the more frequent employment, and at Higher wages than before, of below-ghat labour and to the cessation of the good old custom of the garden owner himself doing some of the manual labour. This seems sound reasoning and makes out a case for some considerable increase in the cost of production. He cites, as a proof of indebtedness having increased, the number of cases in which lands (garden presumably) have been sold for arrears. He also states that the evils which he mentions as applying to garden cultivation are not pronounced in the case of rice land in the Malnad. I presume that he meant to include in this remark the rice lands of Sorab, although Semi-Malnad.

21. The Deputy Commissioner's remarks as above are general and I naturally enquire how far they are applicable to the Sorab Taluk. In 1904-05 there were in Sorab 33 cases of lands being sold, the lowest number of any taluk in the district excepting Tirthahalli where the number was 31. As there are only 20 acres of unoccupied garden, I naturally assume that the 33 cases of sale did not all comprise garden land, I find also that in 1904-05 Sorab had the smallest outstanding balance uncollected at the close of the year of any taluk in the district, and there were no remissions. This state of things is entirely consistent with the Deputy Commissioner's unqualified approval of my proposals and his assertion that the taluk has grown richer since the original settlement.

22. I do not, in making the above remarks, question the Revenue Commissioner's statement that the people are in debt, but there are degrees in the amount of indebtedness as in everything else. Mr. Ananda Rao makes no distinction between garden owners and other raiyats, all being in the extremest depths of debt. Judging more from reasonably assumed cause and visible effect, than from any actual knowledge, my own impression is that the garden owners of this taluk, who are not a numerous class, while suffering, like all other garden owners, from the common scourge of Halat, have advantages not possessed by the garden owners, in wilder tracts. They live in a better populated and altogether easier country, as regards roads, tracks and access generally. I should think that the climate, although not so favorable for supari, a point, however, allowed for in the assessment, is healthier and certainly less trying. When proof is sought, resignations and enforced sales of garden—the view is always comparative—are very few. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that indebtedness, from which no agricultural community is free, is somewhat loss than in the true Malnad. Similarly, in the case of the rice-growing raiyats, who form the vast majority, when I find 95 per cent of the whole arable assessed wet land cultivated, and resignations, forced sales and

other indications, at any rate not more in evidence than in other taluks, I naturally conclude that these raiyats are not marked as specially and inordinately indebted. I at one time had a peculiarly intimate acquaintance with the Sorab Taluk, and my impression was that, as taluks go, it was prosperous above the average. No one will dispute that the raiyats are indebted, but we are looking at things from a comparative point of view.

23. The Revenue Commissioner concludes his letter with his opinion as to the levy of the Irrigation Cess. He thinks it should be levied at the full one anna rate but not necessarily spent upon irrigation but upon local requirements generally, such as roads, schools and medical aid. The last-mentioned need is, in my opinion, of vast importance. If adequate benefit be secured to the contributors, almost any cess is unobjectionable, but when a cess is expressly notified as leviable for a particularly specified object, a fairly strict adherence to that object seems to me advisable. If local requirements are to regulate what is professedly an Irrigation Cess, the taluk of Sagar, which is greatly in need of funds for local objects, more especially medical aid, would have a greater claim than the Sorab Taluk. Contributors may fairly ask why funds are not expended upon the objects for which they are professedly levied. The people of a Malnad taluk might ask why the same cess should be levied from them as from the people of a Maidan taluk although their requirements in the matter of irrigation are admittedly less. It was for reasons such as the above, reasons kept in sight in the Government Proceedings of 11th March 1905, quoted at para 39 of my report, that I recommended that the Irrigation Cess should be only half an anna. If the local requirements, say in the Malnad, are special, let there be a special cess.

24. I am practically concerned, in this supplementary report, only with justifying my proposals, as regards the wet and dry lands, for Government have taken into their own especial care the garden owners and their interests. Directly I was instructed to revise the garden assessment which I had first proposed, so as not to exceed the rates that would be applicable after the remissions of 1896, the vexed question, if it can be so called, of garden assessment was practically disposed of, almost by a stroke of the pen, and maximum garden rates, as technically understood, were in practice once for all laid down for the whole of the Malnad. The garden assessment as now revised is really that fixed by myself in 1896. The whole had to be carefully gone over again and alterations or modifications, resulting from reclassification during re-survey, given effect to, but materially the revised assessment corresponds with the assessment fixed in 1896.

25. Whatever my views as a Settlement Officer may be, it would be neither useful nor proper for me to now urge them, in face of the explicit order of Government as to the limitation to be observed in revising the garden assessment. Government had my views before them when they passed that order. Short of stultifying my opinion, so often expressed as to the real cause of the deterioration of Malnad gardens, I willingly identify myself with the Government policy. My professional instincts may rebel somewhat against the sacrifice of future possible revenue, but the Malnad has to be raised from its fallen state and a really light garden assessment will play a very important part.

26. This really light garden assessment, then, being an established fact, it will, Halat abolished, be an inestimable boon to these struggling garden owners, and Government will reap the reward of their clemency in the shape of an emancipated country and an improved revenue in every branch. In a country in which supari cultivation is the mainstay, and was indeed the attraction which originally led to the country being populated at all, everything rises or falls with this great main industry. If the gardens go, so does the wet land, not in any way in connection with the assessment being high, but because the garden owners and their numerous dependants are no longer there to require it; population of course goes down and with it every source of revenue of whatever kind. Under such conditions as the abolition of the Halat, combined with a really light garden assessment, would create, I see no reason, not only why our existing garden owners should not take heart but why there should not be a positive influx of fresh capital. No country possesses in so high a degree all the essentials to high class supari cultivation as our Malnad. It is true that it no longer has the monopoly it had in the old days, formidable rivals having sprung up in the Canaras, a rivalry which under present conditions, is severely hurting our people but which would cease to do so directly the Halat went. There is plenty of room for all and when the interests of Government and the people, which are under present conditions diametrically opposed, become one, as they undoubtedly will, I see no reason why the Malnad should not be regenerated. It is, in my opinion, on the whole, a healthier country than the Canaras and possesses many attractions to the pioneer. No industry could have come through the trials which that of supari cultivation in Mysore has, bruised and battered, but still alive, unless it were extraordinarily remunerative. Now, under the conditions from which I hope for so much, encouragement and inducements, greater even than those offered in the Canaras, will be held out and the regeneration of the Malnad will be by no means chimerical.

27. While Halat continues, no improvement can be expected. The garden rates of 1896, which are practically those now ordered by Government, and light beyond all question,

have now had a ten years' trial and no improvement has taken place, our Revenue officers even declaring that matters are worse than they were before. I think that this is going a little too far. The remissions of 1896 must have done at least some good. They left in the pockets of the people a little more money but it is a small amount beside what the Halat system is taking out of those same pockets. The Halat, measured by rates, is now nearly double the land tax, which is bad enough, but, measured by opportunities, its evils are far too strong for any well meant remissions of the more moral land assessment to do any good. I still think, as I did so early as 1870, that, let remissions of the land assessment be what they may, no progress can be expected while the Halat system continues.

28. I must be pardoned for thus harping on the Halat question especially as Government in their letter No. R. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated 6th July 1906, seemed to think it might be kept out of consideration. That, however, was in connection with a consideration which Government were then giving to the possibility of affording relief by reducing the land assessment Well that reduction is now an established fact and the Halat question concerns only the future of the generous policy which Government have adopted; and in this connection, I find it absolutely impossible to leave the Halat out of discussion, believing as I do that the success of the Government scheme, to which, as providing a really light garden assessment as a powerful factor in solving the Malnad problem, I have given my loyal adherence, depends upon the abolition of halat. I will even venture, before closing this report, to make a few remarks on the financial considerations which alone cause Government to hesitate.

29. I have prepared and submitted an entirely new classwar statement embodying not only the revision of the garden assessment now effected but bringing into their proper place the seven villages transferred from the 2nd to the 1st group since my original report was sent in (see para 3 of my letter No. 43—16 of 30th September 1905).

30. I must also reproduce the statement at para 32 of my original report, showing average rates, past and present, as below:—

Description	By former settlement			By present settlement			Remarks
	Area	Assessment	Average rate	Area	Assessment	Average rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	
Dry	52,621	17,147	0 5 3	51,153	20,878	0 6 6	
Wet	48,598	1,55,691	3 3 3	51,072	1,80,653	3 8 7	
Garden .	1,470	11,196	7 9 10	1,347	11,534	7 7 3	
Miscellaneous	.	306		.	.	.. .	Being the water rate on 132 acres of dry crop land
Total ..	102,689	1,84,343	1 12 8	104,072	2,13,060	2 0 9	

I have in the above entirely excluded the remissions since 1896, *viz.*, Rs. 10,029, and taken the actual collections. The chief point to note is that the garden assessment as now revised shows an average rate of Rs. 7-7-3 per acre against Rs. 7-9-10 old. This average rate compares with Hanagal Taluk to the north, Rs. 11-7-9, and Siddapur Taluk of North Canara Rs. 12-5-0. In my opinion, the gardens of Hanagal are inferior to those of Sorab, but those of Siddapur are somewhat superior. That is not the popular opinion about Siddapur, which ascribes to it a larger proportion of inferior produce than Sorab. I base my opinion upon Siddapur being more of a true garden country At all events Rs. 7-7-3 is a very low average garden rate for Sorab. The wet average has risen from Rs. 3-3-3 to Rs 3-8-7. It is an appreciable rise and the natural consequence of the higher maximum rates explained in the report. The rice lands are remarkably uniform and of good quality. The average dry rate scarcely requires remark. It must be bad dry crop land indeed which could not pay such an average rate as Re. 0-6-6. Dry cultivation deteriorates from east to west. In the eastern parts the climate admits of its being carried on with fair profit.

31. I next repeat the important statement which will be found at para 34 of the report, showing the effect of the proposed settlement by groups:—

Group	Number of villages	By former survey		By revision survey				Total		Increase per cent
		Government occupied land		Government occupied land		Government assessed waste				
		Acres	Revenue collections	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.	
I	55	27,500	53,987	28,233	65,009	2,068	1,866	30 301	67,475	22
II . ..	190	58,565	1,00,901	59,344	1,15,819	10,328	8,437	69,672	1,24,256	15
III	61	16,624	29,149	16,495	31,632	5,727	3,336	22,222	34,968	9
Miscellaneous ...	...	..	306	...	...	.	.	..	...	.
Total ...	306	102,689	1,84,343	104,072	2,13,060	18,123	13,639	122,195	2,26,699	16

The final revision of the garden assessment has brought down the percentage increase in all groups very considerably, as a reference to the report will show, but chiefly in the 3rd group, a result I am glad to see, that being the poorest group. We need, however, look only at the enhancement effect as here finally shown. I will dismiss the remissions of 1896 with the single remark that had they been included, the percentage increase would only have been about 9 per cent instead of 16 per cent. The total enhancement being 16 per cent, we can easily take out from the figures in the preceding paragraph that dry crop is raised about 22 per cent, garden about 3 per cent and wet land about 16 per cent. The wet land, however, is 2,474 acres in excess of the old area and the garden is 77 acres in excess. If we calculate area to area, or, what comes to exactly the same thing, if we calculate on the average rate, the real enhancement of the wet assessment is only about 10 per cent and the garden assessment shows a small percentage of decrease. The dry crop land, on the contrary, is now less than it was and the increase, area to area, is nearly 24 per cent, but with such an average rate as Re. 0-6-6 this is really no matter. No raiyat will have a word of objection to the dry assessment. The fairest way will be to take the assessment as now proposed of the whole occupied area as against that of the whole old occupied area, and, calculating, area to area, see what the percentage comes to. It comes to a little over 14 per cent instead of 16 per cent as shown in the statement. The taluk is a very large one and an enhancement of the assessment by Rs. 28,717 looks a large amount, but it really is nothing more than about a 14 per cent increase, from which, I think, considering the increase in population, in agricultural stock, communications and above all, the increase in agricultural profits as measured by prices, which is what really sways our revision settlements, that my proposals are far from being illiberal or exacting, up to the justifiable limit.

32. I beg therefore to recommend my rates for the sanction of Government. It will not be possible to announce them during the current year and indeed it is for some reasons advisable that the announcement should not take place until 1907-08. The settlement will come into actual operation in and for 1908-09.

33. I promised to conclude with a few remarks upon the financial aspect so far as the land revenue is concerned. The revised settlements sanctioned by Government up to now, ending with the Bangalore Taluk, show an annual addition to the land revenue of, in round numbers, Rs. 1,63,500; if the Sorab Taluk be included, which is as far as we accurately know results, the amount rises a little over two lakhs of rupees. The process of revision settlement will continue year by year to add to the revenue. The Government ruling about limiting the garden assessment and the necessity of treating exceptionally at least two taluks to which I shall presently allude, will reduce the expected increase, but some increase year by year there will always be. There is not a single taluk before us, excepting Sagar and perhaps Nagar, in which revenue will not come in as a result of the revision of the assessment of dry and wet lands alone. Government, I am sure, are fully aware that our revision settlements are very liberal and will never be strained and are really acceptable to the people. The improvement of the revenue year by year, therefore, is a very legitimate thing to look forward to and count upon. I should say that in about three years the total sacrifice of the Halat would be made good, and under my recommendation the Halat would not have to go till 1908-09. Sagar and Nagar are the most sparsely populated and wildest of the Malnad taluks. They are the only taluks in which population has decreased. The depression of the supari industry has brought in its train the depletion of population and a contraction of wet cultivation, and altogether a state of things has supervened which, even in these days of improved prices, will call for special leniency. From this description I except a great portion of the eastern half of the Sagar Taluk, but, so far as I can yet judge, we cannot count upon, to say the least, any gain from the normal process of revision. Of one thing, however, Government may feel assured, and that is, that the abolition of the Halat will do the greatest good in the country where its recoupment is least easy from other sources. The two taluks now in question will, in my opinion, owe their salvation to the abolition of Halat combined with the light garden rates emanating from the Government's scheme.

34. I beg in conclusion to observe that the outlook is very favorable. That outlook is all the more favorable in that it is not shaken by the really generous limitation by Government of garden assessment nor yet by the necessity of special treatment of the revenue in the Sagar and Nagar Taluks.

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement of the

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	No.	Name of village	Maximum rate		By former Survey									
						Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab.	Sorab.	1	Chik Sekuna ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	276	325	71	29	141	548	...	...	212	577
		2	Sorab ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	7	82	7	2	...	..	...	...	7	2
		3	Tirmalapur ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	69	24	21	7	36	112	5	19	62	138
		4	Hale-Sorab ...	..	...	1,073	2,109	404	142	365	1,401	4	24	773	1,567
		5	Kolagunsi ...	...	...	536	668	293	129	179	684	2	12	474	825
		6	Bilavani ...	...	...	537	255	236	99	263	1,116	1	3	500	1,218
		7	Chetradahalli ...	...	...	399	160	97	38	267	1,165	8	54	372	1,257
		8	Suttakote ...	...	...	330	58	132	61	169	731	...	...	301	792
		9	Chittur ...	...	...	703	402	169	65	292	1,330	21	158	482	1,553
		10	Kavadi ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	542	971	153	48	202	776	...	...	355	824
		11	Karsikoppa ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	312	626	58	23	89	374	...	...	147	397
		12	Chik-Sivi ...	...	..	442	576	129	51	117	491	...	...	246	542
		13	Heri Kasavi ...	...	...	666	563	200	90	273	1,105	...	...	473	1,195
		14	Mudidoddekoppa ...	..	..	996	584	916	460	904	3,183	15	77	1,865	3,720
		15	Chikburu ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	595	242	312	89	224	698	7	37	543	824
		16	Kaukoppa ...	...	...	361	220	145	43	177	693	...	...	322	736
		17	Balekoppa ...	...	...	101	131	51	17	39	166	...	..	90	183
		18	Negavadi ...	...	...	1,307	669	662	185	522	1,644	24	184	1,208	2,013
		19	Gudginakoppa ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	487	596	174	44	121	453	...	...	295	497
		20	Telagaddi ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	668	1,096	293	121	475	1,742	4	30	772	1,893
		21	Tattur ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	2,186	612	635	189	899	3,064	18	94	1,552	3,347
		22	Heri Magadi ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	1,202	308	614	160	868	1,128	16	101	998	1,389
		23	Gangavalli ...	...	...	412	181	103	48	210	651	13	88	326	787
		24	Chik Edagodu ...	...	...	391	198	64	24	146	450	1	3	211	477
		25	Hanchi ...	...	...	979	476	360	106	411	1,474	9	62	783	1,642
		26	Ginavala ...	...	...	736	275	254	91	279	892	8	34	541	1,017
		27	Heri Chavati ...	...	...	732	259	141	55	371	1,220	41	286	556	1,621
		28	Chik Chavati ...	...	...	638	318	245	96	218	633	...	...	463	729
		29	Heri Edagodu ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	514	745	280	105	132	392	...	...	412	497
		30	Hurali ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	981	890	357	128	213	726	30	231	600	1,085
		31	Huralikoppa ...	..	..	269	94	135	57	133	395	1	3	269	455
		32	Anvatti ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	579	565	342	145	222	672	...	...	564	817
		33	Kodihalli ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	653	209	282	84	234	681	14	96	530	811
		34	Tallur ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	1,092	1,458	497	202	478	1,811	2	14	977	2,027
		35	Agasanhalli ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	645	161	220	91	279	658	1	2	500	751
		36	Muguru ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	53	2	12	6	22	74	...	...	34	80
		37	Tudanirur ...	...	...	392	946	176	64	160	563	1	4	337	631
		38	Badankatti ...	...	...	239	477	142	57	47	149	...	...	189	206
		39	Bommersikoppa ...	..	..	212	74	25	10	14	40	...	...	39	50
		40	Toravanda ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	1,175	246	698	242	400	1,107	1	2	1,099	1,351
		41	Kubaturu ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	1,635	548	497	216	838	2,533	72	514	1,407	3,263
		42	Kodikoppa ...	...	6 0 0	201	85	126	46	62	220	8	64	196	340
		43	Samanhalli ...	...	5 8 0	514	160	218	88	260	698	1	2	479	787
		44	Hosahalli ...	...	...	566	106	167	92	297	760	3	15	487	868
		45	Dwarvalli ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	606	196	213	72	367	761	...	...	580	833
		46	Mallapura ...	1 0 0	5 8 0	224	74	20	10	172	511	...	...	192	521
		47	Nerigi ...	...	...	778	190	181	66	521	1,431	1	3	709	1,500
		48	Devastanhakkalu ...	...	...	99	13	96	23	...	...	...	...	96	23
		49	Hunsavalli ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	551	924	253	73	283	863	3	20	539	956
		50	Nellikoppa ...	1 0 0	...	372	136	89	30	137	373	...	...	226	403
		51	Yemmikoppa ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	537	249	124	44	285	854	1	4	410	902
		52	Kamanvalli ...	...	...	574	185	135	50	274	871	1	8	410	929
		53	Belvantankoppa ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	703	99	301	105	313	913	1	4	615	1,022
		54	Tevarteppa ...	...	...	748	163	368	128	257	669	5	23	630	820
		55	Vrittikoppa ...	...	...	366	118	63	22	58	175	...	...	121	197
			Total Class I ...	...	...	34,205	21,573	12,986	4,738	14,221	46,944	343	2,275	27,500	53,957
		1	Kodakani ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	916	2,598	432	109	395	1,352	...	...	827	1,461
		2	Uppahalli ...	...	...	386	415	256	69	91	341	1	9	348	419
		3	Kunaji ...	...	...	201	445	59	15	90	274	1	4	150	293
		4	Kaukoppa ...	...	...	53	...	30	14	3	4	...	...	53	18
		5	Marur ...	...	...	292	287	62	17	71	270	3	20	136	307
		6	Heri Sekuna ...	...	...	461	709	198	41	200	669	2	15	400	725
		7	Narsipura ...	...	...	34	8	11	3	20	66	3	31	34	100
		8	Kardgeri ...	...	...	96	184	46	11	41	120	...	...	87	131
		9	Otturu ...	...	...	479	894	212	57	198	697	1	3	411	757
		10	Tyavagodu ...	...	...	375	548	180	43	79	284	16	121	275	398
		11	Chitrathalli ...	...	...	195	698	59	14	60	187	...	...	119	201
		12	Kudragani ...	...	...	399	581	126	37	91	317	...	...	217	344
		13	Chavadikoppa ...	...	...	77	59	30	8	47	134	...	...	77	142
		14	Saraimaruru ...	...	...	294	454	40	7	151	452	...	...	191	459
		15	Jambahalli ...	...	...	430	984	176	50	115	344	7	50	298	444
		16	Kallambi ...	...	...	405	580	198	63	185	579	...	...	383	642

C—*contd.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey														
				Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total							
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 4 0	6 12 0	275	327	68	34	147	615	...	...	215	649	44	19	3 0 4	12	...	1
...	...	6	83	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	0 5 4	...	...	2
...	...	68	25	24	11	39	130	5	15	68	156	..	..	2 4 8	13	..	3
...	...	1,069	2,280	397	175	357	1,473	4	23	758	1,671	250	190	2 3 3	7	...	4
...	...	531	671	283	139	199	822	3	24	485	984	46	24	2 0 6	19	...	5
...	...	544	273	229	114	285	1,306	1	2	515	1 422	19	17	2 12 2	17	...	6
...	...	396	164	89	41	278	1,313	8	54	375	1,408	17	26	3 12 1	12	...	7
...	...	324	66	131	70	179	859	...	...	310	929	14	32	2 15 11	17	...	8
...	...	696	407	158	74	290	1,426	19	147	467	1,647	220	195	3 8 5	6	...	9
...	...	589	921	151	76	203	789	...	..	354	865	167	120	2 7 1	5	...	10
...	...	310	628	56	29	96	411	...	..	152	163	158	237	3 0 9	17	...	11
...	...	435	575	132	59	111	505	...	.	243	564	192	163	2 5 2	4	...	12
...	...	664	572	198	102	285	1,252	...	.	483	1,354	164	299	2 12 10	13	...	13
...	...	1,988	610	861	471	988	3,772	24	93	1,873	4,389	.	..	2 5 1	17	...	14
...	...	589	232	322	157	223	781	7	35	552	973	30	18	1 12 2	18	...	15
...	...	359	224	140	71	180	791	...	..	320	862	..	..	2 11 1	17	...	16
...	...	96	134	49	29	39	185	...	..	88	214	8	15	2 6 11	17	...	17
...	...	1,307	864	642	300	568	2,006	27	200	1,227	2 506	45	19	2 0 8	21	...	18
...	...	183	330	168	76	128	382	...	.	296	558	178	138	1 14 2	12	...	19
...	...	868	624	274	129	506	1,998	4	32	784	2.159	1	2	2 12 1	11	..	20
...	...	2,176	651	677	279	1,178	4,524	24	118	1,878	4,921	229	121	2 9 11	17	...	21
...	...	1.190	321	621	204	384	1.266	17	104	1.022	1,574	6	14	1 8 8	13	...	22
...	...	405	193	97	52	211	709	12	80	320	841	1	1	2 10 1	7	..	23
...	...	392	202	54	27	158	526	1	5	213	558	3	4	2 9 11	17	...	24
...	...	980	483	364	185	416	1,591	9	59	789	1,785	4	1	2 4 2	9	...	25
...	...	731	281	252	115	290	1,001	5	21	547	1.137	20	35	2 1 3	12	...	26
...	...	783	288	141	70	382	1,406	12	26	565	1,743	...	..	3 1 4	8	...	27
...	...	637	320	234	109	224	702	2	15	460	826	6	5	1 12 9	13	...	28
...	...	526	669	217	120	171	571	...	...	418	691	22	10	1 10 7	40	...	29
...	...	980	977	350	152	221	815	35	268	606	1 235	...	..	2 0 7	14	...	30
...	...	269	96	126	64	142	456	1	3	269	523	...	...	1 15 1	15	...	31
...	...	577	576	319	167	249	827	..	...	562	994	3	1	1 12 4	22	...	32
...	...	655	208	247	122	277	1.004	16	108	540	1,234	...	..	2 4 7	52	...	33
...	...	1,240	1,256	529	269	516	2.209	3	19	1,048	2,497	150	86	2 6 1	23	...	34
...	...	648	161	183	115	327	1.041	1	6	511	1,162	...	..	2 4 5	55	...	35
...	...	53	2	4	2	49	186	..	...	53	188	...	...	3 8 9	185	...	36
...	...	398	679	184	85	171	678	...	...	355	763	16	6	2 2 5	21	...	37
...	...	242	409	145	77	46	161	..	...	191	241	7	21	1 4 2	17	...	38
...	...	209	92	24	12	14	46	..	...	38	58	...	...	1 8 5	16	...	39
...	...	1,159	254	632	396	472	1.767	..	...	1,104	2.166	...	..	1 15 5	60	...	40
...	...	1,664	632	465	256	888	3,280	91	644	1,444	4.180	27	15	2 14 4	28	...	41
...	...	207	36	131	65	65	272	9	72	205	409	...	...	1 15 11	20	...	42
...	...	515	156	210	106	268	881	2	5	480	995	...	...	2 1 2	26	...	43
...	...	553	107	177	110	310	976	4	18	491	1,104	...	...	2 4 0	27	...	44
...	...	665	195	205	117	374	1,050	..	...	579	1,167	...	...	2 0 3	40	...	45
...	...	224	78	20	12	178	629	..	...	193	641	...	...	3 5 2	23	...	46
...	...	771	198	177	82	528	1,779	1	2	706	1,863	1	1	2 10 3	24	...	47
...	...	99	13	96	32	...	...	...	...	96	32	3	1	0 5 4	39	...	48
...	...	547	330	185	87	356	1,217	4	21	545	1,325	...	...	3 6 11	39	...	49
...	...	377	141	86	40	142	435	...	...	228	475	9	5	2 1 4	18	...	50
...	...	534	251	126	55	315	1,018	2	8	443	1,081	4	13	2 7 1	20	...	51
...	...	569	189	114	50	292	1,005	1	11	407	1,066	...	...	2 9 11	15	...	52
...	...	694	98	265	116	343	1,123	1	4	609	1,243	5	2	2 0 8	22	...	53
...	...	739	186	332	149	267	717	5	23	606	889	..	...	1 7 6	...	3	54
...	...	363	115	69	31	72	243	...	...	141	274	...	...	1 15 1	39	...	55
...	...	34,960	21,042	12,458	6,045	15,886	57,059	389	2,505	28,233	65,609	2,068	1,966	2 5 2	22	...	
1 0 0	6 8 0	915	2,584	436	155	404	1,493	...	...	840	1,648	34	82	1 15 5	13	...	1
...	...	365	444	253	94	96	390	1	5	350	489	15	7	1 6 4	17	...	2
...	...	198	449	57	21	90	296	...	...	147	317	45	38	2 2 6	8	...	3
...	...	52	3	44	16	8	11	...	...	52	27	...	...	0 7 7	50	...	4
...	...	232	389	81	30	71	291	3	11	155	332	57	51	2 2 3	8	...	5
...	...	476	706	195	58	215	769	3	14	413	854	...	...	2 1 1	18	...	6
...	...	35	10	10	4	22	80	3	26	35	110	...	...	3 2 3	10	...	7
...	...	96	191	47	16	41	130	...	...	88	146	8	3	1 10 7	11	...	8
...	...	476	898	210	79	197	751	1	3	408	833	49	35	2 0 8	10	...	9
...	...	375	543	181	65	79	253	16	115	276	433	97	56	1 9 1	9	...	10
...	...	125	662	68	19	61	206	...	...	119	225	6	2	1 14 3	12	...	11
...	...	336	562	125	42	94	354	...	...	219	396	114	68	1 12 11	15	...	12
...	...	77	52	30	12	47	145	...	...	77	157	...	...	2 0 7	11	...	13
...	...	292	436	89	14	151	591	...	...	120	605	102	37	3 2 11	38	...	14
...	...	480	1,051	177	69	116	377	5	42	298	498	120	78	1 10 2	10	...	15
...	...	403	532	198	84	194	656	2	8	394	748	8	26	1 14 5	7	...	16

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement,

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	No.	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
						Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab.	Sorab.	17	Gunjnur ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	1,253	1,189	590	157	382	1,778	14	119	986	1,454
		18	Ankarvalli ...	...	...	461	501	110	43	201	520	5	18	316	581
		19	Gundsettikoppa ..	...	...	220	180	63	15	16	130	...	...	109	145
		20	Yelasi ..	...	...	796	1,066	157	37	247	828	17	159	421	1,024
		21	Yeldota ...	..	...	12	3	4	1	8	21	..	...	12	22
		22	Tandgi ..	.	. .	275	753	112	33	101	312	1	5	114	350
		23	Tavarihalli ..	..	. .	175	610	45	12	59	208	9	77	113	297
		24	Kantanahalli ...	...	...	226	710	79	21	106	349	7	71	192	444
		25	Nadahalli ...	...	...	511	838	141	36	127	439	16	133	284	608
		26	Gudavi ..	...	...	2,010	1,453	1,271	339	538	1,745	7	58	1,816	2,142
		27	Udri ..	..	5 8 0	3,734	2,407	1,990	579	1,121	3,662	4	15	3,118	4,256
		28	Devattikoppa ..	...	6 0 0	181	181	87	21	97	405	...	...	184	426
		29	Chikkavali ...	. .	..	425	129	284	86	136	541	...	...	419	627
		30	Heriyavali ...	. .	.	468	566	228	64	227	880	1	2	456	946
		31	Andagi ...	. .	...	592	551	311	82	237	927	1	6	552	1,015
		32	Santgeri ...	. .	...	262	127	101	24	111	360	1	2	213	386
		33	Uragnahalli ...	. .	...	250	691	140	38	98	347	..	...	238	385
		34	Haruru ...	..	...	369	527	117	28	109	380	1	6	227	414
		35	Mavale ...	. .	...	571	250	211	81	305	1,207	...	...	549	1,288
		36	Tavarekoppa ...	...	...	293	233	65	20	100	391	...	...	165	411
		37	Yelavalli ...	...	..	621	261	65	21	225	888	...	...	290	909
		38	Chennapur ...	. .	..	190	120	51	14	104	359	...	...	158	373
		39	Mannane ..	...	. .	470	371	150	42	240	880	2	11	392	933
		40	Kasavadikoppa ..	...	...	187	131	82	28	50	205	...	...	132	233
		41	Arakoppa ..	..	. .	328	347	68	21	88	325	2	9	158	388
		42	Bedavatti ...	...	...	497	697	112	38	185	737	...	..	327	775
		43	Jerlikoppa ...	...	...	269	201	72	21	82	282	...	...	154	302
		44	Gairkoppa ..	...	...	227	150	97	27	112	464	...	...	209	491
		45	Boppagondankoppa ...	. .	...	132	36	43	17	81	345	...	...	127	362
		46	Kunsi ...	...	...	416	316	173	49	215	846	. .	...	388	895
		47	Bhadrapur ...	...	..	105	225	21	6	61	181	...	..	84	187
		48	Dugguru ...	...	...	575	830	151	37	296	805	2	5	389	845
		49	Kaisodi ...	...	...	530	916	116	23	164	514	8	70	288	607
		50	Jambvalli ...	...	..	24	112	11	4	13	38	...	...	24	42
		51	Hosahalli ...	...	..	169	501	79	22	57	186	33	321	169	529
		52	Balgodu ...	...	...	231	51	63	15	60	175	...	...	123	190
		53	Melanakiragunasi . .	...	...	123	126	26	4	55	214	5	40	86	258
		54	Kumari ...	...	. .	57	178	19	5	38	71	...	...	57	76
		55	Santkoppa ...	...	...	106	313	8	2	53	173	1	9	62	184
		56	Kasarguppi ...	...	...	402	893	182	46	181	586	21	205	384	837
		57	Halgatta ...	. .	...	127	70	10	1	59	166	2	19	71	186
		58	Chilmur ...	...	...	239	870	32	8	98	289	2	16	132	323
		59	Kappagalali ...	...	...	270	460	61	15	59	199	...	..	120	215
		60	Nisarani ...	...	...	590	630	139	32	139	478	35	346	313	856
		61	Kangodu ...	...	...	159	205	40	9	80	269	...	...	120	278
		62	Sirvante ...	...	...	178	247	28	7	44	124	...	...	72	131
		63	Banadkoppa ...	...	...	113	391	8	2	40	129	27	257	75	388
		64	Malagaddi ...	...	...	611	628	146	32	257	852	37	340	440	1,224
		65	Brahmanavadadodderi	...	...	38	362	9	1	19	70	10	89	38	160
		66	Talakalkoppa ...	...	...	96	394	39	10	17	50	40	397	96	457
		67	Hodbatti ...	...	...	186	188	48	11	41	121	20	193	109	325
		68	Horabilu ...	...	...	136	290	43	5	29	117	23	226	95	348
		69	Ulvi ...	...	...	473	696	105	29	163	518	5	52	274	599
		70	Kelgina Kiragunasi ...	...	...	276	991	59	16	94	355	...	...	153	371
		71	Holekatti ...	...	...	181	117	88	26	37	159	...	...	125	185
		72	Kumbatti ...	...	...	252	447	74	17	68	278	1	6	143	301
		73	Kattinkere ...	...	...	72	32	18	5	26	86	...	..	44	91
		74	Kuppe ...	...	...	425	589	63	15	151	435	...	...	214	450
		75	Brahmanavaduhalli-katti ...	...	...	91	292	40	10	33	142	...	...	73	152
		76	Maisavi ...	...	...	294	1,416	41	9	84	300	...	...	125	309
		77	Hunavalli ...	...	...	293	889	135	32	112	405	2	14	249	451
		78	Brahmanavad-hunvalli	...	...	19	9	3	1	10	31	6	51	19	83
		79	Malalikoppa ...	...	...	276	143	84	9	79	264	...	...	113	273
		80	Pura ...	...	...	228	292	59	18	71	266	...	...	130	284
		81	Sagaddi ...	...	..	312	738	58	17	126	423	...	...	184	440
		82	Brahmanavadasagaddi	...	...	125	76	23	7	25	103	16	138	64	248
		83	Sadlekoppa ...	...	...	383	818	80	23	27	78	7	30	114	131
		84	Indavalli ...	1 2 0	6 4 0	331	1,647	149	47	112	411	2	9	263	467
		85	Brahmanavadu Indavalli ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	82	76	25	5	31	115	17	122	73	242
		86	Sigga ...	...	...	777	1,578	225	55	306	1,003	12	45	542	1,103
		87	Kundgasavi ...	...	...	244	369	27	8	55	200	3	10	85	218
		88	Kottari ...	...	...	131	140	1	1	23	62	13	51	37	114
		89	Tale Bailu ...	...	...	124	219	57	16	41	150	...	...	98	165
		90	Brahmanavala Talebailu ...	...	...	34	43	8	2	14	55	3	23	25	80

B.—*contd.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey												Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
		Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste					
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total							
Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 0 0	6 8 0	1,241	1,179	570	214	386	1,287	26	119	982	1,650	259	171	1 10 11	13	..	17
...	...	465	533	123	50	218	613	4	15	345	678	120	109	1 15 5	17	...	18
...	...	220	179	88	30	50	156	..	..	138	186	75	26	1 5 7	28	..	19
...	...	807	1,070	157	55	251	920	17	159	428	1,134	342	155	2 10 5	11	..	20
...	...	12	3	4	1	8	23	..	...	12	24	...	...	2 0 0	9	..	21
...	...	275	897	111	44	103	316	..	...	214	360	61	25	1 13 2	11	...	22
...	...	165	668	47	17	55	211	9	81	111	309	32	12	2 12 6	4	..	23
...	...	245	724	86	35	107	380	9	76	202	491	37	16	2 6 10	11	...	24
...	...	518	838	116	53	134	536	16	130	305	719	172	81	2 5 9	18	...	25
...	...	2,002	1,415	1,243	454	573	2,005	8	78	1,824	2,532	148	117	1 6 3	18	...	26
...	..	3,732	2,315	1,958	776	1,191	4,586	..	...	3,149	5,362	251	125	1 11 3	26	..	27
...	...	183	182	85	29	97	317	1	2	183	468	...	...	2 8 11	10	...	28
...	...	419	135	278	115	138	595	..	...	416	710	...	..	1 11 4	13	...	29
...	...	480	568	224	86	236	988	..	...	460	1,074	18	8	2 5 4	11	...	30
...	...	592	543	317	116	243	1,025	1	3	561	1,144	22	9	2 0 8	13	..	31
...	...	261	433	99	35	112	395	...	..	211	430	50	37	2 0 7	11	...	32
...	...	245	702	135	52	98	377	..	..	233	429	12	4	1 13 6	11	...	33
...	...	368	527	117	39	110	416	1	5	228	460	140	69	2 0 3	11	...	34
...	..	571	251	241	104	320	1,370	..	..	561	1,471	10	20	2 10 0	14	...	35
...	...	231	230	65	29	98	413	...	..	163	442	68	43	2 11 5	8	...	36
...	...	627	277	67	29	221	944	...	...	288	973	338	398	3 6 1	7	...	37
...	...	188	122	51	20	95	351	..	...	148	374	40	77	2 8 5	..	...	38
...	...	454	427	111	54	237	911	1	3	379	998	72	110	2 10 2	7	...	39
...	...	188	121	81	37	51	226	...	..	132	263	50	49	1 15 11	13	...	40
...	...	329	368	65	31	92	403	2	9	159	443	170	149	3 12 7	14	...	41
...	...	490	668	145	54	185	799	...	...	330	853	153	276	2 9 4	10	...	42
...	...	271	295	69	30	93	307	..	..	162	337	109	110	2 1 3	12	...	43
...	...	228	156	99	8	111	199	...	..	210	397	18	7	2 13 8	9	...	44
...	...	132	38	39	20	87	385	..	...	126	405	6	14	3 3 5	12	...	45
...	...	413	320	172	70	214	915	..	...	386	985	27	62	2 8 10	10	...	46
...	...	105	225	15	6	69	223	..	...	84	229	21	9	2 11 7	22	...	47
...	...	558	833	212	77	240	889	..	..	452	966	94	34	2 2 2	14	...	48
...	...	596	738	115	39	165	561	6	63	286	663	250	94	2 5 1	9	...	49
...	...	24	112	9	5	15	49	..	..	24	54	...	..	2 4 0	29	...	50
...	...	164	505	69	26	61	216	34	336	164	578	..	..	3 8 5	9	...	51
...	...	229	58	60	21	61	193	...	..	121	214	108	37	1 12 4	13	...	52
...	...	124	125	22	8	59	250	6	55	87	313	37	16	3 9 7	21	...	53
...	...	57	165	19	7	38	76	...	...	57	83	...	...	1 7 4	9	...	54
...	...	107	343	7	2	46	162	...	...	53	164	54	61	3 1 6	..	11	55
...	...	398	926	157	57	199	702	21	205	377	964	21	8	2 8 11	15	..	56
...	...	126	68	4	1	65	199	2	21	71	221	55	16	3 1 10	19	...	57
...	...	238	353	32	12	97	320	2	16	131	348	107	39	2 10 6	8	...	58
...	...	273	549	61	21	62	227	...	...	123	248	150	97	2 0 3	15	...	59
...	...	575	619	134	43	137	509	38	364	309	916	266	85	2 15 5	7	...	60
...	...	155	207	41	14	77	281	...	...	118	295	37	13	2 8 0	6	..	61
...	...	178	202	27	9	39	119	5	37	71	165	107	42	2 5 2	26	...	62
...	...	114	353	1	1	43	149	28	264	75	414	39	11	5 8 4	7	...	63
...	...	608	635	139	45	268	946	38	354	440	1,345	168	63	3 0 11	10	...	64
...	...	35	364	7	2	15	57	13	103	35	162	...	...	4 10 1	1	...	65
...	...	96	408	37	14	17	54	42	394	96	462	...	...	4 13 0	1	...	66
...	...	184	192	47	16	41	132	20	189	108	337	76	25	3 1 11	4	...	67
...	...	134	270	40	7	28	123	25	243	93	373	41	10	4 0 2	7	...	68
...	...	462	730	98	38	158	541	7	50	263	629	199	94	2 6 3	5	...	69
...	...	275	391	57	21	95	390	2	14	154	425	121	47	2 12 2	15	...	70
...	...	178	120	86	34	38	177	...	...	124	211	39	32	1 11 3	14	...	71
...	...	249	452	75	26	67	297	1	5	143	328	106	35	2 4 8	9	...	72
...	...	72	32	19	7	24	86	...	...	43	93	29	51	2 2 7	2	...	73
...	...	421	560	56	22	157	491	...	...	213	513	181	109	2 6 6	14	...	74
...	...	91	232	40	14	32	148	...	...	72	162	8	20	2 4 0	7	...	75
...	...	292	1,428	59	20	85	335	3	20	147	375	142	209	2 8 10	21	...	76
...	...	283	838	133	42	116	453	3	17	252	512	31	21	2 0 6	14	...	77
...	...	20	9	3	1	11	37	6	52	20	90	...	...	4 8 0	8	..	78
...	...	272	146	33	18	77	279	...	...	110	292	149	328	2 10 6	7	...	79
...	...	223	311	57	21	71	288	...	...	128	312	95	81	2 7 0	10	..	80
...	...	310	735	54	23	130	471	...	...	184	494	126	143	2 11 0	12	...	81
...	...	128	77	22	10	29	128	14	118	65	256	63	29	3 15 0	3	...	82
...	...	385	857	82	32	27	84	7	30	116	146	265	325	1 4 2	11	...	83
...	...	327	1,670	137	44	124	473	2	9	263	526	64	30	2 0 0	18	..	84
...	...	61	77	23	8	32	128	17	118	72	254	9	3	3 8 5	5	...	85
...	...	773	1,481	228	80	332	1,188	11	41	571	1,309	178	98	2 4 8	19	...	86
...	...	242	399	28	12	76	300	...	...	104	312	138	259	3 0 0	43	...	87
...	...	133	144	1	1	46	183	...	...	47	134	85	163	2 13 7	18	...	88
...	...	127	248	47	17	40	159	...	...	87	176	40	98	2 0 4	7	...	89
...	...	34	44	8	3	14	60	3	20	25	83	9	10	3 5 1	4	...	90

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement,

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
								Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sorab	Sorab	91	Hesari ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	381	518	131	36	139	505	...	...	270	541
		92	Hesarikoppa ...	...	..	132	365	31	9	20	49	1	5	55	63
		93	Karjikoppa ...	..	..	223	874	28	8	115	384	...	...	143	392
		94	Hulagulali ...	.	..	543	943	116	25	140	483	1	4	257	512
		95	Banraikoppa ...	..	..	330	132	61	12	95	291	...	...	156	303
		96	Heggodu ...	.	..	313	316	136	35	81	289	1	7	218	331
		97	Chinnur ...	...	...	318	565	80	23	136	466	...	...	216	489
		98	Kondagulali ...	...	...	151	463	40	12	68	204	...	...	108	216
		99	Ammagondankoppa ...	...	...	62	214	11	2	39	126	...	...	50	128
		100	Kulavalli ...	...	...	277	461	113	29	83	310	1	3	197	342
		101	Kohsalu ...	...	.	320	793	37	9	169	465	1	2	207	476
		102	Kannur ...	...	.	180	986	62	15	68	235	...	...	130	250
		103	Kanhalli ...	...	..	439	1,114	30	6	129	398	...	...	159	404
		104	Indihalli ...	..	...	859	667	212	56	241	889	7	69	460	1,014
		105	Avalgodu ..	..	..	11	420	14	3	25	89	..	...	39	92
		106	Tavandi ..	...	...	635	1,991	284	69	210	712	...	...	494	781
		107	Bendikoppa ..	...	...	40	268	22	7	14	49	..	...	36	56
		108	Doddarikoppa ...	...	...	86	393	38	9	42	136	...	...	80	145
		109	Jeddihalli ...	...	...	697	105	509	150	168	505	...	...	677	655
		110	Taikuru ...	...	..	542	803	289	77	200	800	1	2	490	879
		111	Sampagodu ...	...	...	357	320	237	75	93	304	8	41	338	420
		112	Basuru ...	...	...	519	225	193	48	277	940	36	315	506	1,303
		113	Harlkoppa ...	..	.	832	204	486	171	310	767	8	52	804	990
		114	Kerehalli ...	...	...	812	423	428	120	316	977	12	78	756	1,175
		115	Talaguppi ...	..	...	576	375	392	127	171	616	3	17	569	759
		116	Bommanahalli ...	..	..	691	400	450	139	198	660	7	50	655	849
		117	Hunsikoppa ...	..	...	187	99	95	28	73	218	1	3	169	249
		118	Kuppagadde ...	..	...	532	1,213	447	161	83	244	6	23	536	428
		119	Malekoppa ...	..	...	227	153	42	16	20	76	...	...	62	92
		120	Totlagondankoppa ...	..	...	385	172	202	53	122	470	...	...	324	522
		121	Belage ...	...	...	260	410	120	34	137	397	...	...	257	431
		122	Kumuru ...	...	...	389	120	192	53	157	563	2	9	351	625
		123	Malgikurle ...	...	...	297	123	176	46	116	478	..	...	292	524
		124	Gudikoppa ..	...	..	550	553	184	59	218	757	...	...	402	816
		125	Ooigudikoppa ...	...	...	90	187	46	10	41	128	..	...	87	138
		126	Sarakoppa ...	..	...	807	1,176	593	162	269	270	4	23	806	905
		127	Kulga ...	...	...	555	856	221	65	210	666	...	...	431	731
		128	Kerekoppa ...	...	...	301	325	208	55	87	298	...	...	295	353
		129	Kantanhalli ...	...	...	149	241	62	18	79	232	...	...	141	250
		130	Nittaki ...	...	...	392	478	236	68	141	447	...	...	377	515
		131	Bilagodu ...	...	...	160	462	65	12	86	267	...	...	153	279
		132	Puttanhalli ...	..	...	281	873	180	56	98	314	...	...	278	370
		133	Katur ...	...	...	213	253	106	30	99	275	..	...	205	305
		134	Dyavanhalli ...	...	...	418	465	264	79	136	362	5	28	405	469
		135	Korkodu ...	...	...	750	1,112	496	154	189	670	1	7	686	831
		136	Gaindla ...	...	...	600	490	306	90	224	781	2	8	532	882
		137	Bettadakurli ...	...	...	792	1,385	500	132	254	800	1	2	755	934
		138	Halikoppa ...	1 0 0	...	412	73	158	63	224	631	..	...	382	694
		139	Kalgere ...	...	...	315	124	94	31	190	617	...	...	284	648
		140	Jedai ..	1 2 0	6 4 0	664	160	354	163	221	784	4	28	579	975
		141	Maugapura ...	1 0 0	6 0 0	312	601	198	77	113	374	1	1	312	452
		142	Kallkoppa ...	...	...	364	100	243	108	120	362	1	2	364	472
		143	Madapura ...	...	...	182	34	93	39	89	243	...	..	182	282
		144	Chegatur ...	...	...	601	173	219	88	305	981	2	9	526	1,073
		145	Vardikoppa ...	...	...	190	33	85	29	90	218	...	...	175	247
		146	Hosakoppa ...	...	...	255	65	105	43	119	291	...	...	224	334
		147	Hanuji ...	...	...	303	94	71	24	154	521	2	10	227	555
		148	Chigerikoppa ...	...	...	156	24	27	8	113	408	...	...	140	416
		149	Salagi ...	...	...	302	90	103	38	160	502	...	...	263	540
		150	Surnagi ...	...	...	739	1,458	408	168	155	547	3	17	566	732
		151	Tumarikoppa ...	...	...	526	192	299	111	170	506	...	...	469	617
		152	Makoppa ...	...	...	109	59	45	16	49	120	...	...	94	136
		153	Kamarur ...	...	...	598	692	356	124	147	507	...	...	502	631
		154	Kachave ...	...	...	216	273	93	43	95	348	...	...	188	391
		155	Kodikoppa ...	...	...	221	81	152	49	114	423	...	...	266	472
		156	Malsamudra ...	...	...	131	3	52	18	50	161	...	...	102	179
		157	Madapur ...	...	...	77	237	25	9	52	170	...	...	77	179
		158	Bilagalikoppa ...	...	...	111	147	29	12	77	213	...	...	106	225
		159	Santapura ...	...	...	185	676	49	20	19	57	...	...	68	77
		160	Telguna ...	...	...	1,189	341	517	184	520	1,924	1	4	1,038	2,112
		161	Banksana ...	...	...	616	188	252	93	297	786	4	25	553	904
		162	Senkarikoppa ...	...	...	253	109	41	17	124	437	...	...	165	454
		163	Bilgali ...	...	...	771	530	354	137	337	1,328	...	...	691	1,465
		164	Sekunavalli ...	...	...	981	119	292	137	504	1,501	...	...	786	1,638
		165	Yedamatta ...	...	...	117	59	35	15	59	192	...	...	94	207
		166	Tuelkoppa ...	...	...	215	69	74	42	119	315	...	...	186	357
		167	Bunkvalli ...	...	...	227	141	257	98	223	779	6	43	485	820

B.—*contd.*

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey														
				Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total							
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs.	
1 0 0	6 8 0	379	519	130	50	110	551	..	...	270	601	109	67	2 3 7	11	...	91
...	...	132	356	31	11	20	71	1	5	55	73	65	59	1 5 3	16	...	92
...	...	219	941	26	11	115	411	.	...	141	425	78	125	3 0 3	8	...	93
..	...	536	950	120	40	137	513	3	13	260	566	276	88	2 2 10	11	...	94
..	...	332	131	61	29	95	317	...	...	156	337	176	74	2 2 7	11	...	95
..	...	343	810	139	54	79	307	1	3	219	361	118	39	1 10 4	9	..	96
...	...	347	569	83	34	138	519	...	...	221	547	118	41	2 7 7	12	.	97
..	...	150	464	31	12	77	250	...	..	108	262	42	30	2 6 10	21	..	98
..	...	61	245	10	1	11	115	...	..	51	119	6	5	2 14 9	16	..	99
..	...	274	461	110	41	82	333	1	2	193	376	81	39	1 15 2	10	..	100
..	...	818	791	28	10	181	541	...	..	209	551	165	114	2 10 2	16	.	101
..	...	177	989	63	23	65	215	...	..	128	268	49	65	2 1 6	7	..	102
...	...	492	1,181	29	10	119	398	...	.	148	408	272	273	2 12 1	1	..	103
..	...	846	682	208	77	257	1,027	8	74	473	1 178	371	492	2 7 10	16	.	104
...	...	41	421	13	4	26	101	...	..	39	105	2	3	2 11 1	14	..	105
...	...	635	2,020	300	100	237	873	..	...	537	973	29	20	1 13 0	25	...	106
..	...	41	268	22	8	15	57	.	...	37	65	4	11	1 12 1	16	...	107
...	...	85	393	37	11	42	148	.	...	79	162	...	...	2 0 10	12	...	108
...	...	693	107	191	196	185	601	.	...	676	797	1	2	1 2 10	22	..	109
...	...	538	815	281	106	212	915	.	...	196	1 021	28	9	2 0 11	16	...	110
...	...	355	542	231	101	104	366	5	29	339	496	16	8	1 7 5	18	...	111
...	...	542	227	177	64	306	1,121	36	317	519	6,502	...	..	2 14 4	15	...	112
..	...	836	205	171	224	337	902	9	58	820	1,184	8	16	1 7 1	20	...	113
...	...	810	490	121	167	321	1,089	9	64	751	1,320	...	...	1 12 0	12	...	114
...	...	573	295	389	169	173	666	3	15	565	850	...	...	1 8 1	12	..	115
..	...	689	114	150	192	197	712	7	50	654	951	17	6	1 7 4	12	..	116
...	...	187	100	95	11	74	210	...	..	169	281	16	7	1 10 7	13	..	117
...	...	533	1,213	117	219	85	273	1	4	513	496	...	...	0 11 11	16	..	118
...	...	226	155	42	23	20	81	...	..	62	106	5	7	1 11 4	15	.	119
...	...	383	186	201	71	120	199	...	..	321	573	13	12	1 12 7	10	.	120
...	...	259	413	119	47	140	439	...	..	259	196	...	.	1 11 0	13	.	121
...	...	387	119	190	72	160	621	2	12	352	708	31	17	2 0 2	13	..	122
...	...	293	121	173	64	115	512	..	...	288	576	...	.	2 0 0	10	..	123
...	..	546	555	181	85	240	866	..	...	414	951	124	107	2 4 9	17	...	124
...	...	88	189	17	16	38	130	.	...	85	146	3	6	1 11 6	6	...	125
...	...	807	1,182	391	222	210	786	5	29	806	1,037	1	1	1 4 7	15	...	126
...	...	552	858	213	83	218	741	..	...	431	827	121	48	1 14 8	13	...	127
...	..	301	329	297	80	94	346	...	.	391	426	..	..	1 6 8	21	...	128
...	...	148	242	61	26	79	250	...	..	140	276	8	24	1 15 7	10	..	129
...	...	388	480	241	91	142	487	...	..	373	578	...	..	1 8 10	12	..	130
...	...	160	171	45	20	88	289	...	...	133	309	...	..	2 0 4	11	..	131
...	...	282	365	181	77	101	353	...	.	282	430	...	.	1 8 5	16	..	132
...	...	212	127	105	41	102	307	..	...	207	318	5	2	1 10 11	14	..	133
...	...	419	457	264	109	150	434	4	25	418	568	1	2	1 5 9	21	...	134
...	...	751	1,111	199	212	179	687	1	7	679	906	50	106	1 5 4	9	..	135
...	...	596	484	300	124	227	858	1	4	528	986	...	...	1 13 11	13	..	136
...	...	786	692	483	177	271	924	1	3	755	1,104	11	9	1 7 5	18	..	137
...	...	418	73	141	61	228	694	...	..	369	755	..	...	2 0 9	9	...	138
...	...	312	133	98	35	190	669	...	...	288	704	...	...	2 7 1	9	...	139
...	...	667	162	351	151	222	819	5	21	581	994	20	9	1 11 4	2	...	140
...	...	316	341	193	81	122	435	1	4	316	520	...	...	1 10 4	15	...	141
...	...	366	103	240	112	126	411	...	...	366	523	...	...	1 6 10	11	...	142
...	...	181	36	92	41	89	263	..	...	181	307	...	...	1 11 2	9	...	143
...	...	602	175	206	86	331	1,150	2	11	539	1,217	16	8	2 5 0	16	...	144
...	...	189	34	90	34	91	245	...	...	184	279	..	..	1 8 3	13	..	145
...	...	248	77	103	45	127	336	...	...	230	381	9	22	1 10 6	14	.	146
...	...	301	93	69	25	155	570	3	10	227	605	...	..	2 10 8	9	.	147
...	..	158	24	25	10	114	445	..	...	139	455	...	...	3 4 4	9	.	148
...	...	300	91	107	42	163	552	..	...	270	594	...	...	2 3 2	10	..	149
...	...	714	686	396	178	187	715	4	17	587	910	70	59	1 8 10	21	...	150
...	...	528	200	326	132	193	622	...	..	519	754	3	4	1 7 3	22	...	151
...	...	111	59	16	19	53	141	1	4	100	164	...	...	1 10 3	21	...	152
...	...	541	293	366	145	163	608	...	..	529	753	...	...	1 6 9	19	...	153
...	...	211	179	94	45	110	434	...	...	204	479	7	22	2 5 6	23	...	154
...	...	285	81	154	49	114	460	...	...	268	509	1	1	1 14 5	8	...	155
...	...	184	13	53	23	49	171	...	...	102	194	...	...	1 14 5	8	...	156
...	...	75	88	26	10	49	174	...	...	75	184	...	...	2 7 3	3	...	157
...	...	110	145	28	12	77	231	...	...	105	243	5	6	2 5 0	8	...	158
...	...	140	82	52	22	17	55	...	...	69	77	71	180	1 1 10	...	...	159
...	...	1,127	243	504	185	557	2,242	1	7	1,062	2,434	6	2	2 4 8	15	...	160
...	...	619	142	250	94	308	881	...	...	558	975	1	1	1 11 11	8	...	161
...	...	264	106	36	17	188	720	...	...	224	737	31	93	3 4 8	62	...	162
...	...	772	523	338	141	368	1,528	2	8	718	1,677	...	...	2 5 4	14	...	163
...	...	992	119	300	145	576	1,862	...	...	876	2,007	...	...	2 4 8	23	...	164
...	...	116	59	37	17	56	198	...	...	93	215	...	...	2 5 0	4	...	165
...	...	217	105	76	43	128	392	1	3	205	438	12	34	2 2 2	23	...	6
...	...	616	97	214	84	221	838	5	33	440	955	152	93	2 2 0	4	...	167

APPENDI

Classwar Statement

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	No.	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
						Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		168	Aretelagaddi ..	1 0 0	6 0 0	370	331	162	61	179	575	1	8	336	69
		169	Sabara	...	..	196	104	194	99	285	881	...	...	479	98
		170	Syanvalli	..	..	335	105	164	49	148	537	...	...	312	59
		171	Alahalli	..	...	485	590	241	108	188	554	...	...	432	66
		172	Devarhosakoppa ...	.	...	207	16	107	33	100	329	...	...	207	36
		173	Haya	...	...	464	1,034	164	74	164	535	...	...	328	60
		174	Kuniteppa	0 12 0	5 0 0	443	174	140	31	217	631	...	...	357	66
		175	Kotekoppa	1 0 0	5 8 0	458	408	325	122	116	333	2	9	443	46
		176	Bennur	..	.	758	269	380	147	232	612	...	...	602	65
		177	Katvalli	1 0 0	6 0 0	39	1	5	2	34	125	...	...	39	12
		178	Lakvalli	..	5 8 0	1,092	221	614	338	386	845	...	...	1,000	1,18
		179	Bharangi	0 12 0	5 0 0	1,633	353	647	208	761	1,891	30	146	1,438	2,24
		180	Jogihalli	..	..	577	97	379	156	154	374	2	8	535	53
		181	Hasave	1 0 0	6 0 0	516	830	319	129	163	518	...	...	482	64
		182	Siddihalli ...	...	...	506	682	376	132	85	290	...	...	461	42
		183	Ujjanipura ...	...	...	254	27	156	62	98	314	...	...	254	37
		184	Vittalapura ...	...	5 8 0	266	139	74	30	159	362	...	...	233	39
		185	Mattigatta ...	...	6 0 0	56	457	47	21	9	26	...	...	56	47
		186	Haralkoppa ...	...	..	362	91	259	86	100	317	3	14	362	417
		187	Gumanahalu ...	0 12 0	5 0 0	545	109	330	138	102	252	45	226	477	616
		188	Koppadalu	..	..	212	78	165	79	25	71	4	11	194	161
		189	Benuigere	1 0 0	6 0 0	713	196	112	62	46	164	1	5	159	231
		190	Yelivala	...	...	886	151	189	126	24	77	9	48	222	251
			Total Class II ..	...	..	73,813	83,012	31,701	10,157	26,159	85,359	705	5,385	58,565	100,901
Sorab.	Sorab.	1	Harligai	0 12 0	6 0 0	286	272	76	18	106	283	5	30	187	331
		2	Mutaguppi	...	..	487	816	153	35	126	414	41	358	320	807
		3	Hechai	...	5 8 0	1,991	1,851	786	222	767	2,411	16	130	1,569	2,763
		4	Kakkarsi ...	...	...	288	511	60	13	88	270	5	43	153	326
		5	Gangenkoppa ...	...	...	41	35	12	3	29	94	...	...	41	97
		6	Abasi	...	...	1,147	1,452	381	81	457	1,194	12	89	850	1,361
		7	Dyavgodu	...	...	18	395	3	1	15	44	...	...	18	45
		8	Goggihalli	...	...	222	497	42	10	74	211	8	68	124	289
		9	Kadsoor	...	..	495	987	197	55	189	497	13	123	393	675
		10	Katavai	...	...	466	265	188	54	190	472	...	...	378	526
		11	Maruru	...	...	999	745	417	101	191	539	8	49	616	689
		12	Bistikoppa	...	...	280	389	124	32	156	295	...	...	280	327
		13	Torgondankoppa ...	...	...	81	277	30	8	49	121	2	14	81	143
		14	Chickalgodu ...	...	...	332	775	147	42	141	402	...	...	288	444
		15	Mangarsikoppa ...	...	...	177	86	108	31	63	176	...	...	171	207
		16	Kenchekoppa ...	...	...	122	244	32	7	51	144	...	...	83	151
		17	Herekelgodu ...	...	...	378	271	223	65	100	329	...	...	322	394
		18	Kuntgalali	...	...	556	1,349	185	50	179	499	23	189	387	648
		19	Nallur	...	...	449	480	164	44	170	438	...	...	334	482
		20	Sindle	...	...	271	595	49	13	84	206	8	64	141	285
		21	Harasi	...	...	532	1,102	273	78	174	416	47	444	494	938
		22	Horabailu	...	...	453	331	79	24	102	333	16	121	197	478
		23	Kodambi	...	...	470	3,073	23	26	208	549	1	6	302	581
		24	Narchi	...	...	154	326	76	24	88	166	3	19	147	209
		25	Mavinbalikoppa ...	...	...	102	106	6	2	35	89	...	...	41	91
		26	Mangalur	...	...	669	690	192	52	132	386	26	230	350	677
		27	Kundgodu	...	...	116	219	29	9	7	22	1	2	37	33
		28	Hosabalai	...	...	119	449	40	11	29	97	20	144	89	252
		29	Mannatti	...	...	143	443	73	20	65	154	3	24	141	198
		30	Pura	...	...	269	107	140	46	128	355	1	4	269	405
		31	Heremakoppa ...	...	...	284	115	133	47	71	139	...	...	204	186
		32	Sambapura ...	...	...	184	49	58	18	99	253	1	6	158	276
		33	Kamarur	...	...	1,500	1,268	623	189	372	1,468	...	...	995	1,657
		34	Chikmakoppa ...	...	...	402	161	267	80	75	189	10	30	352	299
		35	Bennur	...	...	1,316	429	335	97	614	1,885	6	46	965	2,028
		36	Kamlapura ...	...	...	276	353	139	38	119	277	1	4	259	319
		37	Chendragutti ...	...	...	1,418	2,558	631	179	460	1,178	1	3	992	1,360
		38	Bargavalli	...	...	168	1,212	17	5	90	166	...	...	107	171
		39	Eduru	...	...	396	845	166	47	95	283	...	...	261	330
		40	Nyarasi	...	...	980	552	313	89	371	1,003	1	56	690	1,148
		41	Telagundli	...	...	698	1,517	246	70	294	791	6	11	542	872
		42	Amachi	6 0 0		90	252	23	6	16	56	2	116	51	178
		43	Holekoppa	5 8 0		36	945	4	1	32	90	2	...	36	91
		44	Bargi	6 0 0		254	1,008	43	9	191	400	...	140	177	549
		45	Devagundikoppa ...	5 8 0		21	31	...	...	21	74	15	...	21	74
		46	Halsinkoppa ...			156	602	30	8	119	352	...	1	150	361
		47	Arashugeri ...			9	47	..	...	8	24	1	...	8	24

).

ɔrab Taluk, Shimoga District

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey										Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number.
				Government occupied land						Unoccupied waste					
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total					
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs.	
1 0 0	6 8 0	371	168	159	95	177	635	1	3	337	697	...	...	2 1 1	9	...	168
,,	,,	494	107	164	75	327	1 099	2	8	493	1.182	..	.	2 6 1	21	..	169
,,	,,	336	95	162	53	151	591	...	..	313	644	...	...	2 0 11	10	...	170
,,	,,	484	193	241	105	191	621	2	7	437	733	17	21	1 10 10	11	...	171
,,	,,	206	18	93	33	113	465	...	...	206	498	...	...	2 2 0	21	...	172
,,	,,	464	406	160	71	168	593	...	...	328	661	69	135	2 0 5	9	...	173
,,	,,	434	181	132	42	215	687	1	4	348	733	.	...	2 1 8	30	...	174
,,	,,	459	411	308	126	132	448	4	21	444	595	..	...	1 5 5	28	...	175
,,	,,	762	303	376	145	232	634	...	...	608	779	125	60	1 4 6	18	...	176
,,	,,	43	1	4	1	35	138	..	...	39	139	.	...	3 9 0	9	...	177
,,	,,	1,080	228	629	328	431	1.118	..	..	1,060	1.446	..	...	1 5 10	22	...	178
,,	,,	1,618	368	639	273	769	2,489	33	157	1,441	2.919	25	54	2 0 5	30	...	179
,,	,,	572	102	369	203	157	491	1	6	527	703	21	43	1 5 4	31	...	180
,,	,,	522	635	312	127	192	660	..	..	504	787	4	2	1 9 0	22	...	181
,,	,,	505	335	375	148	109	406	1	1	485	555	7	3	1 2 4	32	...	182
,,	,,	251	29	148	63	103	359	.	.	251	422	..	...	1 10 11	12	...	183
,,	,,	260	144	70	30	158	424	..	.	228	454	..	...	1 15 10	16	...	184
,,	,,	55	36	45	21	10	32	..	..	55	53	..	...	0 15 5	13	...	185
,,	,,	366	80	257	100	108	374	1	5	366	479	...	...	1 4 11	15	...	186
,,	,,	541	114	328	179	102	328	16	183	476	690	21	15	1 7 2	12	...	187
,,	,,	204	85	158	95	25	93	5	22	188	210	16	10	1 1 10	30	...	188
,,	,,	709	199	102	55	53	206	3	10	158	271	3	8	1 11 5	17	...	189
,,	,,	879	158	198	119	32	104	10	57	240	280	60	55	1 2 8	12	...	190
..	,,	73,489	78,145	31,282	12,603	27,341	97,830	718	5,286	59,341	1,15,819	10,328	8,437	1 15 3	15	...	...
12 0	6 0 0	279	280	75	19	106	285	5	30	186	334	74	37	1 12 9	1	...	1
,,	,,	476	851	153	39	130	427	39	319	322	815	148	41	2 8 6	1	...	2
,,	,,	1,976	1,911	761	223	784	2,697	18	136	1,567	3.056	395	128	1 15 2	11	..	3
,,	,,	289	546	55	14	94	315	6	43	155	372	134	34	2 6 5	14	..	4
,,	,,	40	34	12	4	28	99	.	.	40	103	...	...	2 9 2	6	..	5
,,	,,	1,147	1,495	376	91	484	1,384	10	73	870	1,548	277	78	1 12 6	13	..	6
,,	,,	18	379	3	1	15	45	...	.	18	46	...	...	2 8 11	2	..	7
,,	,,	223	487	42	10	74	250	8	67	124	327	98	37	2 10 2	13	...	8
,,	,,	491	940	171	48	209	619	14	126	394	793	97	59	2 0 2	17	..	9
,,	,,	463	261	176	56	194	526	...	..	370	582	81	26	1 9 2	11	..	10
,,	,,	1,000	749	381	96	205	640	7	18	593	771	407	159	1 4 11	12	..	11
,,	,,	272	377	117	31	155	519	..	..	272	350	...	...	1 4 7	7	..	12
,,	,,	82	277	32	8	47	126	3	19	82	158	..	...	1 13 10	7	...	13
,,	,,	333	806	145	43	144	448	..	..	289	491	44	54	1 11 2	11	..	14
,,	,,	177	98	82	25	57	175	...	..	139	200	38	41	1 7 0	..	3	15
,,	,,	122	245	32	8	50	153	1	9	83	170	39	18	2 0 9	13	...	16
,,	,,	379	274	222	65	102	364	...	..	324	429	55	44	1 5 2	9	..	17
,,	,,	552	1,427	183	50	172	429	23	188	378	667	174	138	1 12 3	8	..	18
,,	,,	448	487	164	45	160	477	1	3	335	525	90	25	1 9 1	9	..	19
,,	,,	272	531	48	13	87	234	8	65	143	312	129	37	2 2 11	9	..	20
,,	,,	544	1,091	264	78	176	457	51	484	491	1,019	32	10	2 1 2	9	..	21
,,	,,	447	361	78	25	102	363	16	124	196	512	251	95	2 9 10	7	...	22
,,	,,	471	712	99	31	208	597	1	6	308	634	163	272	2 0 11	9	...	23
,,	,,	152	327	75	25	69	184	1	4	145	213	7	15	1 7 6	2	...	24
,,	,,	101	107	6	1	42	117	...	...	48	118	53	50	2 7 4	30	...	25
,,	,,	708	703	191	55	116	370	28	257	335	682	369	169	2 0 7	1	...	26
,,	,,	115	230	21	7	8	28	...	..	29	35	30	10	1 3 4	6	...	27
,,	,,	119	451	42	12	30	108	17	138	89	258	30	73	2 14 5	2	...	28
,,	,,	144	457	22	7	12	31	4	24	38	62	106	123	1 10 1	...	69	29
,,	,,	266	111	138	47	128	388	...	...	266	435	...	...	1 10 2	7	...	30
,,	,,	234	120	111	39	88	187	...	...	199	226	85	43	1 2 2	22	...	31
,,	,,	184	49	58	18	100	277	...	...	158	295	26	8	1 13 10	7	...	32
,,	,,	1,511	1,269	641	199	381	1,641	...	...	1,022	1,840	477	499	1 12 10	11	...	33
,,	,,	403	179	229	73	94	259	17	39	350	371	...	...	1 1 0	24	...	34
,,	,,	1,312	431	332	99	609	2,047	6	46	947	2,192	365	139	2 5 0	8	...	35
,,	,,	273	318	138	38	118	294	...	...	256	332	...	...	1 4 9	6	...	36
,,	,,	1,420	1,228	556	181	457	1,281	3	23	1,016	1,485	166	171	1 7 5	9	...	37
,,	,,	111	527	16	5	90	181	...	...	106	186	5	12	1 12 1	9	...	38
,,	,,	396	852	165	46	95	309	...	...	260	355	124	148	1 5 10	8	...	39
,,	,,	987	549	312	91	393	1,111	6	55	700	1,257	243	105	1 12 9	9	...	40
,,	,,	692	1,496	234	70	313	918	...	...	547	998	85	46	1 12 10	13	...	41
,,	,,	90	259	23	7	17	60	12	112	52	179	38	26	3 7 1	1	...	42
,,	,,	40	943	4	1	33	97	...	...	36	98	4	2	2 11 7	8	...	43
,,	,,	954	985	31	10	121	406	15	135	177	551	77	19	3 1 10	...	...	44
,,	,,	98	94	7	2	21	81	...	...	28	83	...	...	2 15 7	12	...	45
,,	,,	164	604	31	10	117	363	...	...	148	373	16	35	2 8 4	3	...	46
,,	,,	10	46	...	...	8	25	...	...	8	25	2	4	3 2 0	4	...	47

APPENDIX—Classwar Statement

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former Survey									
						Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
Sorab.	Sorab.	48	Kyasnota ...	0 12 0	6 0 0	617	1,359	142	35	207	668	19	153	368	856
		49	Ramgoudankoppa ...	0 12 0	5 8 0	80	206	21	5	50	96	...	...	71	101
		50	Horebailkoppa ...	...	...	40	109	...	...	26	90	...	...	26	90
		51	Kerekoppa ...	...	...	276	410	70	13	101	323	23	203	194	559
		52	Virnapura ...	...	...	62	171	15	4	43	143	...	...	58	147
		53	Nandgudi ...	...	...	111	251	27	7	59	109	...	...	86	116
		54	Mudgodu ...	...	...	255	415	110	24	121	402	24	220	255	646
		55	Magadi ...	...	...	282	788	58	15	135	414	3	25	196	454
		56	Nadvadadodderi ...	...	...	430	423	111	28	179	520	...	...	290	548
		57	Konankatti ...	...	...	94	258	54	12	24	70	16	151	94	233
		58	Heralni ...	...	...	100	427	33	10	52	182	15	127	100	319
		59	Delvaihosakoppa ...	...	...	93	269	14	3	40	115	5	43	59	161
		60	Cherantihosakoppa ...	...	...	59	117	24	5	30	94	3	21	57	120
		61	Sannamani ...	...	...	25	98	5	1	10	26	...	...	15	27
			Total III ...	...	...	22,758	36,353	7,984	2,222	8,218	23,391	422	3,536	16,624	39,149
			Grand Total... ...	...	...	1,30,777	1,40,987	52,621	17,147	48,598	1,55,694	1,470	11,196	1,02,689	1,84,03 Mis. +306 1,84,34

Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By Revision Survey										Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	Number
				Government occupied land						Unoccupied waste					
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total					
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
0 12 0	6 0 0	616	1,870	117	29	290	741	21	161	368	931	244	66	2 8 6	9	...	48
...	...	76	200	19	5	50	103	...	..	69	108	9	2	1 9 1	7	...	49
...	...	40	107	...	...	26	97	...	...	26	97	14	4	3 11 8	8	...	50
...	...	309	423	73	16	99	346	26	223	198	585	111	25	2 15 3	5	...	51
...	...	61	174	14	4	43	156	...	...	57	160	4	1	2 12 11	9	...	52
...	...	110	259	26	7	58	120	...	...	84	127	26	7	1 6 2	9	...	53
...	...	265	404	108	25	124	450	23	214	235	689	...	...	2 11 3	7	...	54
...	...	289	789	55	15	143	478	3	24	201	517	88	47	2 9 2	14	...	55
...	...	498	442	106	28	181	573	7	49	294	650	134	36	2 3 4	12	...	56
...	...	94	264	51	13	26	84	17	157	94	254	...	...	2 11 3	9	...	57
...	...	100	399	32	10	52	213	16	151	100	374	...	...	3 11 10	17	...	58
...	...	91	267	10	2	26	81	4	35	40	118	51	86	2 15 2	...	27	59
...	...	57	124	19	4	33	112	3	26	55	142	2	6	2 9 4	16	...	60
...	...	25	98	5	1	10	38	...	...	15	39	10	26	1 14 11	7	...	61
...	...	22,736	32,195	7,718	2,225	8,342	25,764	440	3,643	16,495	31,632	5,737	3,336	1 14 8	9	...	
...	...	1,20,495	1,31,382	51,453	20,873	51,072	1,80,653	1,547	11,534	1,04,072	2,13,060	18,123	13,639	2 0 9	16	...	

Letter No. 179, dated 6th September 1906, from N. Subba Rao, Esq., B. A., Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Division, to M. Narain Rao, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

References.—Your D. O. letter dated 22nd July 1906, regarding the prices of supari, etc., in the Sorab Taluk.

I beg to forward herewith a list showing the prices of supari, jaggory and rice, for a period of 56 years from 1850 to 1905. As copies of the old "Nirakpattis" up to the year 1891-92 have been destroyed under the existing orders, the private accounts of Suttige sowcars, the only other source of reliable information had to be consulted.

2. The accounts of Mr. Hosabale Ramappa, a long-standing sowcar and dealer in supari of Kyasanur Hobli in the Sorab Taluk, appeared to me trustworthy, having been systematically maintained; and the rates of rice and supari given in the list have been based on these accounts. The prices of jaggory have been extracted from the accounts of Kubatur Sowcar Ramappa of the Anavatti Hobli. The statements obtained from these sowcars are enclosed for information.

3. It is usual with Suttige sowcars to close their accounts every year on the last day, Magha (January-February) and therefore the prices quoted in the list are those which were prevailing about that period.

4. The prices according to "Nirakpattis" since 1891-92 and also those given in the Survey and Settlement Report of the Sorab Taluk have been separately shown in the list to facilitate comparison. The details of calculation made for obtaining the rates of rice per rupee and explanations for the sudden rise or fall in prices have also been noted in the list.

5. On a reference to the list it will be seen that the price of rice has risen steadily. The sudden rise noticeable in the years 1865, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1892-1899 was due to the prevalence of distress or famine in those years.

6. Comparing the prices obtained from the private accounts with those given in the Settlement Report, the difference appears striking particularly in the figures under rice from the year 1866 to 1870. From the D. O. letter dated 28th July 1906, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to you, it would appear that the figures in the Settlement Report were based on the information obtained from the taluk; but as the references pertaining to this have been destroyed in the taluk under the recent orders, I regret that I am not in a position to verify the figures. The Amildar's reply in the matter is enclosed.

7. As already stated, the accounts of Mr. Hosabale Ramappa being methodical and regular, I see no reason to question the reliability of the prices abstracted from them and therefore, viewed in the light of this information, the accuracy of the figures furnished by the taluk to the Survey Department becomes highly questionable. Testing them again with the prices which were obtaining at Horabail in the Tirthahalli Taluk, where the rice is said to be very inferior the inaccuracy gains confirmation as will be seen from the following statement:—

Serial No.	Year	Price in Tirthahalli Taluk*		Price in Sorab Taluk		Price as per Settlement Report		Remarks
		Khandy of paddy (50 seers) per varaha (4 rupees)	Rice rate per rupee	Seers of rice per rupee		Seers of rice per rupee		
				1st sort	2nd sort	1st sort	2nd sort	
1	1850-51	7½	39	30	40	36	38	* Extracted from Appendix to the Inspection Notes on Supari gardens by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao dated December 1891.
2	1855-56	6	31	20	24	19	21	
3	1859-60	4	21	21	26¾	13	14	
4	1860-61	4	21	15	17	14	16	
5	1861-62	4	21	17	20	10	12	
6	1862-63	4½	24	20	24	14	16	
7	1863-64	5	26	12	13	14	16	
8	1864-65	2½	13	9¾	10¾	8	9	
9	1865-66	3	15½	12	13	10	12	
10	1866-67	4	21	13	13	8	9	
11	1867-68	4½	24	15	17	9	11	
12	1868-69	4½	24	14	16	12	14	
13	1869-70	4	21	12	13	8	10	

8. Again the prices of private accounts are found to differ to some extent from those of "Nirakpattis;" and this is to be accounted for by the fact that the prices of "Nirakpattis" are the average for the year, while those of private accounts are what were obtaining at a particular month in every year.

9. Regarding the prices of jaggory and supari it will be observed from the list that they seem to fluctuate unlike the price of rice. The cultivation of sugar-cane is very much limited in the taluk and in consequence, jaggory is imported from Shikarpur, Byadige and other parts for local consumption. Further, supari is the chief article of export from the taluk and its price therefore depends entirely upon the demand in foreign markets Bellary and Birur. The fluctuation in the prices of these articles cannot therefore be assigned to any local cause.

List showing the prices in the Sorab Taluk, of [illegible]

Serial No.	Years	Price as per private accounts of Sowcars Hosabale Ramappa and Kubatur Ramanna: Rice – Seers per rupee: 1st sort	Rice – Seers per rupee: 2nd sort	Supari – Per maund: Hasa	Supari – Per maund: Bette	Jaggery – Per mound	Price as per Settlement Report: Rice – Seers per rupee: 1st sort	Rice – Seers per rupee: 2nd sort	Supari – Per maund: Hasa	Supari – Per maund: Bette	Jaggery – Per maund	Price as per Nirakpatti: Rice – Seers per rupee: 1st sort	Rice – Seers per rupee: 2nd sort	Supari$_1$ – Per maund: Hasa	Supari$_1$ – Per maund: Bette	Jaggery – Per maund	Remarks
				Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
1	1850-51	30	40	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	36	38	1 4 0		0 6 0	.					
2	1851 52	30	40	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 10 0											
3	1852-53	30	40	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0											
4	1853 54	28	40	2 12 0	1 4 0	1 1 0											
5	1854 55	24	30	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0											
6	1855 56	20	24	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	19	21	1 9 0		0 13 0						
7	1856 57	20	24	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0											
8	1857 58	20	24	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0											
9	1858 59	20	24	4 6 0	2 0 0	2 8 0											
10	1859-60	21	26½	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 13 0	12	14	1 12 0		1 0 0						
11	1860 61	15	17	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	14	16	1 0 0		0 12 0						
12	1861-62	17	20	3 8 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	10	12	2 8 0		1 1 0						
13	1862-63	20	24	4 8 0	2 1 0	1 14 0	11	16	2 8 0		2 6 0						
14	1863 64	12	13	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	14	16	3 1 0		1 8 0						
15	1864 65 *	9½	10½	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	8	9	3 8 0		2 0 0						* Famine locally known as Nayanari bara
16	1865-66	12	13	6 8 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	10	12	5 0 0		2 0 0						
17	1866-67	12	13	6 10 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	8	9	4 0 0		3 0 0						
18	1867 68	15	17	7 0 0	3 8 0	1 10 0	9	11	4 0 0		3 0 0						
19	1868-69	14	16	5 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	12	14	4 0 0		1 8 0						
20	1869 70	12	13	4 6 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	8	10	4 0 0		2 8 0						
21	1870-71	16	18	5 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0											
22	1871 72	14	16	5 0 0	2 4 0	1 11 0											
23	1872-73	17	22	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0											
24	1873 74	20	25	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0											
25	1874 75	20	26½	4 6 0	2 0 0	1 12 0											
26	1875 76	18	22	4 4 0	2 0 0	1 2 0											} Famine
27	1876-77	4½	5	3 13 0	2 4 0	1 8 0											
28	1877 78	8	9	2 11 0	1 6 0	2 12 0											
29	1878 79	8	9½	3 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0											
30	1879-80	13	15	3 4 0	1 10 0	2 0 0											
31	1880 81	20	24	3 4 0	1 14 0	2 0 0											
32	1881-82	15	16½	3 3 0	1 12 0	1 4 0											
33	1882-83	20	24	7 8 0	3 8 0	1 1 0											
34	1883 84	16	18	7 8 0	3 1 0	1 8 0											
35	1884 85	15	17	7 8 0	3 1 0	1 4 0											
36	1885-86	15	17	6 2 0	3 2 0	1 0 0											
37	1886-87	16	19	5 6 0	2 11 0	1 8 0											
38	1887 88	15	18	6 2 0	3 1 0	1 4 0											
39	1888 89	15	17	5 12 0	3 0 0	1 2 0											
40	1889 90	15	17	7 0 0	3 12 0	0 14 0											
41	1890-91	15	17	7 0 0	3 12 0	1 0 0						10	10½	4 5 0	1 14 0	1 11 0	† Distress on account of failure of late rains
42	1891 92 †	10	11	5 1 0	3 0 0	1 12 0						12	13	4 4 0	2 5 0	1 11 0	
43	1892 93	15	17	6 12 0	3 6 0	2 6 0						12	1 1	5 3 0	1 1 0	2 8 0	
44	1893-94	13	15	7 0 0	3 12 0	1 12 0						11	13	4 13 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	
45	1894 95	14	15	4 4 0	2 12 0	1 6 0						11	14	3 12 0	1 2 0	1 13 0	
46	1895 96	15	17	4 12 0	2 8 0	1 2 0						10	12	6 0 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	
47	1896 97	12	13	8 0 0	4 1 0	1 4 0						10	12	6 11 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	
48	1897 98	14	15	7 0 0	3 12 0	1 10 0						13	14	6 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	
49	1898 99	16	18	7 0 0	3 12 0	1 3 0						8	9	5 9 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	‡ Distress
50	1899-00 ‡	9	10	6 2 8	2 12 0	1 6 0						8	10	5 6 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	
51	1900-01	11	12	5 10 0	2 8 0	1 8 0						12	13	4 2 0	2 0 0	1 1 0	
52	1901-02	16	18	4 3 0	2 8 0	1 4 0						12	14	4 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
53	1902-03	17	20	4 0 0	1 14 0	1 6 0						14	15	7 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
54	1903-04	15	16½	7 0 0	3 8 0	1 12 0						11	12	6 4 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	
55	1904-05	12	14	6 4 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	.										

The prices are not available up to 1891 92

N. B—1. The original accounts give the price per khandi of paddy (1,200 seers), in rupees
2. Sixty seers of paddy yield 24 seers cleaned rice. (The usual rate obtaining in the taluk.)

II. Unofficial note dated the 10th May 1907, by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

While in charge of the Shimoga District in 1895-96, I had visited Anavatti and Sorab on two or three occasions and paid some attention to the condition of the supari gardens and taken an important part in the discussions which were held at Shimoga before Sir Seshadri Iyer, which culminated in the order of 1896. But not having visited the taluk during the last 12 years and not being sufficiently aware of the changes that might have occurred in the condition of the taluk in this interval, I was led into making a close study of the settlement report and my note (attached to this) has accordingly assumed rather unwieldy proportions, the more especially as I could not easily follow and compare the figures as to the extent of the taluk according to the past and present survey and had to make some detailed remarks on the same.

2. For facility of reference I merely indicate here the conclusions I have arrived at in my note.

3. Though evidences are not wanting that on the whole the material condition of the people has improved since the original settlement, yet the improvement has not been so great as to warrant any increase in the dry and wet rates of assessment. The progress or decline of the people in this interval of 30 years has to be taken as a whole, and there are no grounds to suppose that the cultivators of wet and dry lands have grown in prosperity while the garden owners alone have gone down. Therefore it is difficult to support the view that dry and wet lands can bear increased rates while the gardens could not. Therefore I would leave the wet and dry rates at the level at which they stood in the original settlement except in the drier villages of the 1st group.

4. Regarding garden rates, remissions of revenue were granted in 1896, solely or mainly because it was not then possible to abolish the Sayer, and it is exceedingly doubtful if then it had been possible to abolish the Sayer, any remission of assessment would have been thought of. The Sayer generally exceeded the assessment and may safely be taken at least to have been as much as the assessment. Thus prior to the remission of assessment in 1896, the supari garden owners were paying the original settlement rates plus Sayer which together, for convenience sakes, may be represented as Rs. 100 per acre, 50 per cent of it being Sayer duty and 50 per cent land assessment. In 1896, the Government remitted half of the assessment or 25 per cent and the garden owners have since then been paying the remaining 75 per cent. Now that the Sayer has been abolished or in other words 50 per cent of the original burden has been removed, if the rates of 1896 after the remission were now not to be exceeded, then the garden owners for the next 30 years will pay only one-fourth of what they had been paying since the original settlement up to the remissions of 1896 and one-third of what they had been paying from 1896 till now.

5. I would submit for consideration whether so great a sacrifice of revenue under this head is called for in the present condition of the taluk and the loss which might result in other supari-growing tracts by this extremely low standard being adopted in the revision settlement of such tracts. Therefore I would most respectfully suggest if it is yet competent for me to do so in spite of the explicit orders of Government to Col. Grant, that the maximum and minimum of the garden rates may be made to conform to those prevailing in the contiguous taluks of Sirsi and Hanagal in the Bombay Presidency, the maximum not exceeding Rs. 15 an acre and the average being not less than 10 or 11 rupees an acre. I would briefly note my reasons as follows.

(*a*) The assessment on Malnad supari gardens was considered too high principally in comparison with the rates prevailing in the neighbouring British taluks and more especially because the former was subjected to a crushing Halat which did not prevail in British India.

The calculations made by Mr. Chentsal Rao and which were adopted by Sir Seshadri Iyer proceeded upon certain hypotheses as to the gross produce, cost of making gardens, cost of cultivation, etc., which generally are not taken as the criteria for forming rates of assessment whether in original or revision settlements.

(*b*) Moreover much of the information, though very valuable and accurate as far as it goes, was collected from garden owners who would naturally not give out the whole truth. Even the accounts maintained by the sowcars and other owners could not have taken stock of petty out-goings during the manufacture of the supari. There was also smuggling in some of the magnis of this taluk—*vide* para 23 of Mr. Madhava Rao's memorandum. Further no allowance is made in the accounts for quantity consumed in the taluk, which would generally not pay duty.

(*c*) Sufficient allowance has not apparently been made for bye-products in supari gardens such as plantains, vegetables, etc.

(*d*) In Sayer only the inferior variety may be taken to amount to 20 or 25 per cent of the total produce and it may be presumed that the greater part of this inferior variety is not

exported and does not pay Sayer. It may therefore be assumed that the total produce of a garden would be at least 20 per cent more than the average arrived at in Sir Seshadri Iyer's statement, which is nearly 14½ maunds of 60 seers; and on this ground the gross income on which Mr. Chentsal Rao based his proposal would be somewhat higher and the reduced rate of Rs. 8. 9 worked out by him (para 4 of the Dewan's note of June 1896) will have to be raised.

(e) The Malnad supari commands a better rate in Bellary and probably elsewhere than the same quality of arecanut produced in the neighbouring British taluks.

6. Regarding the Irrigation Cess, I would recommend that it may be retained at its present level at one anna in the rupee and measures be concerted to utilize this cess fully in improving the tanks, in which direction a vast deal of work remains to be done.

Note on the Revision Settlement of the Sorab Taluk.

1. In these papers 306 villages are proposed to be revised, the original settlement having taken place in 1868-69 of 19 villages and in 1871 of the remaining 288 villages. Only one small village called Mairur which was included in the settlement of 1871 has been absorbed into a village of the same name in the Sagar Taluk and is not included in the present settlement.

2. *Soil*.—Laterite is said to be the substratum of the whole taluk, the soil being red with faults of clay and sand in the neighbourhood of Chandragutti, a dark soil of a superior quality being also found in some villages on the banks of the Varada river. Rice is said to be grown in the bottom of the valleys where the soil is said to be deep and fertile, while the soil of the gardens is mostly artificial, consisting of a mixture of earth and debris of laterite which is said to form a good composition.

3. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall is estimated at 56 inches. The average fall for seventeen years at Chandragutti and Anavatti are stated to be 81·42 and 31·63 inches respectively, as per Rainfall Report of 1905.

4. *Cultivation*.—The cultivation is almost entirely rice with a fair extent of dry cultivation in the north-east villages and a small extent of garden in the villages below tanks, where the requisite shade and moisture are available.

5. *Crops*.—In para 10 of Col. Grant's report, dated 30th September 1905, the percentage distribution of crops is given, from which it will be observed that rice is almost 73 per cent, ragi about 10 per cent, gram 7 per cent, oil-seeds 3·65 per cent., garden 2·52 per cent and sugar-cane 2·11 per cent.

The actual area under crops on which the above percentage was calculated is not stated. For forming a fair idea of the actual state and profits of cultivation, it is, however, very material to know how much of the occupied area is actually cultivated every year on an average. In all the Settlement Reports of the Bombay Presidency of the taluks bordering on Sorab, it is invariably stated that in the Malnad portions, dry lands could only be cultivated once in two or three years owing to the excess of rains, the poverty of the soil and the difficulty of getting manure.—See para 6, page 23 of Settlement Records, No. 11—wherein it is stated that "one crop in three years is as much as hukkal land will bear" and see also para 62, page 13.

From the seventh issue of the Agricultural Statistics of Mysore, it is noted that the current fallows are as per margin as compared with the net area cropped. These figures are taken from Village Accounts and will give a fair idea of the proportion which the extent left fallow bears to the net area cropped. It will be observed from these figures that the largest extent was cropped in 1901-02, being 70,322 acres leaving 42,297 or nearly 60 per cent thereof fallow. In other years the proportion is very much greater. The figures given in the Agricultural Statistics for this year of the largest extent of cropped area are compared with the percentages given in para 10. (*Vide* margin.) It will be seen therefrom that even in that year, the total extent under sugar-cane amounted only to 1,427 acres.

Year	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
1899-00 .	44,358	64 181
1900-01 .	47,011	61,760
1901-02 .	42,297	70,322
1902-03 ..	44,701	68,091
1903-04 ..	52,473	62,792

N B—This does not include area cropped more than once

	As per Col Grant's Report	As per Agrl Stcs for 1901-02
Rice ..	72·97	74·15
Sugar cane .	2·11	2·03
Condiments ..	1·37	1·50
Ragi .	9·54	10·12
Gram ...	7·05	5·06
Oil seeds ..	3·65	2·98

6. In para 12 of the Settlement Report, the area as per past and the present survey is compared. I find a difficulty in reconciling the figures of the former survey under the several descriptions of land. The differences are considerable and as, if unexplained, they must materially affect the comparison of the figures of cultivation at the former and present settlements, I am obliged to go into the matter in some detail.

In the original settlement of the 19 villages proposed by Col. Prescott, *vide* page 2 of Selection No. 11, only the extent of Government land under actual occupation, 11,138 acres, is given. The extent of Inam and waste, both arable and unarable, are not referred to. For the 288 villages which were dealt with by Col. Grant in 1871, the total area is put down as 250,684—*vide* page 9. The two together would make a total of 261,822 acres. As the total extent of the former survey is put down at 271,646 acres in the present report, (*vide* page 3), the difference between the two aggregate areas amounting to 9,824 acres, may be presumed to be the approximate area of the Inam and unarable waste comprised in the 19 villages settled by Col. Prescott. It may, however, be noted that the statement at para 12 of the present report shows the total unarable extent at the previous survey at 140,949 acres, which would leave 15,457 acres as the unarable and Inam extent included in the 19 villages.

As regards the extent of different descriptions of occupied land, both Inam and Government, they may be stated to be as follows :—

	Acres.
Under dry cultivation, for 19 villages settled by Col. Prescott, (See page 2 of Selection 11)	4,889*
For the 288 villages—	
Area occupied	47,625
Do waste	24,396
Total ...	76,910

* Probably the Inam is not included in this figure (as all the villages are Government) Even if there should be some minor Inam land not included in the area dealt with in Col. Prescott's report, it would only go to increase the total extent.

But in the statement contained in the present report (page 3) the extent of arable dry crop land (which must necessarily include both Inam and arable waste) of the former survey is shown as 71,727 acres. The difference of 5,183 acres requires explanation.

Again as regards rice or wet land :—

	Acres.
*In the 19 villages settled by Col. Prescott	6,057
In the 288 villages settled by Col. Grant, occupied ...	49,239
(Government and Inam waste)	3,468
Total ...	58,764

The extent under former survey would come up to 58,764* or 1,427 acres more than what is given in the statement.

Under garden the total extent comes up to 1,656 or 23 acres more than what is entered in the statement. Taking these figures, the decrease under arable dry is very perceptible, while under rice there is a small decrease of 24 acres as well as a decrease of 23 acres under garden.

7. *Communications.*—There has certainly been a great improvement in communications. It is a great pity that there is no means of ascertaining the trade statistics so as to show the actual volume of the imports and exports. There is very little manufacture in the country and the chief export would seem to be supari, while there may probably be some movement in rice. It may be noted that comparing the population with the extent of rice cultivation, the net export of rice, if any, cannot be considerable.

8. The population for the whole taluk, including Inam villages, has increased according to the Censuses of 1871 to 1891 from 65,595 to 70,324 or by 4,729 representing 7·2 per cent. Taking the ratio of increase for the neighbouring British Taluks,* this will appear as very inconsiderable, especially considering that Sorab Taluk could not have suffered from the famine of 1876-77. But it must be admitted that taking the population of the taluks in Shimoga District alone, Sorab, in spite of its being Semi-Malnad comes only next to Honnali and Channagiri with average comparative density as shown in the margin as per figures given in Rice's Gazetteer on the Census of 1891. But if the density be calculated on occupied area, the principal taluks will stand in the following order according to the figures given in the Agricultural Statistics, taking the population as per Census of 1901 :—

* Sirsi—Increase of 31 per cent.

Taluk	Density per sq. mile
Honnali ...	193·09
Channagiri ...	159·60
Sorab ...	151·94

Taluk	Density per square mile of occupied area
1. Sorab	406·28
2. Channagiri	402·99
3. Honnali	380·18

Some interesting comparisons have been made of population in relation to arable and occupied area of this and the taluks of Sagar and Sirsi. I am rather inclined to think that

other conditions being equal, wet and garden lands, which are comparatively more productive and require more labor for their cultivation, should support a larger population than dry lands.

9. *Agricultural resources.*—I need only remark under this para that the number of ploughs according to the Agricultural Statistics is really 14,224, the figure 1 being omitted in printing as will be seen by deducting the total of the figures for the remaining taluks of the district from the grand total for the whole district.

The figures as a whole show some improvement, though perhaps I may be allowed to state that the improvement in the figures may perhaps be due in some extent to more accurate registration than at the time of the former settlement.

As regards dwellings, it is mentioned in Rice's Gazetteer that next to Shimoga, the taluks of Honnali and Sorab contain the largest number of first class houses. As a rule, tiled houses in the Malnad require comparatively heavy outlay though unwrought timber is perhaps cheaper than in the plains and even the increase of only 840 tiled houses within the last thirty years may be considered as indicating a fair advance in material condition. I fully endorse the views of Col. Grant as to the change that is likely to come on the condition and ways of the people of the Malnad. In fact, I may say that it has already come. The higher classes of people do not personally work in their gardens as they use, to do formerly; while they are more or less hoplessly dependent upon imported labor from Canara, the younger generation are said to be taking to evil ways especially gambling. A serious representation was made to me by respectable people of this taluk that the Gambling Act should be introduced into the Malnad taluks. In short, there is much truth in what Mr. Lushington has very aptly observed in his report on the revision settlement of Sirsi Taluk:

> "Twenty-five or thirty years ago the Havig owner of a garden together with wife and children used to work hard in the garden; a group of houses had one man called a Hegada who used to do all work outside the garden; he, the Hegada, used to be the only one to go to bazaar and buy all necessaries for the community; he used to take all produce to the market for sale and buy everything required. The owners of the gardens used not to move away from them and worked very hard. Thus one man did all their outside work for them and the Havigs were a very flourishing community. Their clothing consisted of one working costume and one set of clothes for gala days. Now everything is different. Each owner of a garden thinks himself a big man, he must wear good clothes and show himself off. He works very little in the gardens and all his garden work is done by paid labor (Kunbis). The result is, owner being absent, the Kunbis have to be paid, they do not do such good work as the owners themselves and they also steal betel-nuts and other produce in small quantities. Another cause for the Havig not being so wealthy as formerly is that they are most litigious and spend large sums in Court, quarrelling over a very small piece of ground."

Wells.—1,094 wells are now shown and they are said to be for drinking purposes and in aid of the gardens. It is not quite clear whether all the wells or what number out of them serve for both irrigation and drinking purposes. In connection with irrigation, I think it would have been of great advantage if the condition of the tanks had been discussed in this report.

Captain Anderson states at page 21 of Selections No. 11 relating to the original settlement of Sorab, that a list of tanks with their capabilities had been prepared by him.

Col. Anderson refers to the tanks in para 10 of his letter dated 22nd September 1870 to Government and observes that the tanks are second and third-rate and that the gardens are able to get on with little aid from artificial irrigation beyond making use of the springs which flow from the ravines in which they are situated. In para 35 he urged upon the Government the necessity for giving that taluk the full benefit of the Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses collected from the people.

There is a general complaint that, owing to the tanks in the Malnad being small with their revenue generally below Rs. 300, they had been classed as minor tanks and left to the raiyats for maintenance, and that, owing to their deterioration, there was difficulty for irrigation of lands during the breaks in the monsoon.

From the correspondence in the file it is observed that the total expenditure on irrigation works during the 30 years ending 1904-05 amounted to about Rs. 1,52,900, being about 45 per cent on the collections from irrigation Cess. I think that though the rice lands in this taluk generally depend on rainfall, the crops are apt to suffer unless some irrigation is provided from the tanks at intervals when the rains hold off. A good rice crop is therefore dependent upon the state of repairs in which the tanks are maintained. The present state of

epair of these tanks, together with their efficiency for irrigation, as compared with their condition at the time of the original settlement, would therefore have been of great value.

Cattle.—It is a general complaint that cattle do not thrive in the Malnad, that they die after working for two or three seasons and that the raiyats have to incur a large outlay periodically in replacing them. Sorab being a Semi-Malnad, the condition of the cattle may not be quite so bad. Still it would be of advantage if statistics were available as to the general condition and mortality of cattle in this taluk.

10. *Sales and mortgages.*—The figures regarding sales and mortgages are very instructive. Eleven to twelve times the assessment in the case of sales is, as observed by Colonel Grant, by no means an indication of prosperity. Colonel Grant seems to think that the explantation for low market value is to be found in the disinclination of the Havika Brahmans, who are the principal holders of gardens and wet lands, to let the lands pass into the hands of others and especially their tenants or dependants. There may be great force in this, but the Havikas generally live in the localities where the supari cultivation prevails and the number of supari garden holders was only 823 in 1890 (*vide* Mr. Madhava Rao's memorandum, page 59) out of a total population of 70,000. They cannot therefore own more than a fraction of the total extent under cultivation. It may also be urged on the other side that this jealousy against new proprietors should be expected to raise the value of land when it comes into the market, since the demand being greater than the available supply, the actual price of the lands which changed hands would be more than normal value.

N. B.—The number of Havikas in the Shimoga District is only 3,235 according to the Census of 1891.

In Mr. Lushington's report dated 18th July 1900 on the Sirsi Taluk, land is stated to have realized during the five years ending 1896 on an average 24 times the survey assessment on private sales and 13 times the survey assessment in sales through Court. Considering that the Sirsi Taluk is more of a Malnad taluk with a high proportion of forest land, and considered apparently to be less prosperous than Sorab, this difference in value in land is significant.

11. *Sub letting.*—Referring to sub-letting in para 21, Colonel Grant seems to have gathered from Mr. Madhava Rao's report of 1891 that gardens can readily be leased and that the 'Geni' rates per acre range from 12 to 16 maunds of supari. But on reference to page 18 of the report and the references therein contained, it is observed that the gutta in kind obtains to a small extent in the Tirthahalli Taluk, while in Sorab only cash rent is noted and that at amounts which leave very little to the owner. I am inclined to believe that, as a rule, a fairly high rent in kind can be obtained only for gardens in good condition. I am further unable to understand the remark in para 21 that the Genidar would keep somewhat less than half the produce if the garden is not good. This is probably based on the presumption that the high rate of 12 to 16 maunds would be paid even for such gardens. It is more likely, however, that in the case of other than good gardens the landlord would get less than the Genidar. But as regards rice lands, I believe that Kadim rice lands near Sorab fetch a rent or 'Gadi' of twice the assessment thereon, leaving an amount equal to assessment as net rent, and that in the case of inferior lands the rent is even less. The papers do not contain any information as to how much of the rice lands are generally sub-let on Wara as well as rent and how much is actually cultivated by the holders. These figures are generally given in the Bombay Settlement Reports and would be of use in ascertaining how the incidence of assessment would bear on the non-cultivating owners.

11 (a). The Government occupied and unoccupied land as per former survey was 123,751 acres as per margin (page 13). According to present survey, the total occupied and unoccupied extent is 104,072 and 18,123. On the other hand, the Inam at the time of former survey amounted to 13,579 acres while according to present survey the extent of Inam may be calculated at 8,210 acres, *vide* margin.

Occupied—	
Dry	47,653
Wet	46,746
Garden	1,478
Unoccupied	27,874
Total arable land as per settlement	130,405
Total Government occupied and unoccupied	122,196
Balance	8,210

Again as per statement at para 34, the net increase of occupied land would appear to be only 1,383 acres which is not quite reconcilable with the increase of cultivation shown at para 25.

Thus there, is a decrease of 1,556 acres, in Government assessed land (occupied and unoccupied) by the present survey, and also a decrease of 5,369 acres Inam. These figures are somewhat puzzling.

There is also similar difficulty in reconciling the figures as regards former settlement. In para 32 of the present report, under dry the area for 19 villagees and 288 villages being 4,889 and 42,764, respectively, the total would be 47,653 and not 52,621 as entered in column 2 of the present statement. Similarly, the extent under wet and garden would come to 46,746 and 1,478, respectively, as against 48,598 and 1,470 entered in column 2. The total extent of

Government land under occupation under the former survey would then be 94,877 and not 102,689. In passing I may point out this extent should be reduced by 132 acres on which only a water-rate was levied It is possible that Umbli or other Inam lands, which were not included in the occupied area according to the survey (*vide* statements in paras 63 and 65 at page 13 of Selection No. XI), have since been included in Government lands But as no reference is made to this fact in explanation of the figures of the former survey given in the present report, I have been obliged to refer to it It may, however, be observed that if the figures of total assessed area of 122,195 acres be deducted from the total arable dry, rice and garden land in the statement under para 12, the balance of 8,210 acres probably represents present extent of the Inam lands as compared with the extent of 13,579 acres shown as Inam in the former report (*vide* page 9, Selection No. XI) of Captain Grant.

Para 25 of the present report—The figures of Appendix A especially for the earlier years from 1871-72 to 1877-78 are rather confusing As observed by Colonel Grant, the kans held by the ryats, which amounted to about 32,000 acres, must have been included in column 2 up to the year 1876-77. But it is not clear how the extent of 102,963 acres in 1877-78 went down so low as 92,974 in the year following In column 3 the reduction in full standard assessment amounts to about 23,000 corresponding to the extent in decrease of 10,000 acres. It is just possible that these figures relate to the service Inams of Shanbhogs and Patels, which probably had been shown both in columns 2 and 3 and columns 12 and 13 up to the year 1877-78. This receives some confirmation from the fact that in the year 1878-79 there was a jump of about Rs. 15,000 in the collection of quit-rent, etc., under column 14.

Collections under column 17 are fairly uniform and there is nothing unusual in the fluctuations, the only remarkable change being the remission in the garden assessment from the year 1896-97 of about Rs 10,000 per annum Looking at the assessment on the total occupied area, columns 2 and 3 of Statement A, there have been some fluctuations between 1878-79 and 1885-86, but after that there has been a steady increase both in the extent and the full assessment. From the year 1886-87 to 1902-03 there has been an increase of about 7,906 acres in extent of occupied land with a corresponding rise in assessment of Rs 12 314 It would have been instructive if the taluk authorities had explained how this increase was distributed among the dry, wet and garden lands Colonel Grant, however, estimates that 11,500 acres of unoccupied assessed land have been taken up and 1,400 acres of dry have been converted into wet.

12. It must be inferred from the past revenue history that collections of Government revenue have been made without any trouble and without any remission excepting, of course, the reduction in the garden assessment which was allowed for this as well as some of the neighbouring talukas.

But this gives us no indication as to the general condition of the people of the taluk, whether on the whole they are richer and more prosperous or they have been just able to meet their demands, and whether having reference to the condition of their taluk, there is a fair justification for an increase in the settlement.

13. *Para 27 of the settlement report.*—Dealing briefly with the conclusions stated in this para, I hope I may be excused if I state that the increase in cultivation cannot be considered to be clearly established until the figure relating to the Inams be also exhibited and compared and the figures as per former settlement report are reconciled with the figures given in the present report (*vide* paras 11 (a) to 12 above).

14. A consideration of the average production of the occupied lands is also important as furnishing some data for regulating the assessment to be fixed or for purposes of verifying the rates which may be adopted on other considerations. With this view very valuable information has been collected in Mr. Madhava Rao's memorandum *vide* Appendix XIII, page 59, where the yield per acre of supari garden for the Sorab Taluk is stated to be about 14½ maunds or more accurately 14 maunds 28 seers (page 10, Appendix XIII).

But in this calculation no allowance has apparently been made for smuggling, which was computed to be nearly one-sixth of what paid Sayer duty, and for the probable quantity required for consumption by the people, on which no Sayer is generally realized. The annual consumption may be taken at 10 seers for each adult, and calculating the adults to be three-fifths of the total population or about 42,000, the total quantity of arecanut to be allowed for would be 4,20,000 seers or 7,000 maunds which for a total area of 1,500 acres of garden would give 4½ maunds an acre. On the whole, therefore, it would not be an exaggerated estimate to assume about 20 maunds as the fair average produce of an acre.

15. While a great deal of valuable information has been collected on the fiscal methods followed by former Governments and crop experiments, prices, agricultural resources, etc., no data have been evolved from those figures for regulating the assessment to be fixed, but the original settlements especially in the Bombay Presidency appear to have been based mainly on the previous total collections. On a consideration of the material condition of the people

and the ease with which the Revenue demand was collected, the Settlement Officer fixed a lump sum to be realised as assessment of that taluk and then proceeded to apportion the amount according to the extent, quality of soil, etc., of each survey number thus making away with all inequalities due to mismanagement, fraud, etc., in the previous administrations.

16. For revision settlements the trend of opinion generally seems to have been to follow the rise in prices and improved communications, subject, however, to the important enquiry as to how the original settlement had affected the prosperity of the tract.

17. Though the interesting reports original, and supplementary, of Col. Grant on the revision settlement of Sorab Taluk have gone in great detail into the population, their condition and other resources of the taluk, he has, so far as I am able to gather, proceeded, in framing the revision assessment on dry and wet lands, with reference to the rise in prices since the last settlement, while as regards the gardens he has carried out the instructions of Government that the modified rates adopted for this taluk in 1896 on the analogy of the rates of the Tirthahalli Taluk should be followed.

As regards the wet lands, in the absence of information to the contrary, we may assume that there has been no deterioration as regards facilities for irrigation. There has been no perceptible change in the rainfall or other conditions such as Forest and Kans, while as regards resources, as observed by Col. Grant, there has been change for the better, though it is not very marked.

As regards prices, different rates are quoted for rice of first and second sort. It is not very clear whether the first sort rice indicated in the list of prices is grown in any appreciable quantity in this taluk. The original settlement reports mention that the paddy grown generally is of the coarse variety producing rice of a red colour. It will therefore be safer, although it does not make much difference, to calculate the rise in prices with reference to second sort rice. In the absence of reliable official statistics, the information taken from sowcars' books may be certainly adopted. But it is not clear from Mr. N. Subba Rao's letter whether the prices are those at which the articles were sold to the Suttigi tenants or would be purchased from them. If the former, the rates would be retail prices including cost of carriage from place of production, the profit of the middlemen and of the retail dealer, besides the usual tendency of sowcars to exaggerate the prices; and from what I have seen of the accounts of Suttigi sowcars, supplies of rice, etc., are generally made to the tenants. These prices must therefore represent the retail prices.

Col. Grant has allowed only for two bad years, *viz.*, 1891-92 and 1899-1900, since the great famine of 1876-77. But from the outturn of selected crops published by the Director of Statistics, even 1900-01 was also somewhat bad and 1904-05 was worse. Making allowance for the prices quoted for these years, I would suggest that the average for twenty normal years may be taken both before and after the original settlement, *i. e.*, from 1871 to 1851, omitting the famine year 1864-65, and from 1904-05 to 1882-83, omitting the four bad years, the rates being 22 and 17½ seers per rupee, respectively. Thus the increase may be estimated at about 25 per cent. I do not know what proportion of this increase should be taken for raising the rates in revision. The Bombay Government have observed that it is a recognised principle that the enhancement should fall far short of the rise of prices on which it may be based (*vide* page 252, para 10, Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India), and I believe that a margin, say 15 per cent of the profits arising from the increase in the prices, should be left untouched, with the view of both raising the standard of living among the agricultural classes and of meeting the increasing cost of labor, stock and implements.

I am therefore unable to support the increase in maximum wet rates, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-12-0 which give a minimum and a maximum increase of 8 annas to Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. It must, however, be admitted that the increase in the average rate per acre of the occupied area works out at $\frac{0.4}{0.15}$ or about 10 per cent only.

As regards the dry assessment, I beg to observe that ragi is the chief staple grain on which the settlement has to proceed; it is admitted that excepting the north-east of the taluk, where the rains approximate to the maidan conditions, very little of the grain could be grown in the taluk and the actual extent of cultivation under ragi does not exceed 7,000 acres while the total occupied dry area is 51,000 acres. Excepting in the Anavatti Hobli and near about, the dry lands could not be cultivated oftener than once in three or four years. It seems, therefore, undesirable to increase the dry assessment excepting perhaps in the first group excluding therefrom the villages of heavy rainfall.

As regards the prices of dry grains, I agree with Col. Grant that there must have been some rise though not of course to the extent assumed by him in para 23 of the original report. It should be noted here that the Director's Statistics quoted in the above para relate to the

Chitaldrug District and not to Shimoga, the correct figures for the latter being as per margin. Even this shows an increase of 93 per cent, while Col. Grant's assumption does not exceed 40 to 50 per cent. They do not contain any information as regards ragi. But as a rule, there is generally a correspondence in the prices of food grains such as rice and ragi. If either of these staple grains is produced in too much abundance or too scantily or has to be transported from a great distance, then only is their relative value liable to be disturbed.

	In 1886	In 1901
Rice ...	100	... { 153, 1st sort. 130, 2nd sort.
Ragi ...	100	... 193

Assuming the proportionate increase in the case of ragi to have been the same as that of rice, *viz.*, about 20 to 25 per cent, there can be no objection to increasing the maximum dry rate to Rs. 1-4-0 for the villages which may be included in the first group. But as regards the others, I would respectfully suggest that it would be fair and equitable to leave the existing rates undisturbed.

Now coming to the assessment on the gardens, I beg to observe that the reduction of assessment in 1896, made with reference to the rates adopted for the Tirthahalli Taluk, was ordered in consequence of the oppressive sayer to which supari was subjected at that time. It is a question for consideration whether any such reduction would have been asked for or sanctioned, if the sayer had been removed, as is the case at present. Further, the Tirthahalli Taluk was settled in 1878 after probably some discussion in view of the loud complaints that had been made after the settlement of Sagar in 1875. The supari industry is peculiar to the Malnad and Semi-Malnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, and gardens can only be formed when certain favorable conditions of soil, moisture and protection combined with facilities for manure supplied by Kans, etc., are available, and as the rates which may be now adopted are likely to have a far-reaching effect, and as it is but fair that every kind of agricultural industry, whether supari, rice or ragi cultivation, should be made to contribute its fair quota to the revenue, I would earnestly submit for the consideration of the Government whether the garden rates proposed for this taluk are not low, and whether they cannot be pitched somewhat higher without any hardship to the people of Sorab. In this connection, attention may be invited to the Dewan's remarks at para 36 of his report, as regards the percentage of rates on the total value of produce in the maganis of Kyasanur and Sorab, and his proposals in para 56, where Rs. 15 was considered a fair maximum for the Maidan and Semi-Malnad maganis of Sorab. The present maximum of Rs. 20 or slightly smaller amount might, I think, be retained. This will not work out in our settlement to anything more than the average rate prevailing in the similarly situated taluks of the Bombay Presidency, as though the maximum rates in the neighbouring taluks of the Bombay Presidency are relatively lower than in Mysore, their average per acre bears a higher percentage to the maximum than in our State.

19. As regards the question of reducing the Irrigation Cess, I think it inexpedient. It is true that the tanks in this taluk, as is the case with all the Malnad taluks, have not received as much attention as tanks elsewhere, owing to the rigid application of the rule about minor tanks. My idea, therefore, is that our duty lies in the direction of doing more in the immediate future for the improvement of these tanks than towards the reduction of the Irrigation Cess.

20. I would now summarise my conclusions as follows:—

(i) Pending an explanation of the comparative figures of the past and the present survey, I am not quite clear about the actual increase of the extent of occupied area under wet, dry and garden (paras 11 (*a*) to 12 above).

(ii) The improvement in the resources of the taluk is not much though the taluk has not retrograded or remained stationary. Even the increase in prices is only moderate, varying from 20 to 30 per cent at the most and not sufficient to justify a revision and increase in the rates of wet and dry assessment.

(iii) The dry cultivation in this taluk is very poor excepting in the north-eastern portion and the greater part of the occupied area (dry) remains usually uncultivated. It is inexpedient, therefore, to increase the dry assessment except in the drier villages of the 1st group.

(iv) As regards the garden assessment, my humble opinion is that the revision rates are pitched too low, which will involve a sacrifice of revenue not only in this but in other taluks.

III. Minutes of the Conference held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 14th May 1907, for the discussion of the Sorab Revision Settlement.

At the Conference held at the Public Offices on the 14th May 1907, the Dewan, Col. Grant, Settlement Commissioner, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Revenue Commissioner and Mr. D. Shama Rao, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, were present.

2. The Dewan referred to the previous discussions about the revision of the assessment on supari gardens and the removal of Halat, and explained that the meeting was convened to take into consideration some views expressed by the Revenue Commissioner, and to come to a final decision as regards the revision settlement of Sorab.

3. With reference to some differences noticed by the Revenue Commissioner in the statistical information contained in the Revision Settlement Report for Sorab, Col. Grant observed that the figures relating to cultivation according to the past survey and other statistics were based upon the information given by the taluk, that the Survey Department chiefly concerned themselves with the figures of the revision survey and took every care to see that they were correctly prepared, and that it was unnecessary to discuss minutely the figures relating to the past survey, which have been prepared by the taluk on the basis of the old akarbands and are believed to be practically correct.

4. The Revenue Commissioner explained that he referred to them simply because he misunderstood some of the headings in the statements, and that he did not press for any further consideration of them.

5. The Settlement Commissioner then observed that the Revenue Commissioner's proposals as regards the rates to be adopted for the different descriptions of land at the revision settlement were the principal points for discussion and that the rates as proposed by himself were very moderate even supposing that the increase in prices was not as high as put down in his supplemental report, and that he was not in favor of altering the rates fixed for the dry and wet lands After some remarks about the inferiority of the dry lands in the taluk and the rents received from the wet lands, the Dewan and the Revenue Commissioner expressed their concurrence.

6. The principles on which the garden assessment should be revised were then considered. With reference to the order of Government that the reduced assessment fixed in 1896 on the standard of the Tirthahalli rates should not be exceeded in the revision settlement, the Dewan remarked that the Government were induced to issue these instructions from the nature of the discussions on the question of the abolition of the Halat and that their object was to correct any impression that might have been created that, after the removal of the Halat, the garden assessment could be increased to anything approaching the rates adopted at the original survey, and to see that the reduced rates of 1896 were not materially exceeded.

7. The Settlement Commissioner then said that, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, Sorab could certainly pay with ease a much higher garden assessment than he had proposed, but that he had no option in the matter on account of Government orders. The Dewan replied that the Government did not want any legitimate revenue to be sacrificed and that he would have no objection, if Col. Grant thought that the garden assessment might be further revised, to so revise it. The Settlement Commissioner said that he would take up the question if the Government required it, but that it was better to leave the rates as they were, as the people were in a measure led to expect the same and that the loss in garden assessment by not exceeding the remission rates of 1896 would soon be made up by the legitimate increase on other kinds of cultivation as revision settlements went on.

8. It was then resolved to allow the rates to stand and to introduce the settlement without delay.

9. The Settlement Commissioner further stated that he would be able to give a very satisfactory settlement if the Government did not insist that the assessment on individual gardens should not be in excess of the remission rates of 1896 and he were allowed greater discretion to regulate the assessment of each individual garden without, however, allowing the total assessment on all the gardens to exceed that fixed after the remission.

10. The Dewan then stated that Government never intended that the Survey Commissioner's discretion should be fettered in this manner provided the total assessment was not exceeded.

11. The Settlement Commissioner also referred to the revision settlement he had prepared for Sagar, and stated that the gardens in the west of the taluk which suffered from want of population had received very lenient treatment, while the gardens towards the south which were the best gardens in India, were subjected to higher rates, which, however, were very moderate and less than what they could pay with ease; and that similar proportionate rates could be adopted for Nagar, Tirthahalli and other taluks without any material loss to Government.

No. R. 703-14—L. S. 26-05-18, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Sorab is the first Malnad taluk of the State taken up for revision settlement. Rice is the staple product of this tract; but the supari gardens in the taluk are a noticeable feature.

2. The proposals for the revision settlement of the taluk were received at the beginning of October 1905. In his report the Survey and Settlement Commissioner suggested an average rate of Rs. 13-2-10 for gardens, as against an average rate of Rs. 14-7-0 under the original settlement. In view of the gradual deterioration that had set in in the supari industry and the depressed condition in which the supari growers were found, the Government requested the Settlement Commissioner to revise his proposals in regard to supari gardens, so that the average rate may not exceed the rate deducible after the remissions sanctioned in 1896 are taken into account. He has accordingly revised the rates and sent in fresh proposals with his letter No. 3, dated the 14th March 1907. In these revised proposals the wet and dry rates as adopted in his original report are left untouched, only the garden rates being revised as directed by Government. The following table shows the effect of the revised rates :—

Description	By former settlement			By present settlement			Remarks
	Area	Assessment	Average rate	Area	Assessment	Average rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	
Dry	52,621	17,147	0 5 3	51,453	20,873	0 6 6	
Wet	18,598	155.694	3 3 3	51.072	1,80 653	3 8 7	
Garden as per original proposal	1,470	11.196	14 7 0	1,547	20,389	13 2 10	
Remission	...	10,029	.. . ..	...	..	... .	
Garden as per revised proposal	1,470	11,196	7 9 10	1,517	11,531	7 7 3	
Miscellaneous ...	...	306	.. ..	...	...	... .	Being the water rate on 132 acres of dry crop land.
Total ...	102,689	1,81,313	1 12 8	104,072	2,13.060	2 0 9	

3. The Revenue Commissioner had doubts as to whether the condition of the taluk would permit of any increase in the wet and dry rates, and whether, in view of the abolition of the "Halat" which has been ordered after the receipt of Colonel Grant's revised proposals, Government would not be justified in reconsidering the garden rates, especially as the reduction was considerable and amounted in fact to reducing the average rate to half of what it was at the original settlement. The matter was fully discussed in a conference at which the Dewan, the Revenue Commissioner and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner were present. It was decided that the proposals as regards the wet and dry rates, in which the increase was only 15 per cent and 22 per cent respectively, were reasonable, that the new rates were not likely to press heavily and would in no way impede the progress of the tract, and that the garden rates as revised may also be accepted.

4. The reasons justifying the increase are discussed fully both in the original and supplementary reports of Colonel Grant and in the Revenue Commissioner's comments thereon. The prices of agricultural produce in the taluk have increased, the increase being not less than 25 per cent at the lowest calculation. The quality of the rice produced in the taluk may not be the best, but the lands do not seem to be deficient in fertility. A large extent (18,537 acres) of assessed land remains unoccupied, but this is said to be mostly land of very inferior quality, especially the lands classed as dry, most of which is "Hakkal" and is never likely to be brought under cultivation. Against this, there is the fact that 11,500 acres of land have

been newly taken up for cultivation since the last settlement and 1,400 acres of dry land have been converted into wet. The population has increased by 5,898 Souls and there has been a corresponding improvement in agricultural resources. On the whole, after making every allowance for the increased cost of living and the dearness of labour owing to its having to be largely imported, the progress of the tract, though not quite so marked as in the Maidan parts of the State, is still sufficiently great to allow of a slight increase of assessment. Besides this, the owners of wet and dry lands cannot but be benefited, both directly and indirectly, by the great reduction made in the garden assessment, which, as now revised, averages only Rs. 7-7-3 per acre, as against the average rate (between Rs. 11 and 12) prevailing in the adjoining taluks of Hanagal and Siddapur, the conditions of which are more or less similar. Government consider that the rates as finally revised are equitable on the whole.

5. In the revision of the settlement the soil classification has been left undisturbed. The water-supply in the Malnad varies little and much re-classification of water-supply has also not been necessary. The original grouping of villages has been generally adhered to, except in the case of the 19 villages settled, admittedly as an experiment, in 1868, three years before the rest of the taluk was settled. These have now been brought to the position in the grouping which their circumstances demand.

6. The effect of the proposed settlement by groups is as follows:—

Group	Number of villages	By former survey		By revision survey				Total		Increase per cent
		Government occupied land		Government occupied land		Government assessed waste				
		Acres	Revenue collections	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	55	27,500	53,987	28,233	65,609	2,068	1,866	30,301	67,475	22
II ...	190	58,565	1,00,901	59,344	1,15,819	10,328	8,437	69,672	1,24,256	15
III ...	61	16,634	29,149	16,495	31,692	5,727	3,336	22,222	34,968	9
Miscellaneous ...	...	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	306	102,699	1,84,343	104,072	2,13,060	18,123	13,639	122,195	2,26,699	16

7. The revision yields an increase of Rs. 28,717, which is about 14 per cent on the present revenue. The Government consider that this increase is moderate under the present circumstances of the tract, and are therefore pleased to sanction the introduction of the revised settlement with effect from the year 1908-09 with a guarantee of thirty years. The rates will be announced in the ensuing cold weather.

8. The Survey Commissioner is of opinion that considering the small scope there is for the construction of large works of irrigation, the Irrigation Cess should be reduced. Cultivation in the Malnad undoubtedly depends to a great extent directly upon rainfall, but for garden and wet cultivation the help afforded by water stored in small kattes has been found to be indispensable. The Minor Tank Restoration Scheme has been rightly extended to the Malnad, and the repairs and restoration of these tanks, which have been neglected in the past, will receive the attention of the Revenue authorities. There is something being done in this direction now, but having regard to the change that is taking place in the climatic conditions of the Malnad, it should be a standing rule that no distinction should be made between the Malnad and Maidan as regards the treatment of tanks, and that in both tracts the repairs and maintenance of minor tanks should receive the careful attention of the authorities. In view of the change of policy above indicated in dealing with Malnad tanks, there is no necessity for remitting the Irrigation Cess, which will continue to be levied at one anna in the rupee of wet and garden assessment as hitherto.

9. The continuance, during the currency of the revised settlement, of the tenure of the occupied "Kans" measuring 16,662 acres, on the conditions now in force, is sanctioned.

10. With regard to para 6 of the letter of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner No. 3, dated the 14th March 1907, the Government would invite the attention of the Superintendent of Survey to the fact that what they desired was that the total garden assessment under the revision settlement should not exceed what it was after the remissions of 1896, and that they never intended to interfere with the discretion of the settlement authorities as to the rates to be fixed on individual gardens.

11. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable help they have received from Colonel Grant in solving the difficult problem of adjusting the assessment on lands in the Malnad, especially the rates for gardens. The benefit of a most liberal assessment has already been accorded to the garden owners of the Maidan. For those of the Malnad the revision settlements now in progress will secure a proportionate advantage. Government have every hope that, with the burdens of the garden owners lightened and under the liberal policy adopted in regard to the settlement of gardens, there will be a fresh impetus given for the extension of this form of cultivation throughout the State.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 9813-4— L. S. 67-06-1, dated 8th May 1907, directing the preparation and issue of new village maps simultaneously with the introduction of revised settlements.

2. Letter No. 53, dated 12th June 1907, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, representing that the procedure laid down in the above Government Order is not only opposed to the practice prevailing in the Survey Department but that it is also impossible to give effect to it as the formation of new survey numbers and alterations in the boundaries to be embodied in the map are carried out only after the announcement of the revised rates.

No. R. 716-7—L. S. 67-06-3, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The object of Government in issuing the above order was to prevent any undue delay occurring in the issue of maps. In the circumstances now represented, the Government are pleased to amend the above Government order by the substitution of the words "as soon as possible after" for the words "simultaneously with" in lines 3 and 13 of the said order. Government trust that the Superintendent of Survey will make every endeavour to see that no avoidable delay is allowed to take place in the printing of the maps.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

SECTION 3—AGRICULTURE

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

I. Letter No. 11898, dated the 12th April 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a copy of the Resolutions of the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee passed at their meeting held on the 12th April 1907 :—

The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

1. A meeting of the Committee was held on Friday, the 12th April 1907, at 12 noon in the Council Chamber, Secretariat Offices, at which the following members of the Committee were present :—

A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq., *President.*

Members.

1. Captain Dawes, R.E.
2. Dr. A. Lehmann.
3. H. H. Sparkes, Esq.
4. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq.
5. G. Subbasami Iyer, Esq.

2. The following is a copy of the resolutions passed by the meeting :—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. As the Exhibition is to be a permanent institution and to be held every year, it may be generally developed from small beginnings.

2. *Object of the Exhibition.*—Our primary object should be to impart to the Exhibition a purely educative character and to bring together articles, machinery and processes, the use of which it is desirable to bring to the notice of the raiyat, artizan and manufacturer, by actual demonstration. Consequently the Committee should not aim at a mere promotion of sales of commodities directly or indirectly by means of the Exhibition, and they should not admit in large numbers articles of merchandise intended purely for sale, and if the samples admitted by them for exhibition as specimens are for sale, they may have no objection to their being sold and removed after the Exhibition is over. The Committee will be willing, as far as possible, to provide space for intending exhibitors to put up stalls or to provide stalls for rent, separately for sale of their wares.

3. *General scope of the Exhibition.*—The scope of the Exhibition and the number of articles admitted may well vary from year to year in the light of actual experience and may be announced every year in sufficient time before the Exhibition. It is suggested that the Dasara Exhibition of 1907 may be confined to the following main groups and sub-heads indicated under each main group:—

Main Heads.

I. Agriculture.
II. Industry.
III. Cattle, Sheep and Pony Show.
IV. Lectures, demonstrations and miscellaneous such as are not included in the above three groups.

Sub-heads under each.

I. Agriculture.

I (*a*) (i) Agricultural produce including Cereals and Pulses, such as Paddy, Ragi, Wheat and Dal (Tur), Millet (Jola), Kambu, Horse Gram, Bengal Gram, Black Gram, Green Gram, Peas, Beans, Kabul Gram.

(ii) Industrial Crops and Fibres.—Such as Cotton, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Areca-nut, Sugar-cane, Soap-nut, Jute, Jute substitutes such as Sunn hemp, Pundi, Sanabu, Plantain fibre, Aloe fibre, Yekka fibre, Bendi fibre, Cocoanut rope, Date rope, etc.

(iii) Manurial Crops, such as Pulses, Sanabu, etc.

(iv) (*a*) Fodder, Plants and Grasses.

(*b*) Oil-seeds, such as, Gingelly-Til, Castor Oil, Honge, Ippe, Safflower, Dry cocoanut, Ground-nut, etc., Neem seeds, Almond, Cinnamon, etc.

(v) Fruits, Flowers and Spices, such as Pepper, Cardamom, Mustard, Coriander and Scents.

(vi) Medicinal Drugs, such as Cinchona bark, Sarasaparilla, Tangadi bark, Lavancha, etc.

(vii) Dyes, such as, Indigo, Turmeric, Divi Divi, Rangamale Chakki, etc.

(viii) Tanning Materials, Gums and Resins.

(ix) Manure and Fodder, Natural and Artificial specimens of.

(x) Forest Produce and Timber.

I (*b*) Agricultural implements and machinery, such as, Ploughs, Hoes, Harrows, Land-rollers, Paddy-husking machine, Chaff-cutter, Winnowers, Corn-sheller, Mower, Reaper, Rice-huller, Water-lifts, Water-pumps, Abyssinian Tube Wells, Yokes, Seed-drills, Oil-presses, Machinery for cleaning coffee, Machinery for refining sugar, etc.

Garden Implements and Tools.—Implements and Machinery useful for Dairy farming, making butter, milk-powder, etc.

II. Industry.

(i) Textile Section.—Varieties of cotton-yarn, thread, wool, manufactured articles, samples of.

(ii) Sericulture.—Silk, samples of Cocoons, manufactured articles.

(iii) Industrial Implements and Machinery—Textile Branch.—Hand looms for cotton, for making Sadi, Dhoti, Kerchiefs, Carpet, Kambli, etc.

Cotton-ginning Press—Implements for Silk-reeling, Spinning, Fibre-extracting, etc.

(iv) Industrial Implements and Machinery (general), for Pottery, Brick-making, etc.—

Implements for Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Rope-making, Building houses, bridges, etc.

Do Furniture, Iron Works, Metal ware, Button-making, Soap-making, Fruit-syrups, Jellies, Perfumery, Grass-oil and Preserves, Coffee-grinding, for making Boot Polish, Pencil, etc., and such implements and machinery as will be useful to our artizans and manufacturers and will make them more efficient and give better finish and touch to manufactured articles and enable them to compete more successfully with the foreign articles or markets, or which would be useful for starting new industries.

(v) Porcelain works.

(vi) Musical Instruments.

(vii) Surveying Instruments.

(viii) Painting in colours, oils, etc.

(ix) Chemical Industry, such as Inks, Matches, etc.

(x) Inlaid and Carved Works, Ivory Works.

(xi) Metals and Jewellery.

(xii) Leather and Horn Goods.

(xiii) Minerals and Mining.

4. That the supervision and control of the above indicated sections be placed in charge of Sub-Committees as described hereunder :—

Supervision and Control.

I(*a*) Agriculture, (*a*), Branches (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) to (x), except (vii)—Dr. Lehmann, Conservator of Forests, the Revenue Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

Branch (vii)—Mr. J. Cameron.

I (*b*) Implements and Machinery—The Chief Engineer, the Revenue Commissioner, Dr. Lehmann, Messrs. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and J. Cameron.

II. Industry, (i) to (xiii)—The Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, Drs. Lehmann and Smeeth, Messrs. Subbasami Iyer, V. Rangaswami Iyengar, J. Cameron.

III. Cattle, Sheep and Pony Show—The Revenue Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Bangalore and Mysore, and Mr. H. Nanjundaraj Urs.

IV. Lectures and Demonstrations—The Revenue Commissioner, Dr. Lehmann, Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar, Subbasami Iyer and J. Cameron.

5. The Sub-Committee may add to their number by the inclusion of gentlemen not in the main Committee. Thus Mr. Sampath Iyengar, Superintendent, Hole-Narsipur Weaving Institute, may be put in the Textile and other sections, the Cattle Diseases Inspector, in the Cattle, Horse and Sheep Show, and the Mysore Treasury Assistant Commissioner, in the Sub-Committees under main head No. I. Agriculture.

6. The Sub-Committees are requested to draw up a report on the requirements under each head, to suggest modifications, if necessary, in the classification of the main and sub-heads of exhibits, to frame a list of medals and prizes to be awarded during 1907, and an estimate of the total expenditure to be provided for under each head, and to forward the report to the President before the end of 15th May 1907, as thereupon a full report will have to be submitted to Government.

7. *Exhibits.*—The Committee resolve to invite exhibits from all the districts in the State as well as from outside. They also resolve to appeal to the various Agricultural Departments and Associations in India to help them with exhibits and suggestions.

8. *Date of opening the Exhibition.*—That the Exhibition should as a rule be opened a few days before the commencement of Dasara and last about a week after the Representative Assembly is over, or for about four weeks, and that His Highness the Maharaja be requested to declare the Exhibition open, that this year it may be opened on Saturday, the 5th October 1907, at 8 A.M. and that it may be closed on Thursday, the 31st October, at 5 P.M.

9. *Date of opening the Cattle Show.*—That as a rule the Cattle, Horse and Sheep Show be organized so as to commence soon after the Vijaya Dasami and be kept open for seven days. That in the year 1907 the Cattle Show be begun on Thursday, the 17th October, and be closed on Thursday, the 24th October, provided that owners of cattle may, if so disposed, remove the cattle after the 20th October 1907.

10. *Lectures and Demonstrations.*—That the Lectures and Demonstrations be arranged between Monday, the 14th October, and Thursday, the 24th October, the exact time and place being announced later on by handbills and notices.

11. *Exhibition Building.*—That the Government be requested to hand over to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the Reserve Police Lines in Mysore, as a permanent Exhibition Building and to permit the Cattle, Horse and Pony Show to be held in the Wood-yard just opposite to the Reserve Lines.

11 (*a*). The following Building Committee be appointed to prepare rough plans and estimates for the Exhibition ground Pavilion, Cattle Shed, etc. :—

1. The Revenue Commissioner.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
3. Captain Dawes, R.E.
4. Dr. Lehmann.
5. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar.

12. *Fodder for Cattle, etc.*—That the owners of animals be made responsible for taking care of the animals and provide them with fodder, etc., the Committee inviting by tenders contracts for the supply, on payment, of fodder, etc., at fixed rates and that a capable Amildar with three or four shekdars of the Mysore Taluk be posted on special duty under the Cattle Diseases Inspector for the supervision of the arrangements needed for the cattle owners. The Sub-Committee will be requested to make suggestions for providing shelter for cattle, horse and sheep.

13. *Judges.*—The Committee resolve to invite the co-operation of leading raiyats and non-official gentlemen to assist them in the award of prizes and to act as Judges in the various branches of the Exhibition.

14. *Conservancy and other arrangements.*—That the Mysore City Municipality be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the conservancy of the Exhibition grounds, and that the Inspector-General of Police be requested to depute the necessary number of reserve constables and supervising staff for guarding the goods exhibited and the Exhibition grounds and implements, etc., and for keeping order.

15. *Establishment.*—That the Government be requested to sanction the following permanent and temporary establishment :—

Cost for 1907.

Rs.	a.	p.	
420	0	0	A full-time permanent clerk on Rs. 30—2—40.
120	0	0	A permanent attender on Rs. 10, for attending to clerical work of the Committee under the Secretary.
192	0	0	Two permanent peons, one on Rs. 9 and one on Rs 7, to be in charge of the Exhibition Building.
450	0	0	Twenty temporary peons for three months every year, ten on Rs. 8 and ten on Rs. 7 each, to be selected from the various offices in Mysore, substitutes for them being appointed in the respective offices.
			N. B.—The Committee to suggest some distinctive uniform for the peons on duty on the Exhibition grounds.
150	0	0	An accountant on Rs. 40 to 60 for three months from the Comptroller's office to compile the accounts of the Exhibition—a substitute for him being appointed in the Comptroller's office.
360	0	0	A Public Works Department Overseer on Rs. 60+30, allowance, for four months for duty under the Committee, his place being temporarily filled up by a substitute.

16. That on a rough scale the total charges be estimated thus—

	Rs.
1. Establishment	1,692
2. For prizes and medals	4,000
3 For Exhibition pavilion and grounds as per estimate to be framed by the Building Committee	10,000
4. For payment of freight on implements and machinery ...	2,000
5. For payment of charges of articles selected by Deputy Commissioners of Districts	1,000
6. For sheds, etc., for cattle	2,000
7. For issue of notices, prospectus, postage and contingencies ...	1,500
8. For lighting	1,500
9. For furniture and staging	3,000
Total ...	26,692
To bring the sum to a round number ...	27,000

That on a rough scale the Committee's receipts be estimated thus—

1. Sale of materials	4,000
2. Tickets for admission at the rate of 4 annas per head for the first fourteen days and 2 annas afterwards	5,000
Total ...	9,000
Net Expenditure ...	18,000

17. *Source from which to be met.*—That the total cost be divided in equal proportion between Local Funds General and Provincial Funds.

18. *Donations.*—That the Committee do thankfully accept donations for awarding special prizes or money from individuals or associations desiring to give a special impetus to any special branch of Agriculture or Industry.

19. *Lectures.*—That the following gentlemen be requested to deliver short and simple lectures on the subjects assigned to them or such subjects as may be selected by them :—

I. Dr. Srinivasa Rao	... ...	Influence of Bacteria on Agriculture.
II. Dr. Palpu	... ...	Bearing of Sanitation on Agriculture.
III. Mr. M. Shama Rao	... ...	Influence of Co-operative Banks on Agriculture.
IV. Mr. Sampath Iyengar	... ...	Possibilities of the Weaving Industry.
V. Mr. Subbasami Iyer	... ...	Possibilities of Industrial Development.

VI	One of Dr. Lehmann's Assistants ...	Possibilities of Sericulture.
VII.	Mr. Cameron and private gentlemen ...	On any crop experiments, etc, which they have made.

20. *Lectures on Scientific Subjects.*—That the heads of the Educational and Technical Departments be requested to select every year, one or two of their subordinates for delivering in Kanarese popular lectures on scientific and other subjects and demonstrate them with experiments Also that competent gentlemen from outside the Province be invited to deliver lectures on matters Agricultural and Industrial

21. *Stationery and Printing.*—That the Government be requested to instruct the Superintendent, Government Press, to execute all the printing work of the Committee in Bangalore and Mysore and to issue the necessary stationery.

22 *Travelling Allowance Charges*—That the Government be requested to inform the Comptroller that the travelling allowance bills of the Members of the Committee, the Secretary, the clerks and such staff as are employed on the Exhibition work from other Departments under the orders of the Committee may be passed and the charges debited to the respective Departments to which the officials belong.

23. *Charge of the Exhibition Grounds*—That the charge and supervision of the Exhibition building and grounds vest at all times primarily in the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and under his orders with the Executive Engineer of the Mysore District, who will be recognized as a Member of the Sub-Committee

24 *Getting of and being in charge of Machinery.*—That the Chief Engineer and Dr Lehmann be specially requested to get as many useful machines as possible for the Exhibition and that Mr V. Rangaswami Iyengar be requested to be in charge of them and make arrangements for their demonstration

25 *Chemical Analyses, etc, of Soils, etc*—That Dr Lehmann be requested to arrange for the putting up of a separate stall for exhibiting the results of the experiments carried on in his office and to send one of his Assistants to be in charge of the above and also of experiments in Sericulture, and to arrange for the collection of samples of manures, charts of plants, of cultivation, of diseases of plants, of agricultural implements, etc

26. *Agricultural and Industrial Books.*—That Mr. H J Bhabha and Dr Lehmann be requested to make a collection of books and journals relating to Agriculture and Industry

27. *Laying the grounds*—That Mr Cameron be requested to depute his Chief Assistant for the period of one month to Mysore for exhibiting important plants, flowers and fruits, garden implements, etc., and to lay the grounds of the Exhibition and to look to their general appearance.

28. *Forest Produce.*—That the Conservator of Forests be requested to depute a Ranger to be in charge of specimens of forest produce and timber and to explain their bearing on agricultural and industrial progress

29 *Work at Bangalore.*—That the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, be requested to depute one of his Assistants to look to the proper receipt and despatch of exhibits at and from Bangalore, and to generally help the Exhibition work at Bangalore when needed.

30. *Additional Members*—That the Government be requested to nominate Mr Bhabha, Mr. Lingaraj Urs (the Durbar Bakshi), Dr Smeeth and Mr. H. Nanjundaraj Urs as Members of the Committee as their active co-operation is necessary for the Exhibition.

31. *Co-operation of other Deputy Commissioners.*—That the Committee request the hearty co-operation of Deputy Commissioners of other districts as well as of Heads of other Departments.

32. *Quorum*—That the quorum for the Committee meeting be fixed at three, and that, whenever the Committee is unable to assemble, matters be disposed of by circulation.

33. *Proceedings of the Committee.*—That the minutes and proceedings of the Committee be circulated for the information of the Members and the records thereof be available to them at the President's office, for inspection on all office days during office hours.

34. *Secretary to the Committee*—That Mr. K. Subba Rao be the Secretary to the Committee and be empowered to carry on correspondence with the Government, the Members of the Committee and the outside public under the orders of the President and the Committee in all matters connected with the Exhibition and all such correspondence be entered in a separate "To" and "From" register from the date on which the clerk is entertained and that till then they form part of the correspondence of the Revenue Commissioner's office.

II. Letter No. 996, dated 16th July 1907, from the same officer.

"In continuation of this office letter No. 11898, dated 18th April 1907, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Resolutions passed by the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee at their meeting held on the 15th July 1907 (Enclosure A) with the following observations :—

2. The most important question is that of providing a suitable building for the Exhibition. The Executive Engineer of the Mysore District proposed three alternative plans for converting the Mysore Reserve Police Lines into an Industrial Exhibition Hall, estimated to cost Rs. 13,390, Rs. 9,698, and Rs. 14,611 respectively. The Chief Engineer, who was the convener of the Building Committee, in forwarding the report of the Executive Engineer proposed "to entirely pull down the rear block 127 feet in length and erect a shed 160 feet by 30 feet, closed in on three sides and roofed with corrugated iron for exhibition of machinery and other articles requiring space" at a cost of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000 and to convert the side blocks cheaply into small rooms for the exhibition of grain and other produce, the total cost being estimated at Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000.

Among the various proposals made by the other Members, that of Dr. Smeeth suggesting that—

(*a*) the outer walls and roofs of the present lines be left intact,

(*b*) the inner walls be pulled down and replaced by pillars,

(*c*) the central portion of each main cross wall be left standing, the outside portions being demolished,

(*d*) numerous glass tiles be put in the roof, and

(*e*) the present flooring be patched up,

met with the approval of the Committee and it was adopted after a full discussion. The cost of thus adapting the lines is estimated at Rs. 4,000. The Committee have also thought it desirable to put up a big shed 150 feet by 30 feet outside the lines, at a cost of Rs. 3,000, made of corrugated iron roof and pillars, for the exhibition of implements and machinery, the materials for which could be had for sale, ready made, from the firms in Bombay and Calcutta and which are deemed as standard sheds.

The shed may be easily dismantled and refitted wherever required and may be expected to last for over ten years. Therefore, according to the proposals finally adopted by the Committee, very small outlay will be required for the Exhibition building for the next several years, and in this view the total cost of Rs. 7,500 allotted for this purpose strikes me as a very moderate estimate, to which Government may unhesitatingly give their assent. The Committee are also of opinion that, considering all the circumstances, no better site can be chosen and that the construction of a grand new Exhibition Hall in any other locality would involve such a large outlay as would make the proposal impracticable, at any rate, for a long time to come.

3. Regarding designs for medals, what is now proposed is to retain the obverse of the medals awarded last year, containing a view of the top of the Chamundi Hill and two small pictures representing Industry and Agriculture, which is suitable and will obviate the cost of cutting new dies, and to alter the reverse as shown in sample 2, in which the wreath is of ragi on one side and of palm on the other, with the Mysore Government crest on either side. No date will be inscribed on the medals, as this would involve a new die for each year, but there will be a plain scroll at the bottom of the wreath on which the date will be impressed each year.

4. Resolutions Nos. 6, 8, 9, and 10 deal with the classification of exhibits and the number of money prizes and medals to be awarded, which will be embodied in full in the prospectus to be issued shortly by the Committee and which in the usual course would be submitted to Government for information. It may, however, be stated here that while the Sub-Committee appointed to frame rules for the exhibition of cattle and sheep had provided for prizes for both bulls and cows, the Committee have resolved to omit from the show all cows and she-buffaloes, as by experience it is found that at an Exhibition it is not possible to judge of the milking capacity of these animals.

5. The total cost of the Exhibition as estimated (Resolution 11) at present is Rs. 21,500, of which Rs. 7,500 (item No. 1) intended for improving the Reserve lines and the erection of a permanent shed, will not recur in future years. The money prizes (item No. 4) spread over all sections, *viz.*, agricultural produce, agricultural implements and machinery, industry, cattle and goat show, amount only to Rs. 1,897.

Of the Rs. 765 (item No. 5) allotted for medals, Rs. 145 is the cost of cutting the reverse of the dies, a charge which will not recur in future, and the remaining Rs. 620 represent the value of two gold, twenty-nine silver, and six bronze medals distributed over all the sections. Items Nos. 7 and 8, *viz.*, payment of freight for implements and machinery

(Rs. 2,000) and payment of advances to Deputy Commissioners (Rs. 1,000) may be left to stand as they are, as the charges will not be incurred except when they are indispensable. Items Nos. 9, 10 and 11 (prospectus and contingencies, lighting, furniture and staging) have not been decided upon on any calculation of details, and experience alone will enable the Committee to judge of their adequacy. The last item in the list, *viz.*, establishment, was arrived at in April last and represents, in the opinion of the Committee, their minimum requirements.

6. The realizations from fees of admission are estimated at Rs. 5,000 probably an excessive estimate; but it may, for the present, be allowed to stand.

7. On the whole it appears to the Committee that though the total gross estimate is Rs. 21,500, the net expenditure properly debitable to this year will be about Rs. 10,500 as per details in the margin, which is a very modest one; and which, in the light of actual experience, it may be possible to reduce in the future.

	Rs
(*a*) Admission fees . .	5,000
(*b*) Of the capital outlay of Rs. 7,500 for the building, Rs. 6,000 to be held to the debit of future years, leaving only Rs. 1,500 for the current year	6,000
Total .	11,000
Deduct from Rs. 21,500, Rs.	11,000
Net expenditure ... ,,	10,500

8. The total sum of Rs. 21,500 may be immediately placed at the disposal of the Committee and I may be empowered on behalf of the Committee to draw the money by cheques as necessity for it arises. I intend placing forthwith a sum of Rs. 100 at the disposal of each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to be used as advances for getting exhibits.

9. I request that Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja (proposed in Resolution No. 12), and Mr. Yates, Superintendent, Government Press, be appointed Members of the Committee as their co-operation would be valuable.

10. Much time has unavoidably been taken up in the settlement of preliminaries, this being the first year in which the scheme was decided upon, and the Committee have yet barely two months before them for completing the arrangements. I request, therefore, that Government may be pleased to pass very early orders on the proposals contained in this letter and the various Resolutions of the Committee and that the gracious assent of His Highness the Maharaja may also be kindly obtained for the dates fixed for opening the Exhibition and the Cattle Show, as it is only on the receipt of the orders of Government that the Committee will be in a position to issue the prospectus."

(Enclosure A.)

The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

A meeting of the Committee was held on Monday the 15th July 1907 at 12 noon in the court-hall of the Revenue Commissioner's office at which the following Members of the Committee were present:—

President.

1. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.

Members.

2. Dr. Smeeth.
3. H. J. Bhabha, Esq.
4. Dr. Lehmann.
5. M. Muthanna, Esq., B.B.
6. J. Cameron, Esq.
7. D. Devaraj Urs, Esq.
8. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq.
9. T. K. Sundararaja Iyengar, Esq.
10. G. Subbasami Iyer, Esq.

1. *Resolution of the Committee.*—Resolved that Dr. Smeeth's proposal for improving the Police Reserve Lines, as suggested in proposal B of the Executive Engineer's report, be adopted and that a galvanized iron shed 150 by 30 feet be erected, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000, outside the Reserve Lines, for the exhibition of machinery and implements.

2. That the total cost for altering the Reserve Lines and erection of the shed be limited to a sum of Rs. 7,500 and that a Sub-Committee composed of the Revenue Commissioner, the

Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Executive Engineer, Mysore District, and Mr. G. Subbasami Iyer, be entrusted with the work of fitting up the Reserve Lines and erecting the shed, and that the work be completed on or before the 15th September 1907.

3. That a sum of Rs. 1,000 be allotted for decorating and enclosing the Exhibition buildings.

4. That the report of Sub-Committee No. VIII, regarding designs for medals, be adopted and that Messrs. Barton & Sons be entrusted with the work, and that the following estimate of the Sub-Committee be adopted :—

	Rs.
1. The cost of cutting the reverse of the dies	145
2. Cost of gold medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$", 9 carrot gold	60
3. Silver medal, 2"	16
4. Bronze medal, 2"	6

and that the spelling of the word 'Dasara' be the same as adopted by the Government in publishing the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly, *viz.*, "Dasara."

5. That the report of the Sub-Committee No VIII, regarding the certificates, be awaited and that a provision of Rs. 200 be made for getting the necessary number of certificates suitably executed.

6. That the Committee adopt the report of Sub-Committee No. I, regarding the exhibits of agricultural produce and the prizes and medals to be awarded under the various heads as modified by the Committee after discussion.

7. That exhibits in this as well as other sections be thrown open to all India.

8. That the Committee adopt the report of Sub-Committee No. II, regarding agricultural implements and machines.

9. That the report of Sub-Committee No. III, regarding the Industrial Section, be adopted with the alterations, additions and omissions made by the Committee after detailed discussion.

10. That the report of Sub-Committee Nos. IV and VII, regarding cattle and goat show and arrangements to be made for shelter for cattle, be adopted with modifications noted therein.

11. That the following estimate be adopted for this year for meeting the cost of the Exhibition :—

	Rs.
1. Building	7,500
2. Decoration and enclosure	1,000
3. Sheds for cattle	500
4. For money prizes	1,897
5. Medals	765
6. Certificates	200
7. Payment of freight on implement and machinery	2,000
8. Payment of articles selected by the Deputy Commissioners ...	1,000
9. For issue of prospectuses, notices, and contingencies ...	1,500
10. Lighting the Exhibition grounds	1,500
11. Furniture and staging	2,000
12. Establishment	1,610
Total ...	21,472
Add for getting round number ...	28
Grand Total ...	21,500

12. That the Government be requested to appoint Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, as Member of the Committee.

13. That a prospectus be drawn up by the Secretary and circulated for approval to the conveners of the Sub-Committees.

14. Resolved that some of the resolutions of the Committee Meeting of 12th April 1907 (copy herein enclosed) be re-affirmed as slightly modified and sanction of Government solicited thereon as well as on the resolutions now arrived at.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE MEETING OF 12TH APRIL 1907.

1. As the Exhibition is to be a permanent Institution and to be held every year, it may be generally developed from small beginnings.

2. *Object of the Exhibition.*—Our primary object should be to impart to the Exhibition a purely educative character and to bring together articles, machinery and processes, the use of which it is desirable to bring to the notice of the raiyat, artizan and manufacturer, by actual demonstrations. Consequently the Committee should not aim at a mere promotion of sales of commodities directly or indirectly by means of the Exhibition, and they should not admit in large numbers articles of merchandise intended purely for sale, and if the samples admitted by them for Exhibition as specimens are for sale, they may have no objection to their being sold and removed after the Exhibition is over. The Committee will be willing, as far as possible, to provide space for intending exhibitors to put up stalls or to provide stalls for rent, for sale of their wares.

3. *General scope of the Exhibition.*—The scope of the Exhibition and the number of articles admitted may well vary from year to year in the light of actual experience and may be announced every year in sufficient time before the Exhibition.

7. The Committee resolve to invite exhibits from all the districts in the State as well as from outside. They also resolve to appeal to the various Agricultural Departments and Associations in India to help them with exhibits and suggestions.

8. *Date of opening the Exhibition.*—That the exhibition should as a rule be opened a few days before the commencement of Dasara and last about a week after the meeting of the Representative Assembly is over or for about four weeks, and that His Highness the Maharaja be requested to declare the Exhibition open, that this year it may be opened on Saturday the 5th October 1907 at 8 A.M. and that it may be closed on Thursday the 31st October at 5 P.M.

9. *Date of opening the Cattle Show.*—That as a rule the cattle and sheep show be organized so as to commence soon after the Vijaya Dasami and be kept open for four days. That in the year 1907 the cattle show be begun on Thursday, the 17th October, and be closed on Monday, the 21st October.

10. *Lectures and Demonstrations.*—That the lectures and demonstrations be arranged for between Monday, the 14th October, and Thursday, the 24th October, the exact time and place being announced later on by handbills and notices.

11. *Exhibition Building.*—That the Government be requested to hand over to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the Reserve Police Lines in Mysore, as a permanent Exhibition Building, and to permit the cattle and sheep show to be held in the grounds between the Police Reserve Lines and Kannegowdan Koppal.

12. *Fodder for Cattle.*—That the owners of animals be made responsible for taking care of the animals and provide them with fodder, etc.

13. *Judges.*—The Committee resolve to invite the co-operation of leading raiyats and non-official gentlemen to assist them in the award of prizes and to act as Judges in the various branches of the Exhibition.

14. *Conservancy and other arrangements.*—That the Government be requested to order the Mysore City Municipality to make the necessary arrangements for the conservancy of the Exhibition grounds, and the Inspector-General of Police to depute the necessary number of Reserve Constables and supervising staff for guarding the goods exhibited and the Exhibition grounds and implements, etc., and for keeping order.

17. *Source from which the cost should be met.*—That the total cost be divided in equal proportion between Local Funds General and Provincial Funds.

18. *Donations.*—That the Committee do thankfully accept donations for awarding special prizes or money from individuals or associations desiring to give a special impetus to any special branch of Agriculture or Industry.

21. *Stationery and Printing.*—That the Government be requested to instruct the Superintendent, Government Press, to execute all the printing work of the Committee in Bangalore and Mysore and to issue the necessary stationery.

22. *Travelling Allowance charges.*—That the Government be requested to inform the Comptroller that the travelling allowance bill of the Members of the Committee, the Secretary, the clerks and such staff as are employed on the Exhibition work from other Departments under the orders of the Committee, may be passed and the charges debited to the respective Departments to which the officials belong.

23. *Charge of the Exhibition Grounds.*—That the charge and supervision of the Exhibition building and grounds vest at all times primarily in the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District,

and under his orders with the Executive Engineer of the Mysore District, who will be recognised as a Member of the Sub-Committee.

24. *Machines*—That the Chief Engineer and Dr. Lehmann be specially requested to get as many useful machines as possible for the Exhibition and that Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar be requested to be in charge of them and make arrangements for their demonstration.

25. *Samples of Manure, etc*—That Dr A. Lehmann be requested to arrange for the putting up of a separate stall for exhibiting the results of the experiments carried on in his office and to send one of his Assistants to be in charge of the above and also of experiments in Sericulture, and to arrange for the collection of samples of manure, charts of plants, of cultivation, of diseases of plants, of agricultural implements, etc

26. *Library*—That Mr H. J Bhabha and Dr. Lehmann be requested to make a collection of books and journals relating to Agriculture and Industry

27. *Laying the Grounds*—That Mr Cameron be requested to depute his Chief Assistant for the period of one month to Mysore for exhibiting important plants, flowers and fruits, ground implements, etc, and to lay the grounds of the Exhibition and to look to their general appearance

28 *Collection of Forest Produce*—That the Conservator of Forests be requested to depute a Ranger to be in charge of specimens of forest produce and timber, and to explain their bearing on agricultural and industrial progress

29 *Receipt and Despatch of Exhibits*—That the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, be requested to depute one of his Assistants to look to the proper receipt and despatch of exhibits at and from Bangalore, and to generally help the Exhibition work when needed.

31 *Co-operation of Deputy Commissioners*—That the Committee request the hearty co-operation of Deputy Commissioners of other districts as well as of Heads of other Departments

32. *Quorum*—That the quorum for the Committee meeting be fixed at three, and that, whenever the Committee is unable to assemble, matters be disposed of by circulation.

33 *Proceedings of the Committee*—That the minutes and proceedings of the Committee be circulated for the information of the Members and the records thereof be available to them at the President's office, for inspection on all office days during office hours

34 *Secretary to the Committee*—That Mr K Subba Rao be the Secretary to the Committee and be empowered to carry on correspondence with the Government, the Members of Committee and the outside public under the orders of the President and the Committee in all matters connected with the Exhibition, and all such correspondence be entered in a separate "To" and "From" register from the date on which the clerk is entertained, and that till then they form part of the correspondence of the Revenue Commissioner's office.

No. R. 578-99—Agri. 117-06-19, dated Bangalore, 25th July 1907.

Order thereon.—Government approve of the lines on which it is proposed to conduct the Exhibition as set forth in the resolutions read above. It is observed that the project for holding a pony show in connection with the Exhibition has been abandoned, as the Committee considered that a cattle show would be more useful, and with the limited resources at their disposal it would not be possible to offer sufficiently tempting prizes to attract ponies of any good class. Government also consider that, in the interests of the agricultural classes, it is desirable to concentrate effort this year on the cattle show itself and award fairly liberal prizes to the cattle exhibited, instead of dividing the amount available between cattle and ponies.

2. Government agree with the Committee that the construction of a new Exhibition Hall is not necessary and that the Exhibition may be held in the Reserve Police Lines at Mysore. The additions and alterations to the Lines for adapting the same for the purposes of the Exhibition, as suggested by Dr. Smeeth, and concurred in by the Committee, commend themselves to Government. As the District Forest Office is at present located in the Reserve Police Lines, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is requested to make temporary arrangements for shifting the same to the District Office buildings, pending final orders regarding the removal of the Public Works Sub-Division Office from the above buildings.

3. Government also approve of the award of 2 gold, 29 silver and 6 bronze medals, money prizes and certificates, at a cost of Rs. 2,862.

4. The following allotments are sanctioned for expenditure in connection with the Exhibition of this year:—

		Rs.
1.	Buildings	7,500
2.	Decorations	1,000
3.	Sheds for cattle	500
4.	Medals, money prizes and certificates	2,862
5.	Payment of freight on implements and machinery ...	2,000
6.	Payment for articles selected by Deputy Commissioners...	1,000
7.	Printing charges and contingencies	1,500
8.	Lighting charges	1,500
9.	Furniture and staging	2,000
10.	Establishment	1,352
	Total ...	21,214

5. To meet the cost of the above expenditure, Government are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 18,000, of which Rs. 9,000 will be from the Provincial Funds and Rs. 9,000 from the Local Funds General. The expenditure to be incurred in excess of this grant, if any, will have to be chiefly defrayed after the Exhibition is over and may therefore be met from the receipts of the Exhibition, such as admission fees, sale proceeds of unserviceable materials, etc.

*The additions and alterations to the Reserve Police Lines and the construction of sheds will be carried out by the Exhibition Committee. The total sum of Rs. 18,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee, who will make a formal allotment of the same to the various disbursing officers. These allotments will be communicated by the Revenue Commissioner to the Comptroller, who will pass bills for Exhibition charges up to the above allotments. The bills should be specially headed "Exhibition charges, 1907," so that there may not be any question about the classification of the charges.

* As amended by Government Order No. R. 1213-28—Agri. 117-06-23, dated 9th August 1907.

6. In addition to the Members already appointed to the Committee, Government are pleased to appoint Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, and Mr. C. H. Yates, Superintendent, Government Press, as Members thereof.

7. The Superintendent, Government Press and Stationery, will execute all the printing work of the Committee in Bangalore and Mysore and issue the necessary stationery on indents by the Secretary to the Committee.

8. Separate orders will be passed on the suggestions made in paras 14 and 22 of the resolutions of the meeting of 12th April 1907, reaffirmed at the meeting of the 15th July 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

The Members of the Exhibition Committee, *viz.*—

1. The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
2. The Agricultural Chemist.
3. The Conservator of Forests.
4. The Superintendent, Government Gardens.
5. G. Subbasami Iyer, Esq., Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore.
6. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq., Executive Engineer, Water-Supply Division.
7. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
8. Do Bangalore District.
9. H. J. Bhabha, Esq., Inspector-General of Education.
10. Dr. Smeeth, State Geologist.
11. H. Lingaraj Urs. Esq., Durbar Bakshi.
12. H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Esq., Amrut Mahal Superintendent.

E. Maconochie, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
C. H. Yates, Esq., Superintendent, Government Press.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

SECTION 4—FORESTS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

1. Letter No. 4009, dated the 29th November 1906, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

I have the honor to state that my recent inspection of the accounts of the District and Range Forest Offices, has disclosed a state of affairs which it is very desirable to set right immediately in the interests of the Department. The provisions of the new Forest Department Code, brought into force two years ago, are but imperfectly understood by the District Forest Officers and their subordinates who are responsible for the preparation and maintenance of accounts. Notwithstanding my repeated personal and written instructions to these officers, the cash books, which are the basis of all the other accounts under the Code, are not written up satisfactorily, nor as transactions occur, in the way they ought to be done. Moreover, more effective check than is at present exercised is necessary over timber and sale accounts, and over advances made to disbursers and contractors.

2 The duty of setting right their own office and their subordinates' accounts, no doubt, devolves primarily on the District Forest Officers; but the expansion of forest operations in various directions such as, exploration and exploitation of the hitherto untapped forests, forest reservation, forest settlement, demarcation, planting, sowing, construction of roads and buildings, etc, leaves the District Forest Officers in the major districts (Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga) little time to attend to a thorough inspection. In this circumstance any inspection they may make must necessarily be imperfect and unsatisfactory.

3. Under Article 180 of the Forest Code, the District Forest Offices have to be inspected once a year by the Conservator: but the Conservator can hardly find time to do so in the midst of his heavy inspection duties, which have increased enormously since the introduction of the plans for the systematic working of the forests, especially as he has no assistant for his office. Some idea of what time such inspection will occupy may be formed when I say that the inspection of the Shimoga, Kadur and Mysore offices alone will take six weeks, if it is to be useful and thorough. All that he can do at the limited time at his disposal is to see generally whether the District and Range Officers maintain the prescribed accounts and whether these are written up to date. Nothing further than this is practicable.

4. In this connection, I beg to state that both Messrs. Biddulph and Kiernander have recognized the necessity for a detailed audit of accounts of District Forest Officers and Range Officers and recommended the appointment of a special auditor for the systematic inspection of their offices, *vide* para 20 of Mr Biddulph's report on the accounts of the Forest Department and para 8 of Chap. VI of Mr. Kiernander's report on Forest Accounts. They have, however, recommended the appointment of only one Account Officer for the purpose. Seeing, however, that there are 8 districts, 31 range and 9 koti offices, besides a dozen important depots to inspect, it is impossible that one officer can inspect all of them in a year. The Range offices in the maidan districts could later on be easily dealt with by the District Forest Officers after the new system of accounts has been fully established; but in the major districts (Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga) annual audit by a special account officer, is, in my opinion, essential and indispensable.

5. The proposed audit by a trained account officer will ensure uniformity, prevent possible malpractices and lighten the work of the controlling officers.

I therefore beg to recommend the appointment of two special auditors—one on the permanent staff with a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs 150 by annual increments of Rs. 10 and the other on the temporary staff, on a salary of Rs. 100 for two years only, and with the usual travelling allowances allowed by the Mysore Service Regulations. I may state that the surplus revenue of the Department, notwithstanding the increased outlay on organization, improvement and extension of the forests, now amounts to the gross revenue of the former years, and year by year it has been steadily increasing. The small additional expenditure now proposed is calculated to improve the efficiency of the Department. In these circumstances, it is earnestly hoped that Government will be pleased to accord their sanction to my proposals with effect from 1st January 1907.

2. Note dated the 27th March 1907, by Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, in charge of the Comptroller's office.

The audit of charges is performed in the Comptroller's office and the chief work of special auditors will be the examination of the accounts, registers and returns connected with the Forest revenue, with a view to bring to light any defects in procedure, etc., which might entail loss of revenue. The inspection that they conduct can only be a test audit, *i. e.*, the examination of the accounts, from the initial to the final stages, for one month selected at random. It is not quite clear from the Conservator's proposal what inspection work is expected of these auditors. The latter cannot certainly undertake any detailed audit of the accounts of the District Forest and Range Officers for a whole year and their inspection cannot lighten the work of the controlling officers. Any arrangement for the test audit of the Forest accounts by technical men can only be in addition to and not in lieu of inspection by the Departmental officers. The appointment of special auditors is not therefore a remedy to set right the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, which, as admitted by the Conservator, is due to the imperfect understanding of the provisions of the Forest Code by the District Forest and Range Officers. This ignorance is inexcusable and one or two special auditors cannot assist in the preparation and maintenance of the accounts. The responsibility for maintenance of proper accounts rests on the Departmental officers and no arrangement which detracts from this responsibility can be permitted. The special auditors can, in the course of their periodical inspections, notice defects and give instructions to remedy them, but the writing-up of the accounts in the forms laid down in the Code, and the observance of all the rules regulating the correct preparation and maintenance of their accounts and the inspection of the accounts of their subordinates, is the duty of the Departmental officers, of which they cannot be relieved under any circumstances or in any respect. Considering that the work of technical inspection is confined to the test audit, each year, of one or two months' account of the District Forest and Range Offices, I think one auditor is sufficient and the arrangement may be tried tentatively for a year or two. In order that his examination may be independent, the auditor appointed may work under the orders of the Comptroller and form part of the latter's Outside Audit Establishment.

3. Note dated the 28th April 1907, by the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

The object aimed at by the appointment of special auditors is generally to secure uniformity in the maintenance of Forest Accounts and to bring to light irregularities in procedure, recovery of revenue at unauthorised rates and incurring of expenditure at exorbitant rates. They will also be required to check the cash book of the District Forest Officers, Range Officers and Amildars with the license forms, chalans and depot returns, so as to ensure that all sales have been brought to account and that all timber and other produce collected departmentally are duly accounted for and that the stock on hand in depots agrees with the depot registers.

2. As regards Range accounts, it is true that the District Forest Officers are required to make a half-yearly inspection. It is not intended to supersede this by the special examination and check such as will be exercised by the special auditors. For want of time and requisite technical knowledge of book-keeping, District Forest Officers are rarely capable of exercising a proper check or making a thorough inspection of Range and depot accounts. Their examination at the best, will be limited to a cursory inspection of books and registers to see that they are maintained in accordance with the codal rules. In order that the check may be effective and that embezzlements and frauds may not go undetected, it is essential that the books and registers should be compared and checked with the original returns received from Foresters, license vendors and depot commission agents and with license books and depot registers.

3. With regard to expenditure, the special auditors will be required to see—

(*a*) That the charges are supported by proper vouchers.

(*b*) That the rates and charges are reasonable and have been authorised.

(*c*) That the materials which have been charged for have been brought to account in the prescribed returns.

(*d*) That salaries and travelling allowances have been properly disbursed and without undue delay.

(*e*) That the acquittance rolls and travelling allowance bills are properly maintained.

4. It will be seen from the catalogue of duties specified above, that the duties of the auditors are onerous, and such as cannot be discharged by one person, however competent he may be. The examination and check are technical and require an intimate knowledge of departmental routine and of timber and produce accounts such as no Comptroller can be expected to possess. The Comptroller will not, therefore, be in a position to direct and instruct the special auditors in technical and Departmental matters. The necessity of attaching the special auditors to the office of the Conservator will, therefore, be obvious. Their

audit reports will of course be forwarded to the Comptroller for information and for such action as he may deem fit to take. If, as proposed by Mr. Krishna Rao, the auditors are to be attached to the Comptroller's office, I fear that the object aimed at, *viz.*, a thorough scrutiny of Forest Accounts in all their branches will not be secured and the audit will reduce itself to a test audit of the books and registers.

5. The number of offices to be examined is as follows:—

District Forest Offices	...	...	8
Sub-Divisional Office	...	...	1
Range Offices ...	...	...	31
Sandal Kotis ...	...	...	9
Taluk Offices ...	...	...	8
Depots ...	..	...	12
		Total ...	69

6. It will be impossible for one auditor to inspect so many offices in a year. Even two will find themselves hard pressed for time.

7. The scale of salary proposed by me does not seem to be excessive, having regard to the highly responsible nature of the duties they have to perform. Besides, the auditors must be men specially picked for their intimate knowledge of Departmental accounts and routine, which means that they must have served for some years in the accounts branch of the Conservator's office. Such men cannot be got for a less pay than that proposed. They will be required to be out on tour during the greater part of the year and to maintain two establishments, one at head-quarters and the other for circuit. We have also to take into consideration the discomforts and expenses of travelling and camp life which will deter many an accountant from accepting the appointment unless the pay is made sufficiently attractive.

8. For these reasons I beg that my proposals may be sanctioned in their entirety The additional expenditure involved by them will be infinitesimal when compared with the advantages expected to be derived. Moreover, I venture to submit that question of cost should not enter into our calculation when the object we hope to secure is efficiency, especially in a department which has been giving an increasing surplus every year and whose resources still remain to be fully developed.

No. R. 426-8—Ft. 126-06-2, dated Bangalore, 17th July 1907.

Order thereon.—Government have read with regret the report of the unsatisfactory state of the accounts maintained in the District Forest Offices and the offices subordinate thereto and the imperfect check exercised over them by failure on the part of the District Forest Officers and others to obtain a good grasp of the system of accounts. Such a state of affairs cannot be completely remedied by the appointment of special auditors. A better training of the District Forest Officers in account work, which is an essential part of their duties, and a more vigorous supervision by the Conservator are essential to secure the object in view. District Forest and Range Officers should therefore be required to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the provisions of the Forest Department Code, and they should be made to understand that any indifference which may be exhibited by them either in acquiring a knowledge of its provisions or observing the rules prescribed therein for the proper maintenance of accounts, will be regarded by Government as a serious disqualification.

2. To facilitate the work of the Conservator in introducing uniformity of system and a thorough check of accounts in his office and also to help him in this in the course of his tours, the entertainment of one auditor on Rs. 75 per mensem is sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1907 or subsequent date of entertainment. He will be attached to the Conservator's office as an addition to the present staff of accountants and should be specially and carefully selected for his aptitude and fitness for the work.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

The Financial Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

READ—

Letter No. 9299, dated the 21st May 1907, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting his Inspection report of the Shimoga District Forest Office

No. R. 435-6—Ft. 39-06-19, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The registers which are not maintained should be opened early.

3 Pending the supply of new Forest Survey maps, the old maps should be carefully and correctly maintained.

4. Early steps should be taken to recover the amount outstanding against Mr. Haji Ismail Sait, which is unnecessarily large, and to adjust the amount due on account of supply of plague materials.

5. *Cash accounts.*—Vouchers should be taken for advances as soon as they are made.

6. A report should be made as to whether the stock-taking omitted in Shikarpur, Channagiri, Sorab and Tirthahalli Ranges, has since been attended to.

7. Para 41 of the inspection report is commended to the Deputy Commissioner's attention.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore, with 100 copies of the report.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

READ—

Letter No. 9136, dated the 16th May 1907, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting for approval a statement of concessions allowed to the villagers residing in the neighbourhood of certain State Forests of the Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks in the Shimoga District, the boundaries of which were published in Notification No. Gl. 23538—R. 3437, dated the 19th June 1895

No. R. 448-50,—Ft. 206-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the suggestions of the Conservator of Forests are approved with such modifications as have been deemed to be necessary, and will be published for information in the form of a Notification as hereunder.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Notification No. R. 451—Ft. 206-06-3, dated 19th July 1907.

Referring to Government Notification No. Gl. 23538—R. 3437, dated the 19th June 1895, declaring certain forests in the Shimoga District as State Forests, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction the following concessions to the neighbouring villagers of the State Forests named below :—

State Forest	Names of villages entitled to concessions	Particulars of concessions
1. Bettada Kurli State Forest	1. Hasvi 2. Bettada Kurli 3. Haya	*Firewood* at two annas per cart-load. *Seebu and wood for agricultural implements* at one-fourth of the prescribed seigniorage rates. *Grazing.*—1 anna per head of cows or oxen. 2 annas per head of buffaloes. *N. B.*—In disposing of firewood, poles and trees obtained from jungle clearings the villagers will have the right of purchasing them in preference to outsiders. The villagers are to afford ready assistance to the Forest officials in putting out fires.

State Forest	Names of villages entitled to concessions	Particulars of concessions
2. Malandur Block ..	1. Sampavalli 2. Hirebelgunji 3. Chikbelgunji 4. Munbala	As above.
3. Karadibetta Block	1 Kalmane 2. Madaravalli 3. Yerekoppa 4. Hariharpur 5. Choradi	As above.
4. Kavadi Block ..	1. Indavalli	As above.
5. Gangavansara ..	1. Hossur 2. Nallurkoppa 3. Ballur 4. Bellagutti 5. Hyathar Koppa	*Vide* Serial No. 1.
6. Belandur Forest ...	1. Mudabu Siddapur 2. Mallapur 3. Hottenkatte 4. Kanya	Do
7. Telagadde Forest...	1. Surnigi 2. Hossurnigui 3. Kumrur 4. Madapur 5. Aretelgadde 6. Telagadde 7. Manjapur 8. Alahalli	Do
8. Chornedahalli Forest.	1. Chornedahalli	*Firewood* free for domestic consumption. *Thatching grass and fibres* free. *Grazing* free subject to payment of hulbanni of Rs. 10-4-0 plus local cess of 10 as. and 3 pies. *Timber* at 4 head-loads per plough for agricultural implements.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

SECTION 5—REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 6486, dated the 17th December 1906, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore:—

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 3-7—33-37, dated 4th January 1906, (Public Works), passing orders in regard to the maintenance of branch river channels, I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government, the draft of a circular which I propose to issue in the matter.

2. It will be seen from clause (*d*) of the Circular that Rules 2 and 3 of the Tank Maintenance Rules are to be followed in fixing the liability of each raiyat, who may be a Mohatarfa-payer or holder of dry land and need not necessarily be a holder of wet land.

According, however, to the scheme formulated by Government in Government Proceedings No. 3367-69—R. 1164, dated 24th September 1896, and No. R. 9713-22—R. M 238-03-10, dated 19th January 1906, holders of wet and garden lands irrigated by the tank or other irrigation work are alone bound to pay a cess in commutation of the liability, while holders of dry lands and Mohatarfa payers are apparently exempted from paying the cess. I bring this anomaly to the notice of Government for such orders as Government may deem fit to pass.

Rules for the conservancy of branch river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

(*a*) The work to be done to the channels by the raiyats whose lands are irrigated thereby will consist of—

(1) keeping the branch channels in order, *i.e.*, doing the necessary earth-work for keeping the channel in full repair;

(2) execution of necessary turf-work to the bunds and slopes: and

(3) removing weeds and noxious vegetation from the beds and the sides of the channel.

(*b*) The repairs to the channels should be executed as a rule in February and March of every year.

(*c*) The Amildar shall maintain a register in each taluk of the branch channels showing the lengths thereof for which the raiyats of the respective villages shall be responsible, and also get separate lists prepared of the raiyats and others responsible for the work to be done by each village and give a copy of this list to the patels for the information and guidance of the village.

(*d*) The patel shall be primarily responsible for the efficient enforcement of the rules.

(*e*) If any raiyat delays or fails to perform his share of the work, the Amildar should get it done by paid labour and recover the cost from the defaulter as a revenue demand.

(*f*) In addition to the ordinary inspection during his tours, the Amildar should make a systematic inspection of these channels in April of each year and submit a tabular statement of each channel, reporting briefly on its condition to the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the taluk, in the form annexed, before the 5th of May every year.

(*g*) The Sub-Divisional Officer should verify by personal inspection the condition of about ten per cent of the length of channels, noting his observations in the appropriate column and submit the same (with a special report, if necessary) to the Deputy Commissioner before the 5th June.

(*h*) The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan Districts shall separately issue instructions as may be needed and forward the original reports with their remarks in the proper column to the Revenue Commissioner on the 1st July of every year.

(*i*) The condition of these branch channels as well as of the main channels and the nature of irrigation under these channels during the year should be commented upon in the Jamabandi Report of each taluk and Deputy Commissioner's Revenue Administration Report for the year.

Inspection report of the Amildar on the branch river channels in the Taluk.

Name of the channel	Names of the village through which it passes	Length in each village			Work done during the year				Remarks of the Amildar	Remarks of Sub-Divisional Officer	Deputy Commissioner's remarks
		Mile	Furlong	Yards	On the bund	On the sides	On the bed	Miscellaneous			
1	2*	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

* *N. B.*—There should be a separate line for each village.

(2) Docket No. 7537, dated the 17th January 1907, from the same officer, submitting a copy of his official memorandum No. 5623-4, dated 13th December 1905, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the same subject.

No. R. 512-21—R. M. 219-06-4, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter read above, the Revenue Commissioner points out that, while under Rules 2 and 3 of the Tank Maintenance Rules of 1873, as modified by Government Order No. 5262—Agri. 626-03-7, dated the 15th December 1904, the obligation to maintain irrigation works is not confined to holders of wet and garden lands thereunder, but has to be enforced also on holders of dry lands and inohatarfa-payers, the Government have, in their Proceedings No. 3367-69—R. 1164, dated 24th September 1896, and No. 9713-22—R. M. 238-03-10, dated 19th January 1906, enforced this obligation in respect of holders of wet and garden lands only.

2. Having given the matter their best consideration, the Government are of opinion that the obligation to maintain in an efficient condition the distributory channels drawn from main river channels and from tanks, should be enforced only in the case of those who derive a benefit therefrom directly or indirectly, *i.e.*, only in the case of raiyats who hold wet and garden lands under the same. They are therefore pleased to direct that the following be inserted as a note below Rule 2 of the Tank Maintenance Rules :—

> "*Note.*—The liability to maintain branch river channels and distributory channels from tanks which are solely intended for purposes of irrigation will be enforced only in the case of raiyats holding wet and garden lands thereunder."

This will not affect the liability of holders of dry lands and Mohatarfa-payers to maintain the bunds and feeder channels of tanks.

3. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to modify the draft circular submitted by him in the light of the above decision, and issue it for the guidance of all Revenue officers.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

READ—

Letter No. 575, dated the 28th June 1907, from the Director of Meteorology in Mysore, forwarding the Report on Rainfall Registration for the year 1906.

No. R. 638-47—R. M. 13-07-2, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The average rainfall for the year 1906 was 39·91 inches or 10·62 inches more than that of the year 1905, and 3·00 inches more than the average for the 37 years, 1870-1906. The increase was, however, not sufficient to make up for

the deficiency of the two previous years and to bring the mean of the three years 1904-06 up to the mean for 1870-1906. From an agricultural point of view, the rain, though somewhat late, was on the whole favorable and greatly relieved the anxiety caused by the two successive years of deficient rainfall, which had preceded it.

2. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station during the year was, as usual, at Agumbe in the Shimoga District, where 15·00 inches on the 21st July and 11·25 inches fell on the following day. The place of heaviest rainfall for the whole year was Agumbe, where 277·56 inches were gauged.

3. Government have read with interest the observations which Mr. Cook has continued to make regarding light and heavy showers in the four stations of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

4. The Government note the improvement in the analysis of rainfall according to river basins by the addition of a column exhibiting the total rainfall for the year, and the re-introduction of the analysis according to Nakshatras. The latter should, as usual, be published in the Gazette in Kanarese.

5. It is satisfactory to note that the year's report of inspection of rain-gauges is characterised by Mr. Cook as the most satisfactory report of inspections he has ever had to present. Excluding the Kadur District where ten stations were not inspected, only 14 out of 191 stations escaped inspection during the year. The omission in the Kadur District has already been noticed in Government Order No. R. 9457-66—R. M. 291-06-9, dated 23rd April 1907, and it is hoped that by the close of the present calendar year none of the stations will remain uninspected.

6. The attention of Deputy Commissioners is drawn to para 6 of the order of Government on the Report for 1905, and they are requested to see that all the rain-gauges which are not suitably fixed on their pedestals are attended to before the close of this year.

7. Government are glad to acknowledge the great interest which Mr. Cook has taken in improving the system of collecting regular rainfall statistics and the valuable information he has compiled on the subject.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev Depts.

To—The Director of Meteorology in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

FINANCIAL

SECTION 1—GENERAL FINANCE

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 7082, dated the 17th May 1907, from the Comptroller to the Government, submitting the detailed budget estimates for the year 1907-08 with his notes on them.

No. FL. 237-78—GEN. FIN. 458-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—*The revised estimate for 1906-07.*—The budget estimate for 1906-07 as originally framed anticipated a surplus of Rs. 20,000 after providing for a famine reserve of Rs. 2,00,000 and setting apart the whole of the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme. It is satisfactory to note from the revised estimate for the year that this anticipation is likely to be more than realised and that the accounts for 1906-07 are expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 36,000 after adding Rs. 2,00,000 to the famine reserve and repaying Rs. 13,53,000 towards the capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme. The surplus would have been larger but for the fall of Rs. 2,32,000 in the mining revenue, as compared with the estimate framed at the beginning of the year.

2. *The budget estimate for 1907-08.*—In the light of the revised estimate for 1906-07, the estimates of revenue are finally fixed as under :—

Heads.	Estimates.
	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	99,50,000
II. Forest	20,50,000
III. Excise	39,00,000
IV. Assessed Taxes	3,30,000
V. Sayer Customs	Nil
VI. Salt	16,000
VII. Stamps	7,85,000
VIII. Registration	1,37,000
IX. Mining Royalty and Leases	15,50,000
X. Interest	1,16,000
XI. Profit or Loss	4,36,000
XII. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	52,000
B. Law and Justice—Jails	25,000
XIII. Police	25,000
XIV. Education	1,20,000
XV. Medical	1,03,000
XVI. Scientific and other minor Departments	72,000
XVII. Receipts in aid of superannuation pensions	2,000
XVIII. Stationery and Printing	8,000
XIX. Miscellaneous	1,37,000
XX. Military	30,000
XXI. State Railways—Revenue Account	26,25,000
XXII. Public Works	3,71,000
XXIII. Cauvery Power Scheme	16,00,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	2,44,40,000
Balance of the loan raised on account of the 3rd Installation, Cauvery Power Scheme ...	16,44,000

3. Owing to the diminished output of gold especially by the Champion Reefs Mine, the mining revenue shows an appreciable shrinkage of over Rs. 2¼ lakhs, and the entire income from "Sayer Customs" has ceased as the result of the abolition of the halat on supari, which takes effect from 1907-08. The loss under these two heads is nearly Rs. 6 lakhs, part of which is, however, counterbalanced by the increase in the revenue from Land, Forests, Interest and the Betamangala Water Works.

4. Taking into account the alterations necessitated by the sanctions accorded since the passing of the Departmental estimates, the provisions which it has been found necessary to make for meeting the initial cost of certain urgent administrative measures to be mentioned presently, and the deductions on account of probable savings in the various Departmental estimates, the provisional estimates of expenditure have been revised, and the grants for major heads as finally fixed stand as follows:—

Heads.	Grants.
	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,22,000
2. Land Revenue	17,98,000
3. Forest	7,33,000
4. Excise	3,18,000
6. Sayer Customs	1,000
8. Stamps	26,000
9. Registration	85,000
10. Charges against Mining revenue...	18,000
11. Interest on ordinary debt	11,000
12. Interest on other obligations	2,93,000
13. Profit or loss	11,000
14. Palace	19,40,000
15. General Administration	6,72,000
16. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,86,000
B. Law and Justice—Jails	1,25,000
17. Police	9,92,000
18. Education	10,83,000
19. Muzrai	3,35,000
20. Medical	6,70,000
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,37,000
23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	35,87,000
24. Superannuation allowances and pensions	5,82,000
25. Stationery and Printing	2,20,000
26. Miscellaneous	5,13,000
27. Military	13,76,000
28. Famine	2,00,000
30. Railways	25,52,000
31 to 33. Public Works	28,64,000
34. Construction of Railways	3,50,000
35. Cauvery Power Scheme	16,00,000
Total Expenditure ...	2,44,00,000
Surplus ...	40,000
Grand Total ...	2,44,40,000
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
37. Cauvery Power Scheme—III Installation	13,94,000

5. The following are the alterations made in the estimates in accordance with orders issued since the passing of the Departmental estimates:—

2. Land Revenue—	Rs.
(1) Rent of the building hired for the Shekdari School ...	300
(2) Revision of the Establishments of Assistant Commissioners.	—6,456
(3) Pay of Manegars and Sowdis for the Ranikere Tank ...	266

	Rs.
16. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law—	
(4) Pay of peon of the Assistant Commissioner Magistrate's Court, Kolar Gold Fields, restored by Government Proceedings No. J. 3518-19—Cts. 205-06-4, dated 22nd May 1907	99
(5) Pay of temporary establishment of the District and Sessions Court, Shimoga	960
17. Police—	
(6) Extra monthly allowance to Special Gang Inspectors ...	135
20. Medical—	
(7) Pay of Passed Medical Pupils	1,500
(8) The appointment of Durbar Physician not being filled up, the provision therefor will be omitted	—17,000
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments—	
(9) Local allowance to Mr. Bocquet and increase of pay to the peons of his office	1,920
(10) Expenditure in connection with the Mysore Civil Service Examination of 1907	6,600
(11) As it is not possible to provide for the Entomological Laboratory fittings, the provision therefor will be omitted ...	—10,000
(12) As Mr. Coleman is not expected to join duty before the beginning of September 1907, his pay and that of his Establishment for two months will be omitted ...	—2,000
(13) Charges on account of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held on the occasion of the Dasara ...	9,000
23. A. Stationery and Printing—	
(14) Increase of contingent grant of the Branch Press at Mysore.	168
(15) Increase under Piece-work Establishment due to the abolition of the Jail Press	3,000
(16) Pay of a supernumerary proof-reviser	240
(17) Unspent balance of grant for 1906-07, for purchase of material and type	42,234
24. Miscellaneous—	
(18) A sum of Rs. 82,710 having been allowed as an additional grant during 1906-07 to the Mysore Trust Board, a corresponding reduction will be made in the grant for 1907-08 ...	—82,710
(19) A provision of Rs. 80,000 is considered sufficient for expenditure on plague during 1907-08 in view of the creation of a Health Department, and the provisional grant will accordingly be reduced by Rs. 40,000	—40,000
(20) Pay of a mali for the new Cemetery at Mysore, 1906-07 ...	84

6. Orders on the following proposals for new expenditure will be passed in due course and the amounts required therefor have been provisionally included in the budget:—

	Rs.
14. General Administration—	
(1) Cost of seats for the Members of the Representative Assembly in the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices at Mysore ...	3,060
(2) Contingencies of the Government motor cars	4,000
16. B. Jails—	
(3) Lining with stones the walls of the solitary cells in the Central Jail	1,148
17. Police—	
(4) Amount required for lighting with electricity the Police Stations in the Bangalore City	3,238
18. Education—	
(5) Additional hands, etc., for the State Fund Schools ...	1,308
(6) Additional house rent and contingencies of the State Fund Schools	600

	Rs.
20. Medical—	
(7) Clothing allowance to Probationary Nurses in the Victoria Hospital	360
24. Miscellaneous—	
(8) Clothing to menials	6,000
25. Military—	
(9) Cost of iron safes for the use of the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments	1,355
(10) Initial cost of polo ponies	500

7. Besides the allotments made for certain items of new expenditure referred to in the next para, the estimates mentioned above include provision for the following special charges:—

	Rs.
(1) Part payment of the building grant to the Tata Research Institute	2,00,000
(2) The Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja ...	1,00,000
(3) Bandolier and other equipment for the Imperial Service Cavalry	28,000

8. The Government have under their consideration proposals for providing for free primary education, the increase of the pay of primary school teachers, the introduction of a system of Kindergarten and Manual training and for organising a Health and a Veterinary Department, and they are glad that the retrenchments in expenditure already effected, including the economies expected in the plague establishment charges, enable them to allot funds for starting these most useful measures. The educational reforms in the direction of abolition of school fees, of increased expenditure on grants-in-aid and the pay of teachers and of improvements in the methods of primary instruction are calculated to cost during 1907-08 about Rs. 75,000. The organization of a Health Department is estimated to require for the present Rs. 20,000 more than the expenditure now incurred on sanitation, and a sum of Rs. 9,600 is necessary for improvements in the Veterinary Department. The cost of starting these measures has been taken into account in framing the estimates mentioned in paras 2 and 4 *supra*. Separate orders have either been or will be passed dealing with the details of these schemes. The grants now made for these purposes will enable the introduction of these measures. Their further development will depend on the state of the finances in the future.

9. The subjoined statement shows the result of the estimates according to the chief heads under which they may be classified:—

	Rs.
Total revenue (excluding Cauvery Power Scheme and Railways)	2,02,15,000
Cauvery Power Scheme	16,00,000
Railway Revenue Account	26,25,000
Total ...	2,44,40,000
Expenditure charged to Revenue (excluding Cauvery Power Scheme and Railways)	1,96,98,000
Cauvery Power Scheme	5,66,000
Railway Revenue Account	25,52,000
Railway Construction...	3,50,000
Surplus—	
Famine Reserve	2,00,000
Cauvery Power Scheme appropriation	10,34,000
Ordinary Revenue Surplus	40,000
Total ...	2,44,40,000
Expenditure not charged to revenue—	
Balance of Mysore State Loan	16,44,000
Capital outlay on Cauvery Power Scheme 3rd Installation ...	13,94,000
Balance of loan available	2,50,000

10. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the fall in revenue (*vide* para 3) and the additional expenditure for which provision has been made (*vide* paras 7 and 8) it has been found possible to secure a surplus of Rs. 40,000 in the ordinary account. This result shows that the sacrifice entailed by the abolition of the halat on supari has not adversely affected the financial position and that the State has, as anticipated, been able to meet the loss of revenue under "Sayer Customs" entirely from the assured surplus on the strength of which the remission of this impost was decided upon.

11. It is also a matter for satisfaction that in pursuance of the policy adopted for securing financial stability a famine reserve of two lakhs has been provided and the entire net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme set apart to replenish the Government balance.

12. The capital expenditure of Rs. 13,94,000 on the 3rd Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme will be met from the balance of the loan specially raised for this purpose last year.

13. In framing the budget estimates for 1907-08, the main conditions of the financial settlement referred to in para 36 of Government Order dated 6th February 1907, have been kept in view. The abolition of the halat on supari and other circumstances relating to the revenue and expenditure necessitate a reconsideration of the details of the arrangement and a revision of the terms of the settlement. The subject requires further consideration and is reserved for separate orders.

U. L. MAJUMDAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
All Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

SECTION 4—SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 7039—1154, dated the 15th June 1907, from the Comptroller to Government, submitting, with reference to Government Order No. Fl. 8225-67—S. & A. 715-06-1, dated 2nd May 1907, directing that if, within fifteen days of a requisition from the Comptroller, an officer does not furnish the exact date of his birth, his pay be stopped and not disbursed until the required information is furnished, reports received from thirteen officers pleading inability to give the exact dates of their birth owing to their possessing no horoscope, and suggesting that in cases in which the month and year are known, the 15th of the month, and in which only the year is known, the 1st July of the year, may be taken, for the purpose of pension and leave, as the date of the officer's birth.

No. Fl. 423-64—S. & A. 715-06-5, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The suggestion of the Comptroller is approved.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

LOCAL FUNDS

SECTION 1—LOCAL BOARDS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Summary of discussion on Representative Assembly Subjects Nos. 213 and 214 of 1906, and the reply of Government thereto :—

Subject No. 213.
Opening of roads in villages.
Mr. Shanbhog Thimmanna, Davangere Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Roads may be opened out in villages containing more than one hundred houses.

Reply of Government.—Noted. Question of funds.

Subject No. 214.
The opening of inter-village roads.
Messrs. Appaji Gowda, Nelamangala Taluk, and Chikmallappa, Gundlupet Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—There are no roads connecting villages, and communication between them becomes difficult in rainy and cultivation seasons. Arrangements may be made for the opening of such roads, the raiyats of each village being held responsible to make the roads within the boundary of their respective villages.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

2. Letter No. 624, dated the 9th March 1907, from the President of the District Board, Mysore District, forwarding a copy of a resolution of the District Board in regard to the above subject, that the Board has no funds for opening out roads in villages, and that the work has to be done by the villagers themselves.

3. Letter No. 12332, dated the 9th April 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the same subject :—

" With reference to your docket No. 6496—L. B. 181-06-1, dated the 18th January 1907, forwarding to me a copy of representation No. 214 of 1906, regarding the opening of village roads, for my consideration and report, and docket No. 8916—180-06-3, dated 27th March 1907, on the same subject, I have the honor to state as follows :—

2. In your docket No. 4928—L. F. 126-03, of June 1904, the attention of this office was invited to the same subject, whereupon a circular was issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, copy of which was submitted to Government with this office letter No. 4646, dated 5th December 1904. Thereupon Government in their Order No. 5677-85-216-3, dated 3rd January 1905, directed the Deputy Commissioners to submit an annual report through this office on the number of roads opened by the villagers in each taluk. Accordingly in the Revenue Administration Reports for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06, a para has been devoted to this subject.

3. But it must be admitted that the annual progress made is by no means satisfactory.

4. I have generally observed that the villagers are not slow to press upon the local officers the need of such roads where it exists; and that a capable Amildar is often able to get them made by the villagers themselves. But there has been a tendency, of late, in villagers to claim to have these made from District Funds on the ground that they contribute to such funds from a misapprehension of the principles governing the payment. It may be laid down that as a rule village roads should be made by the villagers themselves, cost of tunnels exceeding a minimum of Rs. 10 or 15 being contributed by District Funds. Though there is no way by which the villagers can be forced to undertake such work themselves, yet it is possible to make the village communities alive to the advantage of co-operation and self-sacrifice in this respect. For this we have to rely upon the intelligence and the personal influence which local officers are able to bring to bear on the leading villagers.

5. As a first step in this direction, it is very necessary to have a fair idea of—

(1) The total demand for roads and tunnels.

(2) The actual work done every year in the direction of repairing existing village roads and constructing new ones.

(3) The number and cost of tunnels required for village roads and the amount contributed by Government or District Board and the amount actually spent during the year.

I propose accordingly to issue a circular as per annexed draft, and I shall see that every endeavour is made to meet the requirements and promote the convenience of the villagers in this respect.

No. 64-72—L. B. 180-06-5, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Government observe that the improvement of facilities for communication between villages is a matter intimately connected with the well-being of the people. That the people themselves are alive to the importance of this matter is shown by the fact, among others, that representations on the subject have been frequently made at the Representative Assembly. The Government are not, of course, in a position to make or to maintain roads between all villages from State Funds or from District Funds. This is a matter, chiefly and primarily, for local action on the part of the villagers themselves. But at the same time the Government consider that such action may be encouraged and guided by the local Revenue officers—the Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Amildar—taking systematic steps to ascertain the needs in respect of rural roads, inducing the people to undertake the earthwork, not of course by compulsion but by appeals to their good sense and self-interest, and moving the District Boards to contribute the cost of tunnels above a certain limit, say Rs. 10 or 15, as may be decided on by each District Board. They therefore approve of the circular (with slight modifications) regarding the subject, which the Revenue Commissioner proposes to issue. It should be distinctly understood that no sort of compulsion is employed or forced labour exacted by the local officers in this connection.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Presidents of District Boards.

CIRCULAR.

(Proposed to be issued by the Revenue Commissioner.)

The attention of Deputy Commissioners of Districts is invited to this office Circular No. 6815-22, dated 22nd March 1905, requesting them to devote a para in their Annual Administration Reports to the number of village roads opened every year.

2. The information supplied under this head by the Deputy Commissioners is yet very meagre and, in the year 1904-05, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, and in the year 1905-06, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug did not supply the necessary information (*vide* paras 40 and 53 of the Revenue Administration Report of this office for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 respectively).

3. Constant complaints are being made, by the members of the Representative Assembly, of the inconvenience caused to the people by the difficulty of communication between villages in rainy and cultivation seasons, and the Revenue Commissioner thinks that a great deal of work can be done every year, if only the local officers interest themselves personally in the matter and persuade the more well-to-do among the raiyat population to act in concert and to annually open a few roads and maintain them in good order. The success achieved will mostly

depend on the sympathy and readiness to help, which Amildars and Assistant Commissioners show whenever they see signs of a spirit for self-help and co-operation on the part of the village population in matters of communal benefit.

4. As a first step in this direction it is very necessary that the Amildars and Deputy Amildars should be instructed to open a register, in the accompanying form, of roads and tunnels required. This register should be revised and added to from time to time and information should be given in the Jamabandi reports of each taluk, of the number of roads required for each taluk, the number and mileage of roads repaired and newly constructed, the number of tunnels required, the amount contributed by District Boards and the interest taken in the work by the Amildar.

5. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are also requested to devote their personal attention to the matter and examine the said registers during their tours and give full information of results achieved, in their Annual Administration Reports, from the year 1906-07.

Form of register of village roads to be kept in Taluks, annual abstract of the same being sent to the Deputy Commissioner's office on 1st August of every year.

1. Names of hobli and hobli shekdar.
2. Names of village and village patel.
3. Description of roads repaired during the previous official year (from what place to what place).
4. Length of roads thus repaired and probable cost.
5. Description of new roads urgently needed.
6. Length of such roads and probable cost.
7. Description of roads newly constructed during the year.
8. Length of roads thus newly constructed, and estimated cost.
9. Number of tunnels required for roads and cost thereof.
10. Amount, if any, contributed by Government or District Board for the construction of tunnels during the year.
11. Amount actually spent during the year for the construction of tunnels.
12. Remarks. (Here mention the names of officials and non-officials who took an interest in the work and achieved good results.)

Form of statement to be sent to the Revenue Commissioner with the Administration Report.

1. Taluk.
2. Total length of village roads repaired during the year, and estimated cost.
3. Number of villages in which the roads were repaired.
4. Total length of new roads urgently needed, and probable cost.
5. Total length of new roads constructed during the year and estimated cost.
6. Number of villages in which the roads were newly constructed.
7. Total number of new tunnels required for village roads in the whole taluk and the probable cost, thereof.
8. Total amount, if any, contributed by Government or the District Board for the construction of tunnels during the year.
9. Amount actually spent during the year for the construction of tunnels.
10. Remarks. (Here mention the names of officials and non-officials who took an interest in the work and achieved good results.)

READ—

Letter No. 1036—185, dated 31st May 1907, from the President of the District Board of Shimoga, submitting statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1907-08 of the four Unions in the district, as constituted by Government Notification No. 8816—L. B. 298-06-23, dated the 16th March 1907.

No. 118-27 –L. B. 475-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The estimated income and expenditure of the four Unions are sanctioned as noted in abstract below, the details being appended :—

Union	Estimated receipts	Estimated expenditure	Balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Issur	712	621	91
Harnahalli	415	318	97
Aynur	400	316	84
Santebennur	605	522	83
Total ...	2,132	1,777	355

2. The budget estimates of the Shimoga District Board for 1907-08, sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 10325-35—L. B. 350-06-4, dated 4th May 1907, will accordingly be revised as follows :—

	As sanctioned.	As revised.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	17,928	17,928
Receipts	92,146	94,278
Total . .	1,10,074	1,12,206
Expenditure—		
A. Public works . .	53,808	53,808
B. Public works	15,389	15,839
C. Civil charges	28,590	29,917
Total ...	97,787	99,564
Balance ...	12,287	12,642

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The President of the District Board of Shimoga.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Presidents of other District Boards.

Statement showing the estimated receipts for 1907-08 of the Village Unions constituted under Government Notification No. 8316—L. B. 298-06-23, dated 16th March 1907.

Budget items	Issur Union, Shikarpur Taluk	Harnahalli Union, Kumsi Sub-Taluk	Aynur Union, Kumsi Sub-Taluk	Santebennur Union, Channagiri Taluk	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. House-tax	537	350	350	525	1,762
III. Sale proceeds of stray cattle	50	20	12	20	102
IV. Fines for cattle trespass	90	35	25	30	180
XI. Miscellaneous—					
3. Refund of feeding charges of impounded cattle ...	25	5	3	10	43
6. Other items	10	5	10	20	45
Total ...	712	415	400	605	2,132

Statement showing the estimated expenditure on account of the Village Unions constituted under Government Notification No. 8316 L. B. 298-06-23, dated 16th March 1907.

B. I. Original works	115	50	50	50	265
II. Repairs	95	20	20	50	185
C. VI. Conservancy and Sanitary Charges—					
1. Mutsaddi at Rs. 7 and 6	84	.....	... ..	72	156
2. Sweepers—					
Harnahalli 2 at Rs. 6 each					
Aynur 2 at „ 6 „					
Issur 2 at „ 6 „	264	144	144	240	792
Do 2 at „ 5 „					
Santebennur 4 at „ 5 „					
3. Contingencies	10	5	5	10	30
C. X. Miscellaneous—					
1. Cattle-pound—					
(a) Commission to pound-keepers	.....	10	10	... ..	20
(b) Feeding charges	25	5	3	10	43
Lighting charges—					
Purchase of lamp-posts	.....	36	36	36	108
Lighting by contract	.....	24	24	24	72
Allowance for collecting house-tax	28	24	24	30	106
Total ...	621	318	316	522	1,777

Statement showing the details of original works and repairs proposed to be executed in the newly constituted Unions during the year 1907-08.

Details of work	B. I Original works	B. II. Repairs	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Issur Union—			
Constructing cattle-pound	115	... ..	.....
Repairing roads	.. ..	95	210
Aynur Union—			
Opening side drains	50	...	.....
Repairing roads	. ....	20	70
Harnahalli Union—			
Opening drains, filling up ditches, etc.	50	.....	.. ...
Repairing roads	.....	20	70
Santebennur Union—			
Opening roads	50	... ..	.....
Repairing roads	.....	50	100
Total ...	265	185	450

READ—

Paras 3 of Government Proceedings Nos. 8355-7—L. B. 127-06 and 8597-9—L. B. 143-06-4, dated the 18th and 20th March 1907, promising separate orders as to the budget to which the cost of acquiring lands for the extension of village sites should be debited.

No. 478-87—L. B. 127-06-7, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—In modification of the instructions issued in para 3 of Government Proceedings No. 8144-52—L. B. 124-06-4, dated 17th March 1907, Government direct that the extension or shifting of villages and the creation of new ones be dealt with by the Revenue agency direct, without the intervention of District Boards, and that the cost of acquiring lands for such purposes be borne by State Funds.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt, Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The President, District Board, and Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller in Mysore.
The Presidents of other District Boards and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

READ—

Letter No. 1057, dated the 19th June 1907, from the President of the District Board of Tumkur, submitting a list showing the District Fund original works and repairs proposed to be executed by the Revenue Department in respect of the provision of Rs. 20,000 made under B. Public Works in the budget for 1907-08.

No. 689-90—L B. 347-06-10, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposal to execute the works included in the list appended is approved, the provisions of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 5,000 made for B. I. Original works and B. II. Repairs, respectively, in the budget for 1907-08, being utilized for the purpose.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The President of the District Board of Tumkur.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

ENCLOSURE B.—Details of original works and repairs to be executed by Revenue officers out of District Funds of the Tumkur District or Division during 1907-08.

Name of work	Probable amount of estimate	Outlay		Estimate for 1907-08	Remarks
		Actual to end of 1905-06	Probable to end of 1906-07		
(1) TUMKUR TALUK.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Original works—					
(1) Roads, original, in Kyathasandra Union ...	100	.....	... ..	100	
(2) Drains, original do	150	.. ...	.....	150	
(3) Sinking a fresh-water well in Chiknarvangala	200	...	... ..	200	
(4) Do Minigundra	150	... ..	... ..	150	
(5) Do Ballapura	300	.....	. ...	300	
(6) Do Belagumba	300	... ..	...	300	
(7) Do Pathagonahalli	300	.. ...	.....	300	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing drains in Bellavi	200	. ..	.	200	
(2) Do musafirkhanas	150	.....	... ..	150	
(3) Do cattle-pounds	150	.. ...	.....	150	
Total ...	2,000	. ..	.	2,000	
(2) MADDAGIRI TALUK.					
Original works—					
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Yerraguntc village ...	306	...	.....	306	
(2) Do Avinamadu	160	.. ..	.. ..	160	
(3) Do Kaldyapura	326	.....	... .	326	
(4) Do Nallekamanhatti	147	... ..	.....	147	
(5) Erecting iron railings along the foot-path leading to the top of the Maddagiri Hill	491	.....	. ...	491	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing the chattram at Teriyur	244	...	.....	244	
(2) Improving the fresh-water well in Chikmagalur	150	.. ..	.....	150	
Total ...	1,824	.	... .	1,824	
(3) CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK					
Original—					
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Doddarampur	350	.. ..	..	350	
(2) Do Linga-dahalli . ..	300	.....	. ..	300	
(3) Constructing V-shaped drains in Huliyar	150	..	. . .	150	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing roads in Huliyar	100	. ..	...	100	
(2) Do the cattle-pound at Avalgere . ..	86	...	..	86	
(3) Do do at Muddenahalli	100	.. ..	...	100	
Total ...	1,086	.....	..	1,086	
(4) SIRA TALUK.					
Original—					
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Patuvikanahalli	200	.....	..	200	
(2) Do Kallambella musafirkhana ...	200	.....	..	200	
(3) Do Thippanhalli	228	. ...	. ..	228	
(4) Do Gajjanahalli . ..	180	..	. ..	180	
(5) Do Kotta	200	.. .	.....	200	
(6) Do Tarur	200	...	...	200	
(7) Constructing a latrine to the Sira musafirkhana ...	80		.	80	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing cart-track leading to Kadavagere	100	.....	. .	100	
(2) Reserve for deepening fresh-water wells	70	..	.....	70	
(3) Repairing musafirkhana at Kallambella	400	... ..	.....	400	
Total ...	1,838	.. ..	.....	1,838	

ENCLOSURE B.—Details of original works and repairs to be executed by Revenue officers out of District Funds of the Tumkur District or Division during 1907-08—*contd.*

Name of work	Probable amount of estimate	Outlay		Estimate for 1907-08	Remarks
		Actual to end of 1905-06	Probable to end of 1906-07		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(5) PAVAGADA TALUK.					
Original—Nil.					
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing cart-track leading to Nagalamadike ..	90	...	...	90	
(2) Repairing cattle-pound at Buddareddihalli	30	...	...	30	
(3) Do Gummagatta	30	...	...	30	
(4) Do Hosakote	30	...	...	30	
(5) Do Nagalamadike	30	...	...	30	
(6) Do Arasikere	30	...	...	30	
(7) Do Kilarlahalli ..	30	...	..	30	
(8) Do Oblapura	30	...	...	30	
(9) Do Ponnasandra	30	..	...	30	
(10) Do Mugadalabetta	30	..	...	30	
(11) Do Tirumani	30	...	..	30	
(12) Do Nagalamadike musafirkhana ..	25	...	...	25	
(13) Repairing cart-track leading to Arasikere	180	...	...	180	
Total ...	595	..	...	595	
(6) TIPTUR TALUK.					
Original—					
(1) On account of putting up drains, etc , in Nonavinkere Union ...	300	...	..	300	
Do do in Honnavalli Union ...	300	...	...	300	
(3) Sinking fresh-water well in Kondaligatta village ...	200	...	...	200	
(4) Constructing a kitchen in the compound of Tiptur musafirkhana and extension of compound wall ...	1,070	...	...	1,070	
(5) Extending the musafirkhana at Banasandra ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
(6) Constructing a new musafirkhana near Kodagihalli village on the Honnavalli-Huliyar road	4,113	..	...	4,113	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing the cattle-pound at Settihalli	70	...	..	70	
(2) Do Kibbanahalli ..	70	...	...	70	
(3) Repairing musafirkhana at Tiptur	35	...	...	35	
(4) Do Benasandra	25	.	..	25	
(5) Do Nonavinkere	25	..	...	25	
(6) Do Konehalli	15	...	...	15	
(7) Extending the musafirkhana at Tiptur	442	...	...	442	
Total ...	7,665	..	...	7,665	
(7) GUBBI TALUK.					
Original—					
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Nagegowdnapalya ..	254	...	...	254	
(2) Do Sompanahalli	300	..	...	300	
(3) Constructing drains in Kadaba Union	279	...	...	279	
(4) Compensation for lands, etc., to be taken for roads in Kadaba	200	...	...	200	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing cattle-pound in Eramuguli	131	...	...	131	
(2) Do do Hosakere	131	.	....	131	
(3) Do drains in Kadaba	85	...	...	85	
(4) Do cattle-pound in Kadaba	50	...		50	
Total ...	1,430	...	...	1,430	

ENCLOSURE B.—Details of Original works and repairs to be executed by Revenue Officers out of District Funds of the Tumkur District or Division during 1907-08—*concld.*

Name of work	Probable amount of estimate	Outlay		Estimate for 1907-08	Remarks
		Actual to end of 1905-06	Probable to end of 1906-07		
(8) KUNIGAL TALUK.					
Original—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Kothipura	210	...	...	210	
(2) Do Amritur	240	... ...	... ...	240	
(3) Do Vanagere kaval	240	... ...	... ...	240	
Repairs—					
(4) Repairing cattle-pound at Kaggere	50	... ...	... ...	50	
(5) Do Amritur	80	... ...	... ...	80	
(6) Do Nagasandra	150	... ...	... ...	150	
(7) Repairing roads in Huliyurdurga Union	200	... ...	... ...	200	
(8) Repairing fresh water well in Huliyurdurga	98	... ...	... ...	98	
(9) Repairing the cart track from Amritur to Huliyurdurga ...	100	... ...	... ...	100	
(10) Improving the well in Sabanthur Palya	180	... ...	... ...	180	
(11) Improving the inspection lodge at Amritur	250	... ...	... ...	250	
Total ...	1,798	... ...	... ...	1,798	
(9) TURUVEKERE SUB-TALUK.					
Original—					
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Talukere	155	... ...	... ...	155	
(2) Do Dwarnahalli	155	... ...	... ...	155	
(3) Do Katchibhalli	155	... ...	... ...	155	
(4) Do Vittaladevarahalli and repairing Tubenkatte well	160	... ...	... ...	160	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing the musafirkhana at Turuvekere	214	... ...	... ...	214	
Total ...	839	... ...	... ...	839	
(10) KORATAGERE SUB-TALUK.					
Original—					
(1) Sinking a fresh-water well in Kambadahalli	200	... ...	... ...	200	
(2) Do in Gollarahatti	250	... ...	... ...	250	
Repairs—					
(1) Repairing the pond in Kyamenhalli	250	... ...	...	250	
(2) Repairing the cattle-pound in Nigal	125	... ...	... ...	125	
Total ...	825	... ...	... ...	825	
Grand Total ...	20,000	... ...	... ...	20,000	
Abstract—					
(1) Tumkur Taluk	2,096	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(2) Maddagiri Taluk	1,824	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(3) Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	1,086	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(4) Sira Taluk	1,858	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(5) Pavagada Taluk	395	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(6) Tiptur Taluk	7,665	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(7) Gubbi Taluk	1,420	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(8) Kunigal Taluk	1,798	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(9) Turuvekere Sub-Taluk	839	... ...	... ...	... ...	
(10) Koratagere Sub-Taluk	825	... ...	...	... ...	
Total ...	20,000	... ...	... ...	... ...	

READ—

Letter No. 847, dated the 31st May 1907, from the President of the District Board of Mysore, submitting the reports of the Amildar of Yedatore and the Assistant Commissioner of the Hunsur Sub-Division on the results of the Cattle Show organised in connection with the annual jatra held at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore Taluk in January 1907, and proposing to award gold and silver medals in lieu of money prizes at the next show and to raise the amount allotted for prizes from Rs. 100 to 200, etc.

Report of the Chunchankatte Cattle Show by the Amildar of the Yedatore Taluk.

1. Orders were received from the President of the Mysore District Board, directing the organization of a cattle show at Chunchankatte, during the Sri Ramadevaru jatra this year, as sanctioned by Government in Proceedings No. 3436-8—L. B. 254-05-6 of the 2nd November 1906. The Mysore District Board had resolved that the amount of Rs. 100 sanctioned by Government should be apportioned into ten prizes of the amounts and awardable to the classes of exhibits specified in the statement given below :—

Agricultural bullocks	...	4 prizes of Rs. 20, 15, 10 and 10.
Breeding bulls	...	2 do Rs. 15 and 10.
Bull-calves	..	4 do Rs. 5 each.

2. The power to award prizes was vested in a committee of judges which, as actually formed with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, consisted of the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioner (President), the Amildar and four non-official members selected for knowledge of cattle. These were Messrs. Gowdaiya, Hirige Gowda, Lakke Gowda and Venkate Gowda. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases, who was to have sat on the committee, was absent on duty elsewhere.

3. The ground selected for the show was the maidan opposite to the travellers' bungalow at Chunchankatte. This ground was divided into three conveniently situated blocks, two of about an acre each and one of 2 acres, and enclosed with bamboos. It was calculated that allowing 3×5 yards for each bull or pair of bullocks and providing for a way 3 yards broad in front and a lane 3 yards in the rear of each line of stables, an acre would roughly accommodate about 200 animals or pairs. The space necessary for one breeding bull is amply enough for a pair of bullocks, as the latter are advisible and docile, while the former is certainly the reverse. The two smaller enclosures were set apart for breeding bulls and bull-calves, respectively, while the larger one was allotted to pairs of bullocks. All these arrangements were complete before the 12th of January or four days before the commencement of the show, just as the jatra cattle commenced pouring into Chunchankatte.

4. It is usual, for effective collection of cattle fees, to locate outposts manned by taluk officials and patels on each of the approaches to Chunchankatte. This year these outposts were availed of for the purpose of selecting cattle with an eye to "class," for the exhibition supervisors were selected from among the taluk clerks, and the non-official committee members were asked to assist them in the selection of cattle with a reasonable chance of reward at the show. This was necessary to avoid overcrowding in the rather limited space set apart for the exhibition.

5. From the collections made at the various outposts or ookads on the various dates commencing with 12th January 1907 and ending with the 18th, the following figures have been calculated showing approximately the numbers of cattle which came from each locality :—

(*a*) 3,500 head of cattle from Mandya, Nagamangala, Malvalli and Channapatna mostly *badagalu hallikar* breed. They came in great force during the 12th and 13th; halved down during the 14th and 15th but continued to accumulate in, till the end of the jatra.

(*b*) 1,500 cattle from Bettadapur side, the breed usually known as *paduvalu* or *Ichur hallikar*. They began coming on the 14th; the influx was in full ending on the 15th, 16th and 17th and then stopped.

(c) 1,500 cattle of local breeds *nadu-dana* came dribbling in, the highest figures being those recorded on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. There were a few cattle of the Madeswaranabetta breed including a fine bull which fetched a price of Rs. 150, though it could not secure an award in the competition.

6. The officials deputed for the purpose and the non-official committee members were busy every morning going over the ground usually occupied by cattle dealers; and noting down the names of owners of cattle which are deemed "class" enough for the show. On the morning of the 17th January, the cattle selected were picketed in the enclosure allotted for each class. Though it was originally intended to levy a fee for admission to the exhibition enclosure, yet in obedience to the Deputy Commissioner's order No. 3226, dated 11th January 1907, no fee was actually levied. As at first notified, the show was to continue for a week from the 16th January 1907, but owing to the proximity of the Hemagiri jatra, which was to come off on the 20th following, and the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood of Chunchankatte, which rendered it undesirable to encourage congregation of people, the Deputy Commissioner directed speedy conclusion of the show, and prizes were accordingly awarded on the evening of the 17th.

7. For the purposes of award, the following mode of classification was adopted :—

4 prizes for agricultural bullocks	1st prize Rs. 20 2nd „ „ 15	To the best pair of Jett bullocks of six teeth, the age when they are at their best.
2 Rs. 10 prizes to the two best pairs of the remaining lot, irrespective of age.		
2 prizes for breeding bulls	1st prize Rs. 15. 2nd „ „ 10.	
4 prizes of Rs. 5 each for bull-calves	The Jett animals of two teeth and under were eligible for these prizes, those over being classed under bulls.	

As the Deputy Commissioner was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from attending the show in person, his directions and approval were, from time to time, obtained by letter.

8. The following is the list of awards made by the committee of judges : -

Class A. Bullocks.

	Rs.		
1st prize	20	Mandya Javare Gowda	Pair of white bullocks, northern *hallikar* breed.
2nd do	15	Patel Dyavarase Gowda of Saligrama	Pair of iron-gray bullocks, same breed as above.
3rd do	10	Yamakankoppalu Dase Gowda	Pair of iron-gray bullocks, full mouth, northern *hallikar*.
4th do	10	Halagur Venkate Gowda	Pair of slate-coloured Bettadapur *hallikar* bullocks.

Class B. Breeding bulls.

1st prize	15	Thogenahalli Bandi Gowda	*Hallikar* (Karadahalli), six teeth, iron-gray.
2nd do	10	Do	*Hallikar*, six teeth, mottled black.

Class C. Bull-calves.

1st prize	5	Kyatanahalli Siddaiya	*Hallikar*, two teeth, slate colour,
2nd do	5	do Madaiya	*Nadu*, two teeth, fine build,
3rd do	5	Valagerehalli Ere Gowda	*Hallikar*, slate colour, two teeth.
4th do	5	Hanabadi Javarayi Gowda	Northern *hallikar*, slate colour, two teeth.

9. It may be interesting to note that the prize-winners in class A fetched respectively Rs. 400, Rs. 250 Rs. 250 and Rs. 200 a pair. The two prize-winners of class B were bought by Mr. Vander Veen for Rs. 800, on behalf of the Dutch Government of Java for breeding purposes. Class C was particularly well represented, the winners of the 1st prize having been sold for Rs. 350.

10. The prize-winners were presented, in addition to a velvet purse containing their prize money, with certificates drawn up in the following form :—

ಜುಂಜನಕಟ್ಟೆ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮು ದೇವರ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದನಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಾನ ದಕ್ಕಿದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯೋಗ್ಯತಾಪತ್ರ.

1907ನೆ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಟ್ಲೂಳು ಗಾತ್ರದ ಪ ದೂಗ ರು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ರಾಸು ಉತ್ತ್ಪತ್ತಿಮಾ ಡ್ದಿದು ಹಣ್ಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ರಗೆ ನೇ ಬಹುಮಾನ ದೊರಕುಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿರುವದನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಗ್ಯತಾ ಪತ್ರ ನಮ ತೋರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವದು.

ಜುಂಜನಕಟ್ಟೆ } (Signature)

17th January 1907. } ಪೈಸಾಬಿ, ಹಣ್ಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ.

11. It remains only to add that, in obedience to instructions received from the Deputy Commissioner, persons from cholera-infected places were rigorously excluded, and despite the vast gathering of people and the consequent difficulty of enforcing sanitary measures, the show was conducted to a successful termination without a hitch, or unpleasantness of any kind.

12. In the humble opinion of the undersigned, the money at present allowed for prizes Rs. 100 is entirely inadequate for the purpose. It is altogether too sanguine to expect that a cattle-breeder will put extra sum or cash into a bullock, pair of bullocks, in the hope of securing a meagre reward of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20, which does not represent more than 5 per cent of the value of the exhibit or about a month's feeding charges. The following scale would seem better adapted for the purposes of encouraging cattle-breeding :—

Class A. Open competition.

	Bullocks	Bulls	Bull-calves
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st prize	.. 35	30	20
2nd do	... 25	15	10
3rd do	... 20	...	5

Class B. Reserved prizes 5.

Bettadapur cattle.

Bullock	Bull
I Rs. 10	II Rs. 10

Nadu or village.

III Rs. 10 for best bull.

This scheme would reserve two prizes for Bettadapur and a prize for village cattle. The latter would have no chance at all in an open competition, and the former, though famous, have been deteriorating in recent years. The total amount needed each year would be Rs. 200, which could be easily met by levying fees for admission to the enclosure.

13. Though, probably, it would on the whole be best to postpone levy of fees for a couple of years to come or till the cattle show takes a hold on the imagination of cattle-breeders, it must sooner or later be resorted to for meeting the expenses of sanitation and erecting an enclosure. Levy of fees might be made in the shape of sale of tickets of admission; and each ookad or outpost might be utilized as a booking office for the purpose.

14. It is very probable that gold medals substituted for money first prizes would be appreciated by exhibitors, judging from the importance they attached to the certificates granted this time.

15. All connected papers are most respectfully submitted with ferist.

No. 252, Report of the Chunchankatte Cattle Show by the Assistant Commissioner, Hunsur Sub-Division.

Forwarded to the President, District Board, Mysore.

2. Enquiries made showed that the people were not aware that prizes would be awarded; and they were sceptic, till the prizes were actually distributed. It was found that much value was attached to the certificates given. There can be no doubt that a large number of cattle suited for exhibition will be brought next year.

3. Had the prizes and certificates been distributed by the Deputy Commissioner, they would have been valued more and I could with greater confidence have said that the competition next year would be keener. The unavoidable absence of the Deputy Commissioner was the one matter for regret in connection with this show.

4. As recommended by the Amildar, it is necessary that a larger sum should be allotted for the prizes; and gold or silver medals for the best cattle of each class may be substituted for a money prize.

5. Mr. Vander Veen, on behalf of the Government of Java purchased nearly fifty breeding bulls and obtained duplicates of the certificates granted.

6. The levying of fees has since been sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings No. 6954-5—L. B. 287-06-4, dated 12th February 1907, and will be given effect to, next year. Even now fees are levied on all cattle brought to the fair for sale. Next year additional fees will have to be charged on cattle selected for exhibition.

7. The non-official members appointed as judges took interest in the work and laboured hard. It would have been satisfactory, if the Inspector of Cattle Diseases could have helped in the judging, but he was engaged on other Government work. A notice by Government of the services of these judges would be appreciated as a great honor.

8. It was remarked by all that prices ruled high this year. I apologise for the delay in submitting the report.

No. 860-9—L. B. 462-06-2, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1907.

Order thereon.—Recorded. Government note with satisfaction the interest taken by Messrs. Gowdaiya, Hiriye Gowda, Lakke Gowda and Venkate Gowda, the non-official members of the committee for the management of the show.

2. The suggestions made by the President as regards the next show, will form the subject of separate orders.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The President, District Board, and Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Presidents of other District Boards and other Deputy Commissioners.
The Secretary in the Muzrai Department.

SECTION 2—MUNICIPAL

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 578, dated the 1st May 1907, from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore, submitting the budget estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Board for the year 1907-08.

No. 7-10—Ml. 502-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The budget estimates for the year 1907-08, framed by the Board, are as shown below:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	54,000
State grant	3,00,000
Miscellaneous	25,000
Total...	3,79,000
Deduct expenditure	3,68,720
Closing balance	10,280

2. As an additional grant of Rs. 82,710 was sanctioned in February 1907 from State Funds for the acquisition and demolition of insanitary houses in Krishnaraj Mohalla, a work which pertains to City Improvement, and which the Board of Trustees should have carried out from the normal grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for the year 1906-07, had a sufficient balance been then available out of it, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja consider that the grant from State Funds for the year 1907-08 should be curtailed to that extent, and accordingly fix the grant for that year at Rs. 2,17,290. The Board of Trustees are therefore requested to submit at a very early date a revised budget reducing their total expenditure by Rs. 82,710. The budget estimates as sanctioned are given below in abstract.

	Rs.
Opening balance	54,000
Receipts	2,42,290
Total...	2,96,290
Deduct expenditure	2,86,010
Closing balance	10,280

3. The alterations made in the budget submitted by the Chairman in the sanctioned scale of office establishments of the Chairman and of the Executive Engineer, are disallowed pending orders on the Chairman's letter No. 567, dated the 17th April 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council.

SECTION 3—MEDICAL

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read—

Memo No. 4457, dated the 26th June 1907, from the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter No. O.—2685-1099, dated the 14th idem, from the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, stating that the Madras Railway Company is prepared to grant 3rd class return tickets for a single fare on the requisition of a District Surgeon to poor patients proceeding from the Mysore State to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment and that he has arranged to supply books of exchange orders for tickets to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner and to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

No. 212-51—MED. 229-06-8, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Heads of other Departments and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, in continuation of Government Proceedings No. 11830-69—Med. 229-06-5, dated the 15th June 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

SECTION 4—SANITARY

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 2097, dated the 31st May 1907, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, submitting for sanction the budget estimates of the Plague Department for the year 1907-08, amounting to Rs. 1,34,433.

No. 52-63—SAN. 201-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Government observe that the provision made by the Senior Surgeon under certain of the heads is somewhat excessive when compared with that made for the year 1906-07. The following reductions are therefore ordered :—

(1) *Establishment charges.*

(1) The provision of Rs. 500 made under "Police establishment" for the Bangalore City is disallowed, as there is no such staff sanctioned from Plague Funds for the Bangalore City.

(2) The provision of Rs. 120 as a personal allowance to the Plague head clerk of the Senior Surgeon's office is disallowed, as the work of the Plague branch of the Senior Surgeon's office has been transferred to the Sanitary section of his office and an establishment of three clerks has been sanctioned therefor in Government Proceedings No. 6828-9—Medl. 51-05-11, dated the 4th February 1907.

(2) *Contingencies.*

(1) The provision of Rs. 3,600 made under "Disinfection contingencies" in the Mysore City, is reduced to Rs. 1,800, the amount provided during 1906-07 being only Rs. 600.

(2) The provision of Rs. 720 made under "Contingencies" in the Mysore City for Ward Office is disallowed, as there is no such office at present.

(3) *Disinfectants.*

(3) The sum of Rs. 5,000 provided under "Purchase of disinfectants" for the Senior Surgeon's office, is reduced to Rs. 3,000 according to the sanctioned estimate for the year 1906-07.

(4) *Erection of sheds.*

(1) The sum of Rs. 2,000 provided under "Erection of sheds" in the Bangalore City is reduced to Rs. 1,000, as the actual expenditure for 1905-06 was only Rs. 745-15-10.

(2) The provision of Rs. 1,500 made for the construction of sheds in the Mysore City, is reduced to Rs. 750 as in the year 1906-07.

(3) The sum of Rs. 3,420 provided for the supply of shed materials, etc., in the Shimoga District, is reduced to Rs. 1,500 in accordance with the sanctioned estimate for the year 1906-07.

(4) The provision of Rs. 3,100 made for the construction of sheds in the Kolar District, is reduced to Rs. 1,500.

(5) *Bedding, clothing, etc.*

(1) The provision of Rs. 1,000 made under this head in the Bangalore City is reduced to Rs. 500.

Other items.

(2) The provision of Rs. 4,300 made for the rat extermination scheme in the Bangalore City, is reduced to Rs. 3,300.

	Rs.
Establishment charges	2,592
Contingencies ...	708
	3,300

(3) The provision of Rs. 5,000 made for expenses in connection with the working of Railway inspection and observation system in the Mysore City is reduced to Rs. 3,000 as in the previous year.

The provision of Rs. 1,500 made for sinking wells in the health camps in the Shimoga District, is retained pending submission of detailed estimates.

2. The estimate as revised amounts to Rs. 1,20,000 as shown in the annexed statement and is sanctioned.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore Municipal City Councils.

Budget estimate of the Plague Department for the year 1907-08.

No.	Name of district or office	Establishment charges	Contingencies	Travelling allowance	Interring charges	Supply of rations to the poor	Dieting charges	Purchase of disinfectants	Purchase of medicine	Special Sanitary charges	Erection of sheds	Bedding, clothing, etc.	Compensation paid for articles destroyed	Other items	Unforeseen charges	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Comptroller's office	1,992	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
2	Senior Surgeon's office	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	300	...	...	200	...	50	...	3,550
3	Bangalore City	5,480	3,168	...	...	3,600	2,100	...	...	3,000	1,000	500	...	...	..	18,848
4	Bangalore District	2,508	132	60	60	60	100	60	25	...	500	...	...	...	...	3,505
5	Kolar do	15,446	1,330	75	150	...	1,020	...	...	200	1,600	200	...	65	...	20,086
6	Tumkur do	3,540	432	230	...	200	175	100	...	...	900	100	...	20	..	5,697
7	Mysore City	26,764	3,300	100	400	120	1,500	...	...	120	750	300	120	3,000	...	36,474
8	Mysore District	2,856	470	50	100	100	...	...	...	50	1,000	...	...	350	...	4,976
9	Hassan do	3,704	201	...	55	80	200	...	220	...	850	30	...	20	...	5,360
10	Shimoga do	5,563	470	...	102	.	230	50	...	1,550	1,500	..	...	...	...	9,464
11	Kadur do	4,333	503	20	350	100	700	350	195	50	1,900	300	400	800	...	10,001
12	Chitaldrug do	1,452	630	100	120	50	150	...	...	50	550	...	20	300	...	6,422
13	Provision made in this office	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,541	3,541
	Total ...	76,637	10,744	635	1,337	1,310	6,175	3,560	740	5,020	9,950	1,630	540	4,605	3,541	1,29,424
	Deduct moiety of the Plague charges in the Bangalore City debitable to Municipal Funds, according to Government Proceedings No. 8687-9—San. 40-06, dated 21st March 1907.	2,740	1,584	...	..	1,800	1,050	...	...	1,500	500	250	...	...	...	9,424
	Total ...	73,897	9,160	635	1,337	2,510	5,125	3,560	740	3,520	9,450	1,380	540	4,605	3,541	1,20,000

SECTION 5—EDUCATION

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 9123—766, dated the 10th June 1907, from the Inspector-General of Education, pointing out certain errors and ambiguities in Government Order No. 9008-18—Edn. 52-06-8, dated the 28th March 1907, reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1905-06

No. 351-61—EDN. 52-06-25, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. In line 4, para 12, delete the word "Two" and for the words "One Deputy Inspector" read the words "One Assistant Deputy Inspector."

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Principal, Central College, Bangalore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

GENERAL

SECTION 3—MISCELLANEOUS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. G. 18-57—G. M. 258-06-14, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND JULY 1907.

ORDER.—The attention of the Comptroller is invited to Article 329 of the Mysore Service Regulations, under which the list of superannuated officers should be submitted to Government on or before the 1st of December of each year, and he is requested to see to its submission on the due date.

2. Heads of Departments are also requested to forward in future, before that date, any recommendations they may have to make regarding the retention or otherwise of their subordinate officers.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
All Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. G. 63-71—G. M. 348-06-2, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JULY 1907.

ORDER.—Appended hereto is a copy of the revised rules (and its accompaniments) regarding the decipherment and publication of Indian inscriptions on stone and copper and the custody thereof, received with the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident's Letter No. 4447, dated the 26th June 1907. These rules will be substituted for those communicated in Government Proceedings No. G. 4098-106—G. M. F. 286-2, dated the 12th January 1905.

2. All discoveries of inscriptions in the State should be reported to the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in Mysore.

3. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to obtain a report from the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches as to what arrangements have been made for the publication of any new inscriptions which may have been discovered in the State, and forward it to Government at an early date.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, for information and communication to the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches.

Rules regarding the decipherment and publication of Indian inscriptions on stone and copper and regarding their custody.

I. The discovery of any inscription should at once be reported in the accompanying form to the Archæological Superintendent of the province in which it is found. Full particulars should be given as to the disposal of the inscription pending further instructions; and, if it is not the property of Government or cannot be placed in the custody of Government officers, report should be made as to what steps are being or can be taken to secure either the original or an impression of it. If possible, an impression of the inscription should be obtained according to the directions contained in the accompanying memorandum and forwarded along with the report.

II. The Archæological Superintendent on receiving news of any discovery should immediately report the find and its character to the Government Epigraphist, suggesting the best arrangement for its decipherment, whether by himself, by reference to a European scholar, or in any other way, and forwarding, if possible, preliminary copies.

III. It will be open to the Government Epigraphist on receiving the report referred t in rule II, to require that the decipherment of the inscription be made by such agency as h thinks fit; but in the absence of good reason to the contrary (which should be explained to th local Government), preference will be given to the Epigraphist of the province in which th inscription has been discovered.

IV. In the absence of special orders, all epigraphical matter will be published in th *Epigraphia Indica* or, in certain cases, in the annual reports (local or general) of the Archæ logical Department, but manuscript copies, impressions, squeezes, etc., of inscriptions may, pric to publication in India, be submitted to scholars in Europe for information as well as for advic or decipherment. It must, however, be made clear, in such cases, that the inscriptions ar not to be published *in extenso* in Europe prior to their appearance in the *Epigraphia Indic* or in the Archæological Reports. There will be no objection, however, to brief announce ments of interesting discoveries or short preliminary notices of their character being made i European journals, etc.

V. The local Archæological Superintendent will, in the case of both stone and coppe inscriptions, forward, if required, two good ink-impressions to the Government Epigraphist.

VI. The Government Epigraphist will, as soon as possible, after receipt of impressions c plates intended for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*, return to the sender a short abstra of the contents of each inscription.

VII. Inscriptions attached to buildings or monuments ought on no account to be separate from them, unless for some special reason, such as risk of their being lost or destroyed.

VIII. Care should be taken to retain for deposit in some selected museum, all moveabl originals which belong to, or are acquired by, the Local Government.

The museum selected will ordinarily be that of the province in which the inscription wa discovered. Exception may be made to this rule when the storage of the inscriptions elsewhe is found to be advisable in order to complete an already existing collection, or for other speci reasons.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

INSCRIPTION FORM.

To be filled in and addressed to the Archæological Superintendent.

1. Province or State.
2. District.
3. Tahsil.
4. Town or village.
5. Exact site.
6. Nature of inscribed object.
7. Language.
8. Character.
9. Condition
10. Size
11. Custody.
12. Accessibility.
13. Local information
14. Special notes.

Date *190* . *Name and designation of informant.*

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING IN THE ABOVE FORM.

1—4. The names of localities should be given both in the Roman and in the Nagari c Persian character, written as plainly as possible.

5. The site should be described with such accuracy as to enable anybody to find the spo without difficulty.

6. It should be stated whether the inscription is on a building (and if so, its nature an name and the place of the inscription should be added) or on a rock, stone, metal plate or oth object.

7—8. If no reliable information is available, these items should be left blank.

9. Here state whether much worn or erased, imperfect, in good condition, faint, etc.

10. Here state the size of the stone, slab or plate on which the inscription is found, an the number and length of the lines of which it consists.

11. If known, state designation of officer, trustee or custodian of shrine, etc.

12. Here simply state "easy" or "difficult." If "difficult," state in the special not the reason, i.e., whether from natural circumstances of situation or from the attitude of th custodian.

13. Here simply state "see statement attached" or "none." If any statement is attached state in it any story connected with the inscription, and if it can be read locally, what the reader has to say of its contents.

I. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE.

Process A.

1. First clean the stone thoroughly, washing and removing all dust, dirt, grease, moss or other excrescence from its surface. Use no force in this process; make no attempt to render a letter or sign clearer by the use of a chisel or any attempt to "improve" the writing. Do not ink or blacken the surface of the stone so as to render the letters clearer, as, although this may help you, it injures the stone and makes it difficult for others to use it properly.

2. Take a sheet of printing paper, such as is commonly used for newspapers of the better class, and thoroughly soak it in water, for some minutes. For rough inscriptions use ordinary country-made paper.

3. Before placing it on the stone soak the stone itself well with water.

4. Take the sheet of paper by the four corners and place it as evenly as you or your assistant can manage on the surface of the stone. It will adhere of itself as long as it is wet.

5. Take a stiff brush, dabber or handkerchief and commence beating the paper smartly from the centre outwards so as to get rid of all air-bubbles. Go on beating until the paper has taken the exact shape of the stone and followed every hollow and inequality. It will crack and split in many places if the inscription is cut deeply or the inequalities of the surface are great, in which case a second and, if necessary, a third sheet should be laid wet over the first and the beating be repeated.

6. Do not try and pull the paper off the stone when the beating process is over. When it is dry it will come off of itself. In India, in dry weather, the tendency is for the paper to dry off before the beating process is over.

7. When the beating process is finished, you will find that you have made a paper-cast or stereotype of the original stone. This will, when dry, be quite hard and capable of resisting considerable pressure. All that is required for packing is to roll it up and to take care that it does not get wet.

8. If the sheets are not large enough to cover the whole stone, which will frequently be the case, repeat the above process over different parts of the stone, taking care that each sheet overlaps its neighbours so that its proper place can afterwards be easily determined.

9. Like every mechanical process the above requires a certain amount of practice before it can be done well. In order to ensure accuracy and to enable the reproducer to correct errors in the sheets selected for reproduction, it is best, if practicable, to take three impressions of every part of the stone.

10. Intelligent native servants can be taught the process without much difficulty.

Process B.

1. This process can be employed at the same time as Process A, and will greatly increase the value of the impression; but it requires special materials and more experience than the above.

2. Take an ordinary printer's ink-roller, pass it after inking it, with *uniform pressure* over the paper while it is still on the stone and still slightly damp, but not wet. A dabber of cotton wool covered with leather or kid can be specially made for the purpose. The raised parts will thus come out black and every depression or inequality will appear white. Minute accuracy can be obtained by this process.

3. The paper should then be left to dry on the stone as before, and can be rolled up for packing without fear.

The ink to be used can be either Persian ink obtainable from any bazaar, or a mixture of lamp-black, gum and water. Care should be taken to use the right quantity: too much ink will blur the impression, too thick ink will rip the paper off the stone, too thin ink will spoil your impression, so will a too great or an uneven pressure of the roller.

II. INSCRIPTIONS ON METAL.

Inscribed plates of copper should preferably be sent to the office of the local Archæological Superintendent for reproduction, after which they will be returned immediately. In case the owner of the plate objects to such a course, the following process should be followed:—

1. Wash the plate with soap and water. If this fails, a weak nitric acid solution may be tried and applied very carefully so as not to injure the plate; but the use of acid being dangerous, is not recommended.

2. When dry, go over the plate with printer's ink and a dabber. A very good dabber is made with a big cork, over the end of which is stretched a piece of kid with a little pad of

cotton between. Printer's ink can be had from any press. A little ink should be poured on a piece of glass, and spread out and worked over with the dabber until the latter is evenly coated before it is applied to the plate.

3. When this is done, get your paper ready. Thick soft paper is best, such as good thick cartridge or drawing paper. Cut the paper a few inches all round larger than the plate. Lay the latter face down upon the paper, after damping the latter, and fold the paper over the back of the plate. This effectually prevents it from moving. If the plate is provided with a ring, a hole should be cut in the paper and a slit made for the ring to pass through.

4. Turn the plate face up, and, with a piece of hard smooth foolscap paper between, commence to rub the back of the paper evenly all over with the top of a glass stopper of a bottle. The paper must be kept damp throughout by laying a folded damp towel over the parts you are not working on. Then remove the paper carefully and let it dry. The prints are reverses, but these are reversed again when photographed for publication.

5. After taking the impression, the plate should be thoroughly cleaned with spirits of turpentine and then brushed with soap-water, so as to remove all traces of printing ink.

No. G. 156-70—G. M. 319-06-1, DATED BANGALORE THE 5TH JULY 1907.

ORDER.—The Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations are at present conducted by a Board, of which the Chief Judge is the President, and the two Puisne Judges of the Chief Court, the Comptroller to Government and the Inspector-General of Education are the Members. The Registrar of the Chief Court is *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Board. The constitution of the Board, fixed in 1885, has continued practically unaltered for more than twenty years. The Government are of opinion that the time has come when a change in the constitution of the Board is, in several respects, necessary. The Chief Judge is a heavily worked officer, and, with the transfer of the Original Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the Bangalore Division to the Chief Court, there will be a substantial increase in his work and in the work of the other Judges of the Chief Court. In former days, when the work of the Chief Court was light, the Chief Judge had many other duties attached to his office of which, with the increase of the work of the Judicial Department, he has had to be relieved. The Government consider that it is desirable to relieve the Chief Judge also of the work of supervising the Local Service Examinations, more especially because the work connected with the Examinations is largely of an administrative character; and besides, with the recent alterations in the rules as to these examinations, the work in connection with them has become more complex and laborious than heretofore. The Chief Judge will therefore be relieved of the Presidentship and one of the Councillors will in future be *Ex-officio* President of the Board. The Chief Court will, however, continue to be represented on the Board, inasmuch as the papers set for the Pleaders' Examinations are at present the same as those for the Local Service Examinations, and it is necessary to ensure that the standard of examinations is, in the opinion of the Chief Court, sufficiently high and suitable for testing the qualifications of persons to be enrolled as pleaders. One of the Puisne Judges, to be from time to time nominated by the Chief Court, will therefore be a Member of the Board.

2. The Registrar of the Chief Court, who is now *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Board, is also an official who has sufficient work in his own line to engage his full attention, and it is not desirable to entrust to him the responsible work connected with getting the question papers set, translated, printed and distributed, and tabulating and publishing the results. As one of the Members of Government will be the President of the Board, it will be convenient if the functions of the Secretary to the Board are assigned to one of the officers attached to the General and Revenue Secretariat.

3. Besides the President, there will be five members of the Board consisting of—

(1) One of the Puisne Judges of the Chief Court,

(2) The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,

(3) The Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments,

(4) The Inspector-General of Police,

(5) The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore.

4. The Board as above constituted will appoint Examiners, discuss and approve of the papers set, and scrutinise and pass the results. In matters not expressly provided for, the President will have the discretion to act either on his own responsibility or with the concurrence of the other Members of the Board.

5. The Secretary will conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Board and shall be responsible for all the details in connection with the Examinations. The question papers will be printed under his immediate supervision in the "Confidential section" of the Central Press. In all matters connected with the Examinations he will act under the direction of the President.

6. The Government consider that the honoraria payable to examiners for setting and valuing papers should be fixed on a slightly more liberal scale than at present, and they will be glad to consider any proposals that the Board may submit in this respect.

7. The Examinations will, until further orders, be held at a single centre only, namely, Bangalore. The Board is requested to make the needful arrangements in this respect. The Examinations will be superintended by the Deputy Commissioner of the district or by one or more of his assistants deputed by him for the purpose.

8. The stationery required for the Examinations will be supplied free of cost from the Stationery Depôt.

9. The establishment now attached to the office of the Board of Examinations will be continued.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Superintendent of Stationery.
The Superintendent, Government Press.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 1214-52—G. F. 124-03-04, dated the 2nd September 1904, prescribing the submission of quarterly returns of dismissed officials of and above the rank of peons in all the Departments of the State.

2. Communications received from Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, submitting such returns for the quarter ending 31st March 1907.

No. G. 411-50—G. M. 130-06-120, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The accompanying statement showing the names of officials dismissed during the quarter ending 31st March 1907, is forwarded to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Statement showing the names of officials dismissed during the quarter ending 31st March 1907.

Serial No.	District	Department	Name of person	Designation of office	Amount of pay	Date of dismissal	Grounds of dismissal	Remarks
					Rs. a. p.			
1	Kolar ...	Registration ...	B. Raghavaiya	Attender, Sub-Registrar's Office, Chikballapur	6 0 0	28th March 1907 ..	For disobedience of orders ...	Began service on 7th January 1897.
2	Shimoga ...	Police Department .	Obli	2nd class constable No. 93	7 0 0	6th February 1907 ...	He was convicted under Section 379, Indian Penal Code	
3	Do ...	Do .	Chenna	Do No. 23	7 0 0	Do ...	Do ...	
4	Kolar Gold Fields	Do ...	Adigodi	Do No. 147	8 0 0	... ..	For creating a disgraceful disturbance in the Police lines	He was considered unfit for the post, his previous record having been very bad.
5	Do ..	Do .	Syed Usman	1st class constable No. 606	9 0 0	... ..	They were convicted and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for gross insubordination.	
6	Do	Do ...	Ahmed Beg ...	2nd do No. 641	8 0 0	...		
7	Chitaldrug ...	Do ...	Hussain Sab	Do ...	7 0 0	9th February 1907 ...	He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 30 for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape.	
8	Mysore ...	Do ..	Mahomed Jaffer	3rd class constable No. 199	7 0 0	1st February 1907 ...	He was suspected to have stolen Rs. 6-8-0 from the Krishnarajpete Station writer's table when he was on duty.	
9	Bangalore ..	Do ..	Ramappa	Lance dafadar ..	12 0 0	8th January 1907 ...	He was concerned in a case of bribery.	
10	Do ...	Maternity Hospital	Areca Marie ...	Ward servant ..	7 0 0	17th February 1907 ...	For impertinence.	
11	Do ...	Government Eye-Infirmary	Muniswami	Cook ...	7 0 0	20th March 1907 ...	For having been found drunk.	
12	Kolar ..	Local Fund Dispensary, Goribidnur	V. C Doraswami Mudaliar ...	Compounder... ...	8 0 0	14th March 1907 ...	For impertinence and disobedience	
13	1st Battalion ...	Mysore Infantry ...	Papot Lal	Sepoy	8 0 0	7th March 1907 ...	He was convicted in a case of theft.	
14	Do ...	Do .	Abdul Rahiman	Do .	8 0 0	9th February 1907 ..	For neglect of duty while on lock-up duty at Shimoga.	
15	Tumkur ...	Sira Taluk	Sheik Alli . .	Shekdar of Bargur	15 0 0	12th December 1906 ..	He was convicted for misappropriating Government money and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.	

1	Bangalore ...	Munsiff's Court, Dodballapur	Raghavendra Rao	Court Nazir ...	20 0 0	19th November 1906 ..	For not correctly keeping the cash accounts and for misappropriating small sums of money belonging to the Court	The order was passed on 19th February 1907, with effect from 19th November 1906.
17	Chitaldrug ...	Munsiff's Court, Chitaldrug	Fazie Ali ...	1st grade Amin ...	15 0 0	4th February 1907 .	For gross insubordination and failure to rejoin duty in spite of refusal to grant him leave.	
18	Shimoga ..	Forest Department	Kempa	Forest Guard ..	8 0 0	1st January 1907 ..	Theft of timber.	
19	Do .	Do .	Nanja	Do ...	7 0 0	1st February 1907 ..	He was implicated in a case of theft of money in the Sagar Sandal koti.	
20	Hassan	Do ..	Puttanniah	Forester	15 0 0	9th November 1906 ..	Misappropriation and falsification of records.	*Vide* Government Order No. 9617-18—Ft. 95-06-3, dated 9th November 1906.
21	Bangalore ..	Central Jail .	Biram Khan	2nd grade warder ...	8 0 0	7th October 1906 ..	For having abetted the escape of a prisoner in the Bangalore Central Jail.	He was suspended by the Superintendent on this date and put up for trial before the Town Magistrate, Bangalore. The man was acquitted for want of evidence. He was, however, dismissed with effect from the date of suspension.
22	Shimoga ..	District Lock-up .	Manja	Warder, 2nd class	7 0 0	25th January 1907 ..	For having allowed a prisoner to escape.	
23	Hassan ...	Public Works Department	M K. Shama Rao . .	Sub-Division clerk ..	25 0 0	13th September 1906 ...	For disobedience of orders.	

MUZRAI

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 438, dated 4th May 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, submitting proposals regarding the filling up of the vacant post of Parpattegar in the Government Annachattram at Yedatore.

No. 68-9—MUZ. F. 118 OF 1892, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The Tasdik allotment of the Government Annachattram at Yedatore is Rs. 129-10-0 per mensem. The Parpattegar and the Gandhakshate man are dead and their emoluments are now being brought under savings. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the appointment of a Parpattegar is indispensable, and in submitting proposals for the revival of the appointment, the revision of the establishment of the chattram is also recommended as follows:—

(i) Gollar's appointment to be abolished and combined with that of the Parpattegar, the present Golla being appointed as Jadmali.

(ii) Gandhakshate and Devarpuje appointments to be similarly combined.

(iii) The system of payment in kind to the chattram servants to be discontinued and consolidated money payment to be substituted.

2. The financial result of the above proposals is shown to be an expenditure of Rs. 32 per mensem under the establishment charges against the existing charges of Rs. 13-6-0 in cash and 168 seers of rice with necessary condiments in kind.

3. A salary of Rs. 10 a month is recommended to the Parpattegar on the ground that he will also be required to supervise the working of the temples noted in the margin, which are all in the Yedatore town and for which there are no Parpattegars at present.

The Utsavaru temple of Chunchankatte Sri Ramadevaru.
Chandagal Krishnaswami Sannidhi situated in the above temple.
Chandramowleswaraswami temple.

4. The Deputy Commissioner's recommendation is sanctioned with effect from the 1st July 1907. The present and the revised scales are shown below:—

	Present pay and per mensem				Proposed scale per mensem
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.
Parpattegar	2	6	0	28 seers of rice with condiments	10
Cook	3	10	0	Do	7
Paricharak	3	10	0	Do	6
Gandhakshate	1	3	0	Do	6
Devatarchane	1	3	0	Do	
Golla	0	15	0	14 seers of rice with condiments	Abolished
Jadmali	0	7	0	Do	3
Total	13	6	0	168 seers of rice with condiments	32

5. Deducting the establishment charges sanctioned as above, *viz.*, Rs. 32 per mensem, there remains out of the Tasdik allotment a sum of Rs. 97-10-0 a month, which should be utilized towards daily Santarpane, etc. in the chattram.

6. The Amildar proposes that, with the exception of the Parpattegar and worshipper, all the other servants may be allowed one meal in the chattram. But the

Government consider that it is undesirable to exclude the two servants in question, Parpattegar and the worshipper, and direct that they also be allowed one meal.

7. A competent and experienced hand should be appointed to the Parpattegar's post.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Muzrai Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning enclosures.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

READ—

Memorial Registered No. 259—902, dated 9th August 1906, submitted to His Highness the Maharaja by Kempiah, son of Budamaiah of Gulur, Tumkur Taluk, complaining against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, directing the restoration of certain Inam lands belonging to the Dhanankadevaru Matt at Manangi, purchased by him.

Docket No. 319, dated 22nd September 1906, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reporting on the above.

No. 364—Muz. F. 59 of 1901, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1907.

Order thereon.—The facts of the case are as follows:—

The Dhanankadevaru Matt at Manangi in the Tumkur Taluk was in the enjoyment of a piece of land granted to it in 1812 by His Highness the late Maharaja Krishna Raja Wadiyar Bahadur III, subject to the payment of a jodi of 13 fanams. At the time of the Inam Settlement in 1872, the Inam was confirmed to the Matt on a quit-rent of Rs. 3-12-0, the question of dealing with the excess discovered in the Inam lands being left for settlement by the Survey Department. During the Survey, the lands were made into four Survey Nos. 58, 59, 60 and 61, measuring 106 acres, 10 guntas, of which No. 59 measuring 26 acres, 25 guntas, was treated partly as Inam and partly as excess, the other three numbers 58, 60 and 61 being brought under the head Khalsat and charged with full assessment.

2. One Rudriah, who was managing the affairs of the Matt, thereupon sold Survey No. 58 in 1882 to one Nanjappa for Rs. 150 and the Khalsat portion of the Survey No. 59 in 1883 to one Budumaiya and Rangaiya for Rs. 150 and Rs. 70 respectively. Subsequently, the Inam Settlement was revised in 1889, when a change was effected in the case of Survey No. 59, with the result that land assessed at Rs. 18-12-0 in the said number was treated as Inam and the remainder bearing an assessment of Rs. 4-4-0 was treated as excess. The papers relating to the alienation of Survey No. 59 having come up before the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Cress) in 1890, that officer ordered that the alienees Budamiah and Rangiah should give back the land assessed at Rs. 12 after receiving refund of the purchase money from the appellant Basavadevaru, who was the priest of the Matt. Budamiah then appealed to Government against the order of the Deputy Commissioner. The appeal was heard by two members of Council and it was decided on the 18th July 1891, that as the land purchased by Budamiah and Rangiah "was not Inam when it was sold, but had been treated as Inam subsequently, it would be hard to cancel the sale on the ground that the land sold was Inam." The Deputy Commissioner was therefore requested "to assign an extent equal to the portion of Survey No. 59 treated as Inam subsequent to the purchase, in Survey Nos. 60 and 61, which were still in the possession of the respondent, and treat the land purchased by the appellant and Rangiah as patta land."

3. While the matter stood thus, an appeal was preferred to Government by the Agent of the Matt (Rudriah) against the Inam Settlement, claiming that, under Rule XI, clause A, of the Inam Rules, the excess discovered in the Inam lands should be confirmed to the Matt on the original Jodi. The appeal was decided in Government Proceedings No. 21529-30 - P. F. 116-92, dated the 1st June 1894, and it was to the effect that the lands originally granted were within the Linganmudre stones, that it was they that were made into four Survey Nos. 58, 59, 60 and 61 measuring 106 acres, 10 guntas and that the Matt was therefore entitled to all those numbers on the Inam quit-rent of Rs. 3-12-0. The Inam Settlement was ordered to be revised accordingly and the Deputy Commissioner was directed to settle the Matt's land revenue account with Government in accordance with the above order.

4. Thereupon Pattada Basavadevaru of the Matt represented to the Deputy Commissioner in 1895 that the alienation of the Inam by the Agent Rudriah was untenable, and prayed that as the Government had confirmed all the lands to the Matt as Inam, the alienated lands might be resumed and restored to the Matt. The Deputy Commissioner served a notice on the alienees under clause B, Rule II of the Alienation Rules of 1877 requiring them to restore the lands to the Matt. As they failed to do so, the lands were summarily resumed in 1889 and restored to the Matt. The present appeal is against this order.

5. The lands were sold to the appellants or their predecessors in title in 1882 by Rudriah, the then Agent of the Matt, who is also the father of the present respondent Basavadevaru, the Pattadaiya or head of the Matt. At the time of the sale the lands in question had been treated as excess and subjected to full assessment, though, as regards Survey No. 59, the excess and Inam were included in the same Survey number. But the mere fact that full assessment was charged on a portion of the Survey number could not deprive that portion of its character of Devadaya Inam land and render it alienable. The Government Order of 1891 no doubt upheld the alienations on the ground that the land was not Inam when it was sold, but had been treated as Inam subsequently; but the subsequent decision of the Government, dated 1894, in which all the lands in question are held to be Devadaya and attached to the Matt, must be held to have cancelled or overruled the Order of 1891 referred to above. In accordance with this final decision the Deputy Commissioner got the possession transferred to the Matt in the year 1899. The lands are thus in the possession of the rightful owners and their possession cannot be disturbed. Government can therefore give no relief to the appellants.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO.
Secy. to Govt., Muzrai Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, returning records.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 2999-3000—Muz. F. 150-92, dated 4th April 1904, passing orders regarding the allowances due to certain Acharyapurushas during the Krishnarajamudi Utsavam in the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote in the French Rocks Sub-Taluk.

Petition Regd. No. 3179, dated 11th June 1904, from Rangachar, brother of the Ookkalagere Jodidar Srinivasa Raghavachar, praying that the honors due to his family may be continued to him.

Petition Regd. No. 327, dated 22nd July 1904, received from the residents of Sosale, Krishnarajapura and other villages of the T.-Narsipur Taluk, stating that the abovenamed Rangachar ought not to be held entitled to the honors claimed by him.

Petition Regd. No. 411, dated 28th July 1904, from Krishnamachar, youngest brother of the Ookkalagere Jodidar, praying for the continuance to him of the Acharyapurusha honors in the said temple at Melkote.

Petition No. 2460, dated 5th April 1904, from Chakravarti Anantakrishnachar of Nagenahalli in the Maddagiri Taluk, praying that the allowance due to him as Acharyapurusha of the Melkote temple may be disbursed to him.

Petition Regd. No. 441, dated 30th October 1901, from Veeraraghavachar, son of Tatachar, praying as above.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 5, dated 6th July 1906, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reporting on the subject.

No. 485-6—MUZ. F. 150 OF 1892, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—**His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur III prescribed, in the year 1817, the celebration of a special Utsavam in his own name in the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote, and sanctioned certain special allowances and honors to four Acharyapurushas for attending the festival. During the revision of the temple Tasdik Patti many years ago, *i.e.*, in 1829, the allowances were fixed at Rs. 140-7-7 to each of the Acharyapurushas in question.**

2. In the Government Proceedings of the 4th April 1904, read above, the Government directed that the continuance of the allowance should depend upon the personal worth of the Acharyapurushas and their attending the festival in a befitting style with sufficient followers. They also recognized Tirumale Srirangachar as the representative for receiving the said honors and allowances of one of the four Acharyapurushas who were the original grantees, he having fulfilled the conditions named above. As regards the Ookkalagere Jodidar Srinivasa Raghavachar, who was the representative of one of the other three Acharyapurushas, the Government in their Proceedings referred to above, expressed it as their opinion that he had shown himself unfit for the Acharyapurusha honors by his past conduct, and that his next younger brother Rangachar, the present petitioner, was looked upon as an outcast in consequence of his failure to perform certain ceremonies in connection with the funeral of his deceased mother. With regard to the claims of the representatives of the remaining two Acharyapurushas, *viz.*, Tatachar and Rangachar, the Government had no information before them as to whether they were held in public esteem as Acharyapurushas and attended the Utsavam in a befitting style, and they accordingly reserved the question of their recognition for consideration, pending the receipt of a report from the Deputy Commissioner on the subject.

3. Rangachar, brother of the Ookkalagere Jodidar, has now appealed against the above Government Order stating that the allegations made therein regarding him are incorrect, that he did perform his mother's obsequies in a proper manner and that he is not being treated as an outcast, and praying that the Acharyapurusha allowances and honors may be granted to him. Krishnamachar, another brother of the abovenamed Jodidar, has also petitioned that the Acharyapurusha *Mariyades* which were being enjoyed by his ancestors, may be continued to him as the Proceedings, referred to above, directing the stoppage of the honorarium, refers only to his two brothers and makes no mention of him. He further says that he was living in Srirangam near Trichinopoly during the last seven or eight years, and that he was therefore unable to urge his claims earlier. Chakravarti Anantakrishnachar and Veeraraghavachar and the other representatives of the remaining two Acharyapurushas, *viz.*, Rangachar and Tatachar, have also petitioned Government praying for their being also recognised as Acharyapurushas.

4. As regards the claim of Rangachar, brother of the Ookkalagere Jodidar, the Government have perused the proceedings of the elaborate enquiry made by the Amildar of T.-Narsipur (Mr. F. S. Raghavachar) into the circumstances of the petitioner's representations. From them it is learnt that in consequence of the eldest brother (the Ookkalagere Jodidar) not having been purified on his return from jail at the time of his mother's death, his next brother Rangachar performed the obsequies for the first and second days; that he applied to the Sri Parakala Matt for instructions as to how he should proceed in the matter of continuing the ceremonies; and that under the advice of the Swamigalu, he performed the ceremonies up to the eleventh day It was then found that according to the Shastras the twelfth-day ceremonies should be performed by the eldest brother alone. Rangachar then represented the matter once again to the Swamigalu of the Sri Parakala Matt, who thereupon gave *Prayaschitta* to the eldest brother, the Jodidar, in the Sri Varahaswami temple at Mysore after convening a Sabha of learned Brahmins for the purpose. After the purification, the eldest brother performed the ceremonies of the twelfth and the subsequent days, and, as usual his two brothers Rangachar and Krishnamachar were present as secondary persons in the conduct of the ceremonies. It is represented therefore, that the funeral ceremonies were all duly performed according to the Shastras. The above facts are borne out by the evidence of the witnesses examined by the Amildar and by a letter written to the Amildar by the Agent of the Sri Parakala Matt. On the strength of these facts, the Deputy Commissioner recommends the reconsideration of the orders of Government so as to enable Rangachar to receive the temple honors.

5. From the Sri Parakala Matt's communications it is observed that the Swamigalu considered that the eldest brother, the Jodidar was fully purified by the *Prayaschitta* undergone by him, and that the second brother Rangachar the petitioner was never under any stain and that he was always allowed by the Matt to take meals, *Tirtha* and *Prasada* in the Matt. It has also been ascertained that Rangachar has been mixing freely in regard to meals etc, with the members of his community, that

some marriages were celebrated recently in his family, at which he mixed freely with many religious people of his community and that he has never been considered as an outcast.

6. On the other hand, however, a large number of Srivaishnava Brahmins of the T.-Narsipur Taluk have petitioned stating that the evidence given before the Amildar is untrustworthy, that the Amildar is a relation of the Ookkalagere Jodidar's people and that he influenced the witnesses to give evidence in favor of the Jodidar. They say further that the twelfth day ceremony performed by the Jodidar is insufficient as no *Prayaschitta* was done to absolve him from the "suspicion of murder," that the funeral ceremonies performed by Rangachar cannot be held to have been completed, and that therefore the latter cannot be held entitled to the honors of Acharyapurusha.

7. After a careful consideration of the facts of the case the Government are of opinion that the objections raised in the petition referred to in the preceding para in regard to the performance by Rangachar of his mother's obsequies, are merely technical and are the outcome of personal ill-feeling. The acknowledgment made by the Sri Parakalaswami Matt to the effect that Rangachar has been always allowed Tirthaprasada in the Matt, and that he was never under any stain, clearly disproves the allegations made against him Further, Rangachar is a Vidwan of high attainments and is a respected member of the Srivaishnava community. Under these circumstances, the Government are pleased to accept the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation and direct that Rangachar be shown all the honors of Acharyapurusha in the Melkote temple in the place of his elder brother, the Ookkalagere Jodidar, deceased.

8. As regards the third Acharyapurusha Rangachar, the Deputy Commissioner reports that he is dead, and that after him, his descendants were attending the Krishnarajamudi festival and receiving the honorarium. At present, the chief representatives of that family are stated to be Anantakrishnachar and Srinivasa Seshachar, grandsons of Rangachar, that they are fit to receive the temple honors in question, and that the former attended the festival in 1904-05. In these circumstances, the Government are pleased to sanction the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation to appoint Anantakrishnachar as barawarddar.

9. As regards the fourth Acharyapurusha Tatachar, he is also reported to be dead having left sons and grandsons. The Deputy Amildar of French Rocks states that all the members of this family are deserving of the temple honors and recommends the name of Veeraraghavachar, son of Tatachar, to be made Acharyapurusha barawarddar. He is also reported to have attended the Krishnarajamudi Utsavam in 1904-05. The Deputy Commissioner supports the recommendation, and it is hereby sanctioned.

10. The Government observe that the Deputy Amildar Mr. C. R. Narayanaswami Mudaliar (now Amildar of Hunsur) has paid away the special Acharyapurusha allowances to Anantakrishnachar and Veeraraghavachar, referred to in paras 8 and 9 above, when thay had come to Melkote for the Krishnarajamudi Utsavam of 1904-05, in direct contravention of the orders contained in para 8 of the Proceedings of the 4th April 1904, read above, which directed that the payment of the allowances should be suspended pending the submission of a detailed report by the Deputy Commissioner as regards the merits of the several claimants. In doing so, the Deputy Amildar clearly exceeded his powers, and this the Government view with great displeasure. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to communicate the above remarks to the Amildar in question.

11. As regards the other petitioners, the Deputy Commissioner is requested to intimate to them that their claims do not arise during the life-time of the persons now recognised as Acharyapurushas

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Secretary, Muzrai Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning enclosure.
The Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 5048-51, dated 27th April 1907, sanctioning a cash Tasdik of Rs. 15 per mensem to the Sri Malleswaraswami temple in the Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City, and requesting the Deputy Commissioner to submit proposals as to how the sanctioned Tasdik could be best utilized for the efficient maintenance of the temple.

2. Letter No. 2, dated 10th May 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reporting that the temple Committee propose to utilize the said amount as noted in the margin and recommending that the proposals may be approved.

	Rs.	
Pay of Archak	5	per mensem.
Mantrapushpa and Parpathegar ...	2	do
Watchman and sweeper ...	2	do
Peddara	6	do
Total ...	15	

No. 490-1—MUZ. F. 23 OF 1903, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals submitted by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter read above, seem suitable, and they are accordingly sanctioned.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Secretary, Muzrai Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore

GEOLOGICAL

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 23, dated 13th July 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, requesting to be informed whether a license to search for and collect corundum may be issued by him in villages covered by a prospecting license and whether a holder of a prospecting license can object to the collection and removal of corundum by a licensee from a village comprised in the area over which a prospecting license has been issued.

No. 240-47, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON —Clause 1 of the form of prospecting license prescribed under the Rules published with Notification No. 555-S, dated 2nd March 1904 (in accordance with which all prospecting licenses are now granted by Government) confers upon the licensee "Exclusive license and liberty to prospect for minerals, stones or rocks" in the area comprised in the license without reference to any specific minerals, and under clause 6 of the form he has the right to remove any minerals, stones or rocks found or mined and raised in the course of prospecting operations. Further, under clause 15, the licensee has also the right to select within the term of the license a square mile of land for mining purposes.

2. Under these circumstances, where an area has already been granted under a prospecting license, it is irregular to grant a second license over the same area to another party to search for and collect any specified minerals, and the first licensee has, under the terms of the license, the right to object to another party entering on his block under the authority of a license granted subsequently.

3. Where, however, a license over a particular area has been granted to search for and collect a certain specified mineral, a person who has subsequently obtained over the same area a prospecting license under the Rules of 1904 cannot object to the first licensee exercising his rights on the area, as the said prospecting license is granted subject to any rights and liberties which have been granted by Government at the time of the issue of the license.

W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

READ—

The following note No. 6, dated 18th July 1907, by the Chief Inspector of Mines and Secretary to Government, Geological Department, submitting the report of the Inspector of Mines on the accident which occurred in the Nandidrug Mine on the 26th June 1907, in which three persons were killed and another was seriously injured from an explosion of blasting gelatine while charging a hole :—

"From the evidence on record it is rather difficult to find out how the accident occurred and who is responsible for it. The blaster (the person seriously injured) is unable to depose to what he was actually doing, probably owing to fright or the serious injuries he sufferred from. He says he was charging a hole, but is unable to account for the explosion. There is not sufficient evidence on which to base any definite conclusion or on which any further action is called for."

No. 348-50, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JULY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government are of opinion that the explosion was probably due to some carelessness on the part of the blaster, who was the person seriously injured, but there is not sufficient evidence from which a definite conclusion can be arrived at on which any further action can be taken.

The report will be recorded.

W. F. SMEETH,
Secretary to Govt., Geol. Dept.

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The District Magistrate, Kolar District

PART II.

REVENUE

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR JULY 1907.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
1	R 2 L R 603-06-2	1	Dy. Comr., Kadur...	Stating that Government do not approve of any change being made in the existing system of collecting tolls at Hariharpur and Balehonnur bridges for the year 1907-08.
2	R 9 L R 601-06-4	2	Rev. Commissioner ..	Forwarding a petition from Mr. Basavalingappa, mokhtesar, Mysore Palace, praying that his son B. Lingaiya, Taluk Sheristadar, may be appointed a Deputy Amildar.
3	R 10 L R 601-06	2	Mr. Basavalingappa	Informing him of the above.
4	R 11 L R 606-06-2	2	Rev. Commissioner...	Requesting him to obtain a report from the Deputy Commissioner as regards the request of Mr. H. Muthappa, retired Assistant Conservator, for the grant of certain concessions in respect of the lands granted to him in 1896-97 in the Bhaktarvalli village, Alur Sub-Taluk, and to forward the same with his remarks.
5	R 12 L R 610-06-2	2	Do ...	Sanctioning the acquisition of 6 guntas of land out of assessed occupied Survey No. 57 in the Avaregere village, Kunigal Taluk, for cutting a channel behind the village tank.
6	R 13 L R 610-06-3	2	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration statement in the above case.
7	R 24 L R 23-05-124	3	Comptroller	Forwarding a statement of the services of G. Murudappa, Deputy Amildar of Kumsi.
8	R 25 L R 529-06-2	3	Jodidar Narasimaiya of Doddasomanahalli, Krishnarajpete Tk.	Informing him that his Jodi village cannot be taken under Government management to help him to recover his dues and that the grant of a loan to clear his debts is not admissible under the rules.
9	R 26 L R 529-06-2	3	Rev. Commissioner. .	Forwarding a copy of the above with the observation that the question of increasing the period for the recovery of the rent is being separately considered.
10	R 27 L R 562-06-2	3	Do ...	Sanctioning his recommendation that Mr. J. P. Hunt of Hulkunda Estate may be permitted to pay the arrears of assessment due

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
				from him on Survey No. 25 and portion of Survey No. 16 of the Madihalli village, Alur Sub-Taluk, for fourteen years from 1892-93 to 1905-06, without interest, in four yearly instalments.
11	R 28-37 L R 563-06-2	3	Rev. Comr., Dy. Comrs. of Dts. & Comptr.	Sanctioning as a special case, the entertainment in service as Anglo-Vernacular clerk of the Hunsur Sub-Division office, of one N. Rama Rao, reported to be 31 years old, with the observation that Government do not approve of officers entertaining men, who have passed the age limit, for acting appointments and then pleading the acting service put in by such men as a ground for relaxing the limit when recommending the men for confirmation.
12	R 38 L R 574-06-2	3	Rev. Commissioner...	Permitting Mr. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangud Sub-Division, to purchase certain lands in the Nagarli village, Nanjangud Taluk.
13	R 39-40 L R 586-06-3	3	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Recording the Revenue Commissioner's letter stating that he has posted the Revenue Probationers Lingopanth Badami, Abdul Khader, Hyder Ali Khan and Mohideen Sheriff to the Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Hassan Districts, respectively, and that he has arranged to keep the other Probationer Hanumantha Rao in his office, temporarily; and sanctioning the grant of leave without allowances for nine months, from 5th July 1907, to Hanumantha Rao, to enable him to complete his apprenticeship to a High Court Vakil at Madras.
14	R 41 L R 611-06-2	3	Rev. Commissioner...	Sanctioning the acquisition of 2 guntas of land out of assessed occupied Survey Nos. 35 and 180 in the Mayasandra village of the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk for widening a jungle stream below aqueduct No. 1 of Mayasandra tank.
15	R 42 L R 611-06-3	3	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration in the above case.
16	R 43-4 L R 613-06-2	3	Rev. Comr. & Sur. Supt.	Sanctioning the appropriation of Survey No. 4 in the Sollapur village, Tarikere Taluk, for communal purposes, and directing the assessment thereon to be written off the accounts in communication with the Survey Superintendent.
17	R 57 L R 551-06-4	4	Chief Engineer ...	Enquiring whether any special qualifications have been prescribed for appointments of clerks in the Marahmat Branch of Deputy Commissioners' offices.
18	R 58-9 L R 600-06-2	4	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Approving of the A, B and C lists of shekdars of the Hassan District, which show that of the forty shekdars in the district,

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
				thirty-four are grouped in the B list and six in the C list, the A list containing none at present, with the observation that in filling up the vacancies caused by the retirement of six shekdars in the B list, every endeavour should be made to secure the services of qualified men.
19	R 80	4	Lingappaiya of Chikmagalur	Rejecting his petition regarding his darkhast for certain lands, on the ground that it is not properly stamped and that it is not accompanied by the order appealed against.
20	R 88 L R 1-07-2	5	Rev. Commissioner...	Sanctioning the acquisition of 5 guntas of land out of Survey No. 57 required for the waste-weir of the Machohalli tank, Machohalli village, Nelamangala Taluk.
21	R 89 L R 1-07-3	5	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration in the above case.
22	R 90-1 L R 4-07-2	5	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Sanctioning the retirement of Mr. J. F. D'Vaz, Head clerk, Shimoga District office, with effect from 1st July 1907.
23	R 92-4 L R 499-06-5	5	Chief Engr., Comptr. & Dy. Comr., Bangalore	Recording the Chief Engineer's letter stating that the compensation amount of Rs. 7,268 for the lands acquired for the construction of the new Law Court buildings at Bangalore will be met from the anticipated general savings in the Public Works Department budget for 1906-07.
24	R 95	5	Rev. Commissioner....	Enquiring whether, in virtue of the powers vested in him, he has passed orders in the matter of certain items disallowed by Government in the remission statement of the Nanjangud and Gundlupet Taluks.
25	R 96 L R 6-06-18	5	Do ...	Forwarding another petition from Lakshmaiya, landholder in Yallambalasi village, Kadur Taluk, praying for the refund of kandayam recovered from him for five years from 1900-01, and requesting that the report called for from the Deputy Commissioner on the subject may be obtained early.
26	R 97 L R 6-06-18	5	Lakshmaiya ...	Informing him of the above.
27	R 108 L R 19-05-197	6	Rev. Commissioner...	Recording his letter explaining that the poor out-turn of record sorting work in the Hassan District, during the month of July 1905, was due to the abolition of the temporary establishment from 1st July 1905.
28	R 109 L R 14-06-193	6	Do ...	Returning the demand, collection and balance statement of acreage contribution in the Tumkur District, for May 1907, for resubmission after making the necessary corrections.
29	R 225 L R 13-07-2	6	Mr. Syed Amir Hassan, retired Asst. Comr., Hassan	Stating that he may send up his pension papers as required by Article 495 of the Mysore Service Regulations and that separate orders will be passed on his prayer regarding the conversion of the malnad allowance which he was drawing into personal.

Serial No.	Proceedings: No.	Proceedings: Date	Proceedings: To whom sent	Subject and Order
30	R 231 L R 2-07-2	8	Rev. Commissioner....	Sanctioning the acquisition of 13½ guntas of land required for making permanent watering arrangement at mile 165—14-15 on the Southern Mahratta Railway line in the Amanikere village, Tumkur Taluk.
31	R 232 L R 2-07-3	8	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration in the above case.
32	R 233 L R 12-07-2	8	Comptroller ...	Sanctioning a bill for Rs. 7, being the arrears of increment due to Guru Rao, Judicial gumasta of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, from April to October 1904.
33	R 234 L R 578-06-2	8	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding an endorsement to be sent to Mahomed Khan, taluk sheristadar of Arkalgud, in reply to his memorial praying for promotion as an Amildar or Deputy Amildar.
34	R 235 L R 578-06	8	Mahomed Khan, grand-son of Bakshi Rajakhan	Informing him that his claims for advancement in service cannot be considered until he qualifies himself by passing the required tests.
35	R 236 L R 7-07-2	8	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding for disposal a petition from Imam Bibi, Koti Ahmed Khan's house, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore, praying that her son may be appointed a Taluk Sheristadar.
36	R 237 L R 7-07-2	8	Imam Bibi ...	Informing her of the above.
37	R 240 L R 20-07-1	8	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the following transfers, temporary appointments and postings of Amildars and Deputy Amildars ordered in the interests of the public service :—

Name	From	To
Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Salub	Dodballapur .	Channapatna.
,, M. Sadasiva Rao ...	Nelamangala ...	Dodballapur.
,, C. Krishna Rao .	Chamrajnagar ...	Nelamangala.
,, S. Venkataramana Sreuti	Srinivaspur ...	Chamrajnagar.
Y. Narasinga Rao, District Sheristadar, Bangalore District, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Srinivaspur.		
Mr. Syed Yakub .	Seringapatam ...	Mysore.
,, Sheik Abdulla ...	Channagiri ...	Seringapatam.
,, B. C. Kesavaiya ...	Molakalmuru ...	Channagiri.
N. Srinivasa Rao, Manager, Mysuru Secretariat, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Molakalmuru.		
Mr. H. Basavaraja Urs ...	Hoskote ..	Maddagiri.
G. Murudappa, Deputy Amildar, Kumsi, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Sorab.		
M. L. Shame Gowda, Deputy Translator, Chief Court, to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Kumsi Sub-Taluk.		
M. Ramachandra Rao, Municipal Collector, Bangalore, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Nagar Taluk.		
T. T. Ramachandra Rao, Head clerk, Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's office, to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Koratagere.		
Chakrapani Iyengar, District Sheristadar, Kadur, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chikmagalur.		

38	R 241	8	Comptroller ...	Forwarding a copy of the above notification.
39	R 242	8	Rev. Commissioner...	
40	R 243	8	Regr., Chief Court	
41	R 244	8	Mysuru Secy. ...	
42	R 245	8	Presdt., Bangalore City Muny.	

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
43	R 278 L R 10-07-2	9	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the grant of leave without allowances for six months to Mr. Mahomed Abdulla Sheriff, Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk, in continuation of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by the Revenue Commissioner.
44	R 279 L R 10-07	9	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding a copy of the above with the intimation that separate orders have been issued regarding acting arrangements.
45	R 280 L R 601-06-5	9	Do ...	Forwarding a petition from D. C. Subbarayappa, B.A., B.L., of Dodballapur, praying for an appointment in the Revenue Department, and requesting him to report whether he can find a suitable place for the applicant.
46	R 281 L R 3-07-2	9	Do ...	Sanctioning the acquisition of 4 acres and 6 guntas of land required for widening the draft of the Holalu tank of the Holalu village, Hassan Taluk.
47	R 282 L R 3-07-3	9	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration in the above case.
48	R 320 L R 6-07-13	10	Do ...	Notifying that Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, handed over and Mr. C. Devaraj Urs, Assistant Commissioner, Closepet Sub-Division, received charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, in the forenoon of the 3rd July 1907.
49	R 321 L R 11-07-3	10	Do	Notifying the grant of privilege leave for two months to Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of Arsikere, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it, and the appointment of N. T. Narasimhaiengar, Sub-Registrar, Channapatna, to act for the Amildar during the period.
50	R 322	10	Rev. Commissioner...	}
51	R 323	10	Comptroller ...	} Forwarding a copy of the above.
52	R 324	10	I.-G. of Regn.	}
53	R 325 L R 18-07-3	10	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying that Col. J. P. Grant handed over and Mr. D. Shama Rao, Survey Superintendent, received charge of the office of the Inam Superintendent on 1st July 1907.
54	R 326 L R 17-07-2	10	Rev. Commissioner...	Sanctioning the acquisition of 2 acres of land out of Survey No. 6 for the construction of a dispensary by the Mysore Manganese Company in the Gopasettipur village, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
55	R 327 L R 17-07-3	10	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration relating to the above.
56	R 328 L R 706-05-8	10	Rev. Commissioner ..	Recording his letter reporting that the Agricultural Co-operative Society at Hiriyur has not taken up lands in Bagganad kaval, that the society itself is not in working order and that there is no likelihood of its taking up any lands for cultivation
57	R 348	11	Do ...	Calling for reference the vernacular records relating to the grant of land in the Bilakhalli village, Bangalore Taluk, to the Roman Catholic Mission.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No	Date	To whom sent	
58	R 349 L R 43-06-07	11	Rev. Commissioner...	Recording his letter forwarding the statements of fresh men entertained in service and of promotions given to officials in the Kolar District, during the quarter ending with 31st March 1907.
59	R 350 L R 615-06-2	11	Do ...	Recording his memo submitting a copy of his review on the progress made in the preparation of accounts Nos. 14 and 15 for alienated villages during the quarter ending with 31st December 1906.
60	R 359 L R 16-07-2	12	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the grant of privilege leave for one month and nineteen days to Mr. A. Krishne Urs, Amildar of Gundlupet, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it; and the appointment of Taluk Sheristadar Lakshmi Narasimha Iyengar to act for him.
61	R 3 0 L R 487-06-4	12	Dy. Comr., Chitaldrug	Calling for a revised statement of Inam lands that were treated as khalsat, but are now confirmed as Inam, embodying the corrections suggested by the Inam Superintendent.
62	R 361 L R 30-07-1	12	Umda Begum, daughter-in-law of Mr. Mir Kamaludin Ali Khan, Chamraj road, Mysore	Informing her, with reference to her prayer that her husband, who is an Excise Inspector, may be advanced in service, that Government cannot consider such representations by strangers on behalf of officials in service.
63	R 362	12	M. Swami Rao, Mylapur, Madras	Informing him that he must apply to the Head of the Department in which he seeks employment.
64	R 363 L R 20-07-3	12	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying that Mr. Kasinatha Rao, Taluk Sheristadar and acting Amildar of Nelamangala, is posted temporarily to the Hoskote Taluk to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate.
65	R 364	12	Rev. Commissioner..	Forwarding a copy of the above.
66	R 365	12	Comptroller ...	
67	R 366	12	Dy. Comr., Bangalore	
68	R 367-8 L R 27-07-2	12	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Extending by five days the joining time allowable under the Mysore Service Regulations to Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Commissioner, under orders of transfer from Shimoga to Mysore, on account of his indisposition during the journey.
69	R 385 L R 29-07-1	13	Rev. Commissioner....	Forwarding for disposal a complaint petition against the acting shekdar of Belagode hobli, Manjarabad Taluk.
70	R 395-7 L R 19-07-2	15	Chief Engr., Rev. Comr. & Sur. Supt.	Communicating to the Revenue Commissioner and Survey Superintendent, the fact that the construction of a *woddu* in the left sluice channel of the Kotebetta tank in the Nagamangala Taluk has been completed, that the channel has been opened, and requesting them to take steps to convert all the Inam lands lying banjar into wet, water rate being levied as directed in para 6 of Government

Serial No.	Proceedings: No.	Proceedings: Date	Proceedings: To whom sent	Subject and Order
				Order No. 9146-8—L. R. 358-04-6, dated 10th April 1907.
71	R 399	15	Rev. Commissioner..,	Forwarding for consideration an application from Y. Nanjundaiya, B.A., B.L., a clerk of this office, for the post of a District Sheristadar or Head Clerk.
72	R 400	15	Do ...	Forwarding from C. B. Lakshman Rao, B.A., B.L., a 1st grade clerk of this office, for the post of a District Sheristadar or Head Clerk.
73	R 401-02 / L R 21-07-2	15	Rev. Comr. & Senior Surgeon	Requesting the Senior Surgeon to have Mr. Abdul Hakim, Amildar, examined by a Medical Board as to the present state of his health and fitness for the efficient discharge of the duties of an Amildar, and report the result to Government.
74	R 403-4 / L R 132-06-4	16	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Approving the lists of shekdars of the Mysore District revised according to the modified rules in the matter, which show that of the 713 shekdars in the district, 615 are in the B list and 8 in the C list, the A list containing none at present.
75	R 407 / L R 20-07-4	16	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the appointment of A. Raja Rao, Judicial Head Munshi, Deputy Commissioner's office, Shimoga, to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, the appointment of M. L. Shamegowda, Deputy Translator, Chief Court, for the same place having been cancelled.
76	R 408	16	Comptroller ...	Forwarding a copy of the above.
77	R 409	16	Rev. Commissioner....	
78	R 410	16	Regr., Chief Court....	
79	R 422 / L R 33-07-2	17	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the grant of privilege leave for ten days from the 18th July 1907 to Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore Sub-Division, Mr. T. K. Sundararaja Iyengar, Treasury Assistant Commissoner, being in charge of the said Sub-Division in addition to his own duties.
80	R 423	17	Comptroller ...	Forwarding a copy of the above.
81	R 424	17	Rev. Commissioner...	
82	R 425 / L R 6-07-26	17	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying that Mr. D. Devaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner, handed over, and Mr. D. M. Narasinga Rao, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Kadur District and Treasury in the forenoon of the 5th July 1907, and that the latter handed over charge of the same to Mr. B. J. Kumaraswami Naik on the 6th July 1907.
83	R 440 / L R 6-07-27	19	Do ...	Notifying that Mr. C. Devaraj Urs, Assistant Commissioner, handed over, and Mr. D. Devaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner, received, charge of the Bangalore District and Treasury on the 10th July 1907.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
84	R 443 L R 31-07-2	19	Rev. Commissioner....	Requesting him, with reference to his recommendation, that B. Garudachar, Taluk Sheristadar of Chikmagalur, may be appointed to act as Amildar, till Mr. Chakrapani Iyengar takes charge of that taluk, to report the date on which Mr. Chakrapani Iyengar will be able to take charge of the taluk.
85	R 444 L R 23-05-126	19	Comptroller ...	Forwarding the history of services of Messrs. S. Dharma Rao, V. S. Rajagopalachar and S. Srinivasiengar received with the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 13, dated 6th July 1907.
86	R 445 L R 155-06	19	Survey Supt. ...	Requesting him to furnish a true extract of the original entries in Kanarese in the Survey Classer's book relating to Survey Nos. 29 and 40 of the Sravangudi village, Maddagiri Taluk.
87	R 446 L R 409-06	19	Dy. Comr., Bangalore	Enquiring why no action was taken till January 1907 on Government Order No. R. 799, dated 15th August 1901, directing that the Race Course Committee, Bangalore, should be required to prove their title, etc., to the lands placed at their disposal for the purposes of a Race Course, and who is responsible for the omission.
88	R 447 L R 232-95-19	19	Rev. Commissioner...	Recording his letter stating that he has issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, as to how delays in the disposal of cases and loss of records may be avoided in his office.
89	R 475 L R 500-06-5	19	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the grant of privilege leave for three months to Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 15th July 1907, or from the date from which he has availed himself of it.
90	R 476	19	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding a copy of the above.
91	R 477 R 482	19	Comptroller ...	
92	L R 35-07-2	20	Rev. Commissioner...	According sanction to the services of the Public Prosecutor being engaged by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, in a case of land acquisition for a Mahomedan burial ground, referred by him to the Sub-Judge of Bangalore for deciding the amount of compensation payable.
93	R 483 L R 192-06-26	20	Do ...	Recording his letter reporting that Mr. Danvers of Kelgur estate has withdrawn his application for the grant of lands for rubber cultivation in the Halasur village, Yedahalli Sub-Taluk.
94	R 484 L R 537-06-7	20	Military Assistant ...	Informing him that the acquisition of lands for the Kunigal Stud Farm has been deferred till next year.
95	R 491 L R 30-07-2	20	Sundrachar of Mandagere, Krishnarajpete Tk.	Informing him, with reference to his application for some appointment in the State

Serial No	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
				service, that he should apply to the officers in whose offices there are vacancies.
96	R 492 L R 30-07-3	20	Venkatachar of Mandagere, Krishnarajpete Tk.	Ditto
97	R 493-4 L R 210-04-14	22	Rev. Comr. & Chief Engr.	Recording the Revenue Commissioner's letter forwarding the explanation of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, that he is unable to find out where the delay of four years occurred in furnishing the information to the Public Works Department about the opening of the sluice channel to the Kadalgere Hoskere tank, French Rocks Sub-Taluk, and requesting him to take proper notice of the carelessness of the officials responsible for the loss of records on the subject, and to report whether all the lands have been brought under cultivation after the opening of the channel.
98	R 495 L R 361-06-7	22	Rev. Commissioner....	Enquiring when Mr. Sadasiva Rao, Amildar, returned to duty from the leave without allowances granted to him, and what portion of it has to be cancelled.
99	R 496 L R 26-07-[illegible]	22	Chief Engineer ...	Requesting him to report whether any provision has been made in the budget for 1907-08, as directed in Government Order No. R. 8420-2 - R. M. 661-05-6, dated 18th March 1907, for improving the Taluk Cutcherry building at Nanjangud and whether there is any provision to meet the cost of acquisition of certain houses in its vicinity.
100	R 497 L R 39-07-2	22	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the grant of privilege leave for thirteen days, with effect from 20th June 1907, to Mr. T. Dharmaraja Chetty, acting Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan District Treasury.
101	R 498-9 L R 41-07-1	22	Comptr. & Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Under-Secy. to Govt.	Granting five days' casual leave, from the 11th July 1907, to Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
102	R 500 L R 42-07-1	22	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding for disposal a petition complaining against District Sheristadar Chakrapani Iyengar and Ramachandra Rao of the Kadur District office of corruption.
103	R 535 L R 30-07-4	23	Mada & others of Beeramballi village, Heggaddevankote Tk.	Directing them to apply to the Deputy Commissioner for the lands required by them out of Survey No. 54 in the Beeramballi village, for cultivation.
104	R 536 L R 49-07-1	23	Thalawar Thimma of Sankaranahalli, Arsikere Tk.	Directing him to represent to the Deputy Commissioner his grievance in the matter of rejection of his darkhast for Survey No. 10 in the Sankaranahalli village.
105	R 540 L R 20-07-5	23	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying that Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao, (Manager, Muzrai Secretary's office) who was appointed to act as Amildar and posted to the

Serial No.	Proceedings: No.	Proceedings: Date	Proceedings: To whom sent	Subject an Order
				Molakalmuru Taluk in Notification No. R. 240—L. R. 20-07-1, dated 8th July 1907, is posted to the Hoskote Taluk, the temporary arrangement ordered in Notification No. R. 363—L. R. 20-07-3, dated 12th July 1907, being cancelled.
106	R 541 / L R 20-07	23	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding a copy of the above.
107	R 542 / L R 20-07	23	Comptroller ...	
108	R 545 / L R 40-07-2	24	Rev. Commissioner...	Sanctioning the acquisition of 2 acres and 12 guntas of land taken up by the Public Works Department for widening the draft of the left waste weir of the Ambuga tank in the Gudaganahalli village, Hassan Taluk.
109	R 546 / L R 40-07-3	24	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the declaration in the above case.
110	R 566 / L R 14-06-202	25	Rev. Commissioner...	Recording his letter forwarding revised statements of acreage contribution of the Tumkur District for April and May 1907.
111	R 567-8 / L R 84-06-89	25	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Reviewing the statements of ten days' land revenue collections from 1st July 1906 to the end of June 1907 submitted by the Comptroller.
112	R 569 / L R 581-06	25	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding a petition from Puttappa and others regarding the rates of assessment imposed on wet lands under the Sulekere tank, Channagiri Taluk, during the revision settlement, and requesting him to submit his opinion on the subject as already called for.
113	R 570 / L R 43-07-2	25	Do ...	Stating that the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, may, without previous sanction, withdraw the amount of Rs. 30 held in deposit and pay it to the khatedar of Survey No. 188 of Arabilachi village, Shimoga Taluk, which was acquired for a Mahomedan burial ground.
114	R 571 / L R 51-07-2	25	Do ...	Calling for his opinion on the petition of B. C. Srinivasiengar, holder of the Bechirakh village of Kallugopahalli, Closepet Sub-Taluk, praying that the names of the village and of the tank in it may be changed into "Jagadgurupura" and "Jagadgurukere," respectively.
115	R 603 / L R 336-05-4	26	Do ...	Requesting him to obtain and forward the original sannad granted by His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraj Wodeyar to the vrittidars of the so-called Agrahar Inam village of Haromuchadi in the Shikarpur Taluk.
116	R 604 / L R 336-05-5	26	Inam Superintendent	Requesting him to forward the records connected with the Inam investigation of the Haromuchadi village in the Shikarpur Taluk.
117	R 605-6 / L R 22-07-2	26	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Sanctioning a bill for Rs. 15-7-9, being the charge allowance due to the Head Gumasta of the Kankanhalli Taluk office for having been

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
				in charge of the duties of the Taluk Sheristadar Channaraja Urs, during his absence on other duty from the 25th July to the 5th October 1906 and from the 17th October 1906 to the 30th November 1906.
118	R 607-8 / L R 23-07-2	26	Do	Sanctioning a bill for Rs. 19-13-2, being the charge allowance due to L. Narasimaiengar, Taluk Sheristadar of Gundlupet, for having been in charge of the duties of the Amildar Mr. N. Gopalakrishna Iyengar from 3rd August to 11th October 1904 during his absence on privilege leave.
119	R 609 / L R 24-07-2	26	Rev. Commissioner...	Declining to sanction a bill for Rs. 3-15-9, being the charge allowance claimed by the Taluk Sheristadar of the Davangere Taluk for having been in charge of the Amildar's duties from the 24th September to the 1st October 1906, as no charge allowance is admissible to a subordinate holding charge of a superior officer's duties during authorized holidays.
120	R 610-11 / L R 46-07-2	26	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Sanctioning a bill for Rs. 13-7-0. being the charge allowance due to Narasinga Rao, Taluk Sheristadar of Challakere, for having been in charge of the duties of the Amildar Mr. Mahomed Peer during his absence on leave from 8th April to 4th May 1907.
121	R 612 / L R 50-07-2	26	Rev. Commissioner...	Calling for further information in the matter of the proposed acquisition of land for a Mahomedan burial ground in the Chikthotlakere village, Tumkur Taluk.
122	R 619 / L R 20-07-6	26	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the following postings and appointments of Amildars:— Mr. Abdul Hakim, B. A., to Molakalmuru Taluk. „ P. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., acting Amildar, Malur Taluk, to Tirthahalli Taluk. K. K. Venkatasami Iyer, Manager, office of the Inspector-General of Registration, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Malur Taluk. Mr. Kesavaiya, Prosecuting Inspector, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of T.-Narsipur Taluk.
123	R 620	26	Rev. Commissioner....	Forwarding a copy of the above.
124	R 621	26	I.-G. of Police ...	
125	R 622	26	I.-G. of Regn. ...	
126	R 623	26	Comptroller ..	
126 A	R 630-1 / L R 263-06-10	27	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Stating that Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner in thinking that the explanation given by Mr. Chennigappa, Amildar of the T.-Narsipur Taluk, for not furnishing the Comptroller with the particulars to be

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
				noted in the History of Services of Amildars, savours of impertinence due to a want of appreciation of his obligations as a Government servant and that he is guilty of misbehaviour and that he should therefore be punished by being compelled to take leave; and directing that Mr. Chennigappa be granted such leave for one year as he is entitled to, any portion or the whole of it being, if necessary, treated as leave without allowances, and that he be asked to submit a correct history of his services on pain of summary dismissal from the service.
127	R 632 L R 45-07-2	27	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the cancellation of the unexpired portion, *viz.*, two days, of the two and a half months' privilege leave granted to Mr. S. Venkataramana Srouti, Amildar of the Srinivaspur Taluk, in Notification ending with No. R. 10813—L. R. 494-06-4, dated 20th June 1907.
128	R 633 L R 52-07-2	27	Do ...	Notifying that the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Closepet Sub-Division is authorized, in place of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, to take order for the acquisition of the land required for extending the village site of Thaggekuppe in the Magadi Taluk.
129	R 634 L R 52-07	27	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding a copy of the above.
130	R 637 L R 421-06-6	27	Do ...	Recording his letter forwarding a copy of his review on the tour statements of Deputy Commissioners for the quarter ending the 31st March 1907.
131	R 653	27	Do ...	Forwarding for being dealt with in his office the statement of Cinchona cultivation of the Shimoga District for 1906-07.
132	R 672 L R 29-07-2	29	Do ...	Forwarding a petition from Mrs. Edith Hunt, owner of the Igglore Estate, Manjarabad Taluk, praying for remission of assessment for 1907-08.
133	R 673 L R 29-07-2	29	Mrs. Edith Hunt ...	Informing her of the above.
134	R 680 L R 48-07-2	29	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding for early disposal a petition from Narsinga Rao of Malurpatna in the Channapatna Taluk, complaining that his several petitions to the Amildar for grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation have not been disposed of.
135	R 681 L R 48-07-2	29	Narasinga Rao ...	Informing him of the above.
136	R 686 L R 584-06-4	30	Rev. Commissioner...	Requesting him to place the services of the Revenue Probationer M. S. Ramachandra Rao

Serial No.	Proceedings: No	Proceedings: Date	Proceedings: To whom sent	Subject and Order
				at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, for being placed in charge of a Taluk Treasury, during the absence of the Taluk Sheristadar who might be deputed for the work connected with the overhauling of the arrears of the Kolar Taluk, etc.
137	R 687 / L R 579-05-3	30	Rev. Commissioner...	Calling for his opinion on the suggestions made by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, in the matter of granting unoccupied lands for cultivation in the Sagar Taluk on progressive rates of assessment.
138	R 689 / L R 32-07-2	30	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying that the three months' leave on private affairs combined with three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. P. R. W. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, in Notification No. R. 9104—L. R. 238-06-13, dated 8th April 1907, is converted into leave on medical certificate and extended by two months.
139	R 690 / L R 32-07	30	Comptroller	Forwarding a copy of the above with the intimation that as Mr. Wetherall's leave will expire on 28th December 1907, he is permitted to avail himself of the remaining portion of the Christmas holidays in continuation of the leave now granted to him.
140	R 691	30	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding copies of the above notification and memo to the Comptroller.
141	R 692	30	Dy. Comr., Hassan...	
142	R 718-9 / L R 28-07-2	31	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Sanctioning the remission of kandayam amounting to Rs. 125-13-9 due by certain raiyats in the Chikkabbigere village, Chitaldrug Taluk, whose crops were destroyed by an accidental fire that broke out in their *kanas* on 24th January 1907.
143	R 720 / L R 42 07-2	31	Rev. Commissioner....	Forwarding in continuation of this office docket No. R. 96—L. R. 606-18, dated 5th July 1907, a petition from Yallambalase Lakshmaiya in the Kadur Taluk, complaining of want of timely supply of water to irrigate his lands from the village tank channel.
144	R 721 / L R 42-07	31	Lakshmaiya ...	Informing him of the above.
145	R 722 / L R 36-07-3	31	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the grant of one month's privilege leave to Mr. M. Srinivasamurti, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur, with effect from the date he availed himself of it.
146	R 723 / L R 36-07	31	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding a copy of the above, with the intimation that Mr. C. Narayan Rao may be put in charge of the District Treasury in addition to his own duties during the above period and Mr. C. Venkata Rao asked to relieve Mr. Ananda Rao Sirsi at once.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Bangalore, 31st July 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

SECTION 2—LAND SURVEY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR JULY 1907.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
1	Pol 28 L S 56-06-13	10	First. Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Acknowledging the receipt of a sum of Rs. 1-8-0 remitted as being the cost of the Gubbi Taluk map supplied to the Postmaster-General, Madras.
2	R 344 L S 56-06-14	10	Survey Supt. ..	Remitting the above sum in full adjustment of the value of the taluk map sent by him.
3	R 369-78 L S 72-06-2	13	Rev. Comr., Survey Supt. & Dy. Comrs.	Observing that the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug should have sought the instructions of Government when he thought that a joint inspection of the boundary stones, reported to have been displaced, between the villages of Kondenahalli and Hoskere in the Hiriyur Taluk of the Chitaldrug District and Amarapuram and three other villages in the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District, was necessary, and enquiring whether the boundary lines have, as accepted at the joint inspection, been rectified by the British authorities
4	R 379 L S 2-07-1	13	Survey Supt.	Forwarding for disposal a petition from Garjina Mallappaiya of Suttukote village, Shimoga Taluk, requesting permission to divert the waste-weir channel of a tank, constructed by him, from one portion of his lands to another.
5	R 380 L S 2-07-1	13	Mallappaiya ...	Informing him of the above.
6	R 390 L S 1-07-2	15	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the introduction of survey and settlement into Halagondanahalli, a jodi village in the Kunigal Taluk.
7	L S 1-07	15	Survey Supt. ..	Forwarding a copy of the above.
8	R 392 L S 1-07	15	Rev. Commissioner....	
9	R 405 L S 58-94-95	16	Rev. Commissioner...	Recording his letter reporting that he has arranged for the resettlement of the Jodi Siddanahalli and six other inam villages in the Hoskote Taluk belonging to Nandagudi Ramanna and others, and that he will submit a report *re* the liquidation of the loan granted to the inamdars and their right to the Mohatarfa revenue of the villages.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
10	R 652 L S 5-07-2	27	Rev. Commissioner...	Requesting him to obtain from the inamdars of Somasamudra and Sanigala villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk a muchalka executed in the form prescribed in Government Order No. R. 2123-4, dated 13th November 1902, for the introduction of Survey and Settlement into those villages.
11	R 695 L S 7-07-1	30	Dy. Comr, Mysore	Forwarding for disposal an application from Syed Ghous, son of Syed Habibulla, Mysore, for the vacant post of District Surveyor in the Mysore District.
12	R 696 L S 7-07-1	30	Syed Ghous ...	Informing him of the above.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Bangalore, dated 31st July 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

SECTION 3—AGRICULTURE

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR JULY 1907.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
1	R 56	3	Curator, Govt. Book Depôt, Bangalore	Calling for his explanation as to why Lt.-Col. W. A. Lee was informed that copies of the Mines Report were not available, when the requisition was for the Report of the Agricultural Chemist for 1905-06.
2	R 60-1 Agri 34-06-7	4	Rev. Comr. & Agrl. Chemist	Recording the correspondence ending with letter No. 14496, dated 6th June 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner giving his opinion in the matter of the raiyats being supplied with improved agricultural implements, the value thereof being recovered in instalments in the same manner as in the case of loans.
3	R 62 Agri 144-06-4	4	Agricultural Chemist	Enquiring how he proposes to employ K. Bhima Rao and M. G. Srinivasa Rao, whom he recommends to be appointed as Probationary Assistant Chemists on Rs. 70 per mensem, and how the Probationary Assistant Chemists previously appointed have been employed and the work done by them till now.
4	R 63 Agri 144-06-5	4	Rev. Commissioner ..	Requesting him to furnish Government with his views as to how K. Bhima Rao and M. G. Srinivasa Rao, who have undergone the necessary training in the Laboratory of the Agricultural Chemist and have passed the final examination and who are recommended to be appointed as Probationary Assistant Chemists, may be employed to the best advantage of the State.
5	R 64-5	4	Agrl. Chemist & Compte.	Countersigning and forwarding to the Comptroller the detailed contingent bill of the office of the Agricultural Chemist for Rs. 2,076-3-6 for May 1907.
6	Pol 13 Agri 74-06-21	4	First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Forwarding a statement showing the approximate yield per acre of the principal crops in the State during the five years ending with 1906-07.
7	R 179	6	Agrl. Chemist ...	Returning the two reappropriation statements submitted by him with his letter

Serial No.	Proceedings: No.	Proceedings: Date	Proceedings: To whom sent	Subject and Order
				No. 1207, as no reappropriation of grants is now possible, the year 1906-07 having closed.
8	R 180-2 / Agri 169-06 -4	6	Dv. Comr., Chitaldrug, Comptr. & Rev. Comr.	Requesting the Deputy Commissioner to find funds in the budget for 1907-08, a reappropriation, if necessary, being suggested, to award prizes to the extent of Rs. 3 to 5 to the shanbhogs and enumerators for their work in connection with the 2nd quinquennial census of agricultural stock.
9	R 183-7	6	I.-G. of Edn., Rev. Comr., State Geologist, Supt, Govt. Gardens, & Sr. Surgn. & Sany. Comr.	Forwarding for perusal and return a copy of the Indian Trade Journal dated the 13th June 1907.
10	Pol 23 / Agri 70-06	9	First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Informing him that the out-turn of coffee as reported in the annual statement showing the production of coffee in the State for the year 1906, relates only to cured coffee.
11	R 330-1 / Agri 1-07-2	10	Rev. Comr. & Comptr.	Circulating a copy of the statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills for April 1907
12	R 345-06 / Agri 100-06 -9	11	Agrl. Chemist & Comptr.	Sanctioning the entertainment, temporarily, of a second mestri on Rs. 10 per mensem, to be paid out of the contingent grant for labour charges of the Experimental Farms, to superintend the work of the coolies at the Laboratory compound, and stating that if Ranga, lascar attached to the Agricultural Chemist's office, is appointed as a temporary mestri, he can only claim pension on his substantive appointment as lascar, and that during the temporary employment of Ranga, as mestri, the lascar's place may be filled temporarily.
13	R 353-5	12	Rev. Comr., Ft. Setlt. Officer & Comptr.	Sanctioning the appointment of Bindu Rao, a clerk of the Forest Settlement office, on Rs. 30 per mensem to look after the Dasara Exhibition work and also the employment of a literate attender on Rs. 10 per mensem, both up to the end of November 1907, and stating that the place of Bindu Rao in the Forest Settlement office may also be filled up temporarily.
14	R 356 / Agri 153-06 -7	12	Agricultural Chemist	Informing him that the visit of Mr. G. B. Mohite to Bangalore to receive instruction in Agricultural Chemistry under him has been deferred for the present by the Baroda Durbar.
15	R 357 / Agri	12	Rev. Commissioner....	Requesting him to state what amounts may be required to be provided for under certain heads of expenditure in the Local Funds General budget for 1907-08, which it is proposed to issue in future to regulate expenditure.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
16	R 413-4 Agri 142-06-16	17	Agrl. Chemist & Comptr.	Sanctioning the charge of Rs. 2-12-0 incurred by the Agricultural Chemist for the purchase of a kambli (woollen covering for his office peon, who accompanied him to Cawnpore, and requesting him to recover from the party concerned the amount of annas 11 incurred on account of a telegram.
17	R 434 Agri 6-05-22	18	Agrl. Chemist ...	Forwarding the Revenue Commissioner's proposals for the opening of a Seed Depôt at Bangalore, and requesting him to furnish his opinion thereon.
18	R 460-4 Agri	19	Rev. Comr., I.-G. of Edn., State Geologist, Supt., Govt. Gardens, & Sr. Surgn.	Circulating the copies of the Indian Trade Journal dated the 20th and 27th June 1907.
19	R 465-74 Agri 7-07-1	19	Rev. Comr., Dy. Comrs. & Supt., Govt. Gardens	Forwarding a copy each of the Kew Gardens Bulletin, No. 5 of 1907.
20	R 504 Agri 34-06-9	22	Agrl. Chemist ...	Informing him that he need not take any further action at present in the matter of getting a stock of ploughs for sale to the public.
21	R 543-4 Agri 82-06-16	23	Dy. Comrs., Kolar & Shimoga.	Requesting them to state the amounts advanced, the amount recovered and the balance to be recovered out of the sums of Rs. 1,000 and 5,000 sanctioned to the Shimoga and Kolar Districts, respectively, to meet the cost of execution of earthwork and other repairs to major and minor restored tanks.
22	R 557 Agri 8-07-1	24	Rev. Commissioner..	Forwarding for disposal an application from V. N. Kulkarni, a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, for an appointment in the Veterinary Department of the State.
23	R 558 Agri 8-07-1	24	V. N. Kulkarni ...	Informing him of the above.
24	R 565 Agri 100-06-11	25	Comptroller ...	Informing him that the maistry, whose temporary appointment was sanctioned in July 1907, would have to be employed on the Experimental Farms of the Agricultural Chemist, as long as the farms are worked.
25	R 651 Agri 143-06-7	27	Agricultural Chemist	Informing him that it was not found possible to provide in the budget estimates for 1907-08 for the work of extending his office buildings to provide accommodation for Mr. Coleman, Entomologist and Mycologist.
26	R 685 Agri 4-07-9	30	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Forwarding for publication in the Gazette the statement of monthly wages for the half-year ending 30th June 1907.
27	Pol 97 Agri 4-07-8	30	First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Forwarding the aforesaid statement for submission to the Government of India.
28	R 697-701	30	Rev. Comr., I.-G. of Edn., State Geologist, Sr. Surgn. & Supt., Govt. Gardens	Circulating a copy of the Indian Trade Journal dated 30th May 1907.

SECTION 4—FORESTS

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR JULY 1907

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
1	R 6 Ft 209-06-5	1	Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay, thro' the First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Stating that the Durbar cannot conveniently arrange for the collection of the bones of an elephant for the purpose of putting up a skeleton at his college, and that if any of the graduates of his college can be deputed for the work, the Conservator of Forests will be asked to render all possible aid in the matter.
2	R 14-15 Ft 223-06-2	2	Consvr. of Forests & Comptr.	Approving of the Conservator's action in sanctioning an additional expenditure of Rs. 638 to complete the Settihalli-Hanagere road in the Shimoga District, the amount of Rs. 3,042 originally sanctioned for the work having been found insufficient.
3	R 86 Ft 2-07-2	5	Dy. Comr., Shimoga	Forwarding for disposal a petition from Kariyanna of Attigunda, Shimoga Taluk, praying that he may be appointed a watcher for the Gangur or any other jungle.
4	R 87 Ft 2-07-2	5	Kariyanna ..	Informing him of the above.
5	R 110 Ft 3-07-2	6	Dy. Comr., Tumkur ..	Enquiring what orders he has passed on the petitions of the raiyats of Sivarampura, Gubbi Taluk, praying for the exclusion of Survey Nos. 54 and 55 of their village taken up for the forest, forwarded to him for disposal.
6	R 111 Ft 114-06-4	6	Consvr. of Forests ...	Informing him that the settlement records of the Huliyurdurga Forest are not traceable in the records of this office and suggesting that an enquiry may be made in the Bangalore District Office, as the lands proposed to be alienated belong to the Magadi Taluk.
7	R 226 Ft 5-07-2	8	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the cancellation of the unexpired portion, *viz.*, one day, of the privilege leave granted to Mr. H. Ramaiya, Assistant Conservator, Mysore District, in Notification Nos. R. 10150 – Ft. 198-06-2, dated 29th May 1907, and R. 10430—Ft. 198-06-4, dated 5th June 1907.
8	R 227	8	Supt., Govt. Press ..	Requesting him to send the volumes of the *Indian Forester* for 1905 bound with the index.
9	R 238 Ft 6-07-1	8	Consvr. of Forests ...	Forwarding two copies of correction slips No. XIX to the Forest Code (6th edition).

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
10	R 291 / Ft 7-07-2	9	Syed Mustafa, Hakim, Govt. Unani Hospital, Mysore	Informing him that his prayer for the grant of land for cultivation out of the Public Cattle Plantation of Bachahalli or Mullkere in the Hunsur Taluk will be considered, if it is decided to throw open the plantations for cultivation.
11	R 332 / Ft 12-07-2	10	Collector of Malabar thro' the First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Acknowledging the receipt of a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 9-1-9, being half the net revenue from the sale proceeds of honey and wax collected from the Bavali bridge during 1906-07.
12	R 333 / Ft 12-07-3	10	Comptroller ..	Forwarding the above transfer receipt, with the request that the amount may be credited to the Forest Department and the fact intimated to the Conservator.
13	R 334 / Ft 12-07	10	Consvr. of Forests...	Forwarding a copy of the above.
14	R 347	11	Supt., Govt. Press ...	Forwarding for being printed certain papers on the subject of the demarcation of the boundary between Mysore and South Canara.
15	R 358 / Ft 8-07-2	12	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Notifying the extension by twenty-three days of the privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. S. A. Bapu Rao, Deputy Conservator, Kolar, in Notification No. 9515 —Ft. 180-06-2, dated 24th April 1907, the acting arrangement being continued.
16	R 381 / Ft 31-06-8	13	Consvr. of Forests ..	Requesting him to obtain from Mr. Fernandez periodical reports on the progress of forest students Messrs. Ramiengar and Machaiya, studying at Oxford, and also to ascertain and report if Mr. Machaiya has passed all the examinations which he had to pass in one year.
17	R 382-3 / Ft 4-07-2	13	Consvr. of Forests & Comptr.	Recording with regret the report of the death on 26th May 1907 of Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.
18	R 384	13	Supt., Govt. Press..	Requesting him to send 200 printed copies of the Government Order relating to the mutchalika to be executed by lessees taking the lease of lac propagation.
19	Pol 44 / Ft194-03-11	16	First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Stating that the Mysore Forest Department is prepared to undertake the maintenance and inspection of the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara, the cost of the work being met in equal shares by the British Government and the Durbar.
20	R 411 2 / Ft 16-07-2	16	Consvr. of Forests & Rev. Comr.	Informing them that the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College having stated that the skeleton of an elephant has been obtained for the College, no further action need be taken in the matter.
21	R 415 / Ft 17-07-2	17	Rev. Commissioner ..	Forwarding for report as to whether Puttumada, Chikka and others of Heggaddevankote are entitled to graze their cattle on

Serial No.	Proceedings: No.	Proceedings: Date	Proceedings: To whom sent	Subject and Order
				Government lands free of hulbanni on condition of their rendering service on shikar occasions.
22	R 416 / Ft 17-07-2	17	Puttunada & others	Informing them of the above.
23	R 437-8 / Ft 189-06-4	18	Consvr. of Forests & Rev. Comr.	Recording the letter of the Conservator of Forests stating that no further action is necessary for the purpose of preventing the ravages of wild elephants in the Ragihalli State Forest, as nothing has been heard of them subsequently.
24	R 439 / Ft 219-06-4	18	Forest Settlt. Officer	Forwarding for revision in accordance with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks the settlement papers of the Ramanahalli block in the Arsikere Taluk.
25	R 478 / Ft 7-07-4	20	Do ...	Forwarding for consideration at the time of the settlement of the block, a petition from the raiyats of Avarti village, Hunsur Taluk, praying that the lands of Kalammanakumri village, which have been assigned to them as gomal, may not be taken up for the forest, as proposed.
26	R 479 / Ft 7-07-4	20	Somanna & others of Avarti, Hunsur Tk.	Informing them of the above.
27	R 480-1 / Ft157-06-10	20	Consvr. of Forests & Dy. Comr., Shimoga	Requesting the Conservator to ascertain and report early the result of the Police investigation in the case of theft committed in the Shimoga sandal koti in March 1907.
28	R 501	22	Consvr. of Forests ..	Forwarding fifty spare copies of Government Order No. R. 10233-42—Ft. 58-06-4, dated 30th May 1907, reviewing the report on the auction sales of sandal-wood held in 1906 in the several kotis in the State.
29	R 502 / Ft 19-07-2	22	Do ..	Recording his letter reporting that Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, Working Plan Officer, states that, though the time required to complete his report on working plans cannot be definitely stated, he hopes to complete it by the end of July 1907.
30	R 503 / Ft 21-07-3	22	Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Bangalore	Requesting them to send one more copy of each of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th volumes of the Manual of Forestry by Dr. Schlich.
31	R 547 / Ft 9-07-2	24	Consvr. of Forests ...	Recording his letter submitting copy of a report from the District Forest Officer of Shimoga, regarding the sale of stunted teak to Messrs. Thulsidas Wagjee and Appaji Rao for tramway sleepers.
32	R 560 / Ft 52-06-10	24	Dy. Comr., Chitaldrug	Forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests proposing to place Mr. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, Assistant Conservator, Chitaldrug District, on special duty in connection with the preparation of the working plans for the State Forests of the Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar Ranges, and requesting him to obtain

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
				and submit the explanation of Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer on the points urged against him by the Conservator of Forests.
33	R 613 Ft 221-06-4	26	Consvr. of Forests ...	Forwarding extracts of paras 1 to 7 of letter No. 39, dated the 19th July 1907, from the District Magistrate of Tumkur, regarding the returns called for by the Officer in charge of Game Preserves and enquiring why he wants them.
34	R 635 Ft 129-06-3	27	Do ...	Enquiring whether some means should not be devised for distinguishing private from Government timber and whether for this purpose it is not desirable to provide certain officials of the Department with impress stamps.
35	R 636	27	Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Bangalore	Remitting Rs. 50-12-0, being the cost of some volumes of the Manual of Forestry by Dr Schlich sent by them.
36	R 648 Ft 52-06-11	27	Consvr. of Forests ..	Sanctioning the deputation of Mr. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, Assistant Conservator, Chitaldrug, for the work of preparing the working plans for the State Forests of the Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar Ranges, Mr. Y. Sitaramaiya, Assistant Conservator, being placed in charge of the Chitaldrug District.
37	R 649 Ft 52-06-12	27	Compiler, *Mysore Gaz.*	Forwarding a notification to the above effect.
38	R 650 Ft 52-06	27	Consvr. of Forests ..	Forwarding a copy of the notification.
39	R 661-2 Ft 18-07-2	27	Dy. Comr., Mysore, & Consvr. of Forests	Authorizing the Deputy Commissioner to issue licenses to Dr. Sneeth, Secretary, Geological Department, and Mr. P. Hay to shoot the two rogue elephants which are reported to be causing much damage to crops near the Dodharve Forest in the Hunsur Taluk.
40	R 663-71 Ft 228-06-7	29	Dy. Comrs. & Consvr.	Calling for final reports in the matter of preservation of Forest records in the record-room of the Deputy Commissioner's office as directed in Government Order No. R. 2001-9—Ft. 132-05-11, dated the 14th August 1906.
41	R 677	29	Narayappa of Tovinkere, Koratagere Sub-Tk.	Declining to give him information regarding the disposal of the petition of one Padmarajaiya, Forester, against Mr. Sitaramaiya, District Forest Officer of Hassan.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Bangalore, 31st July 1907.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

SECTION 5—REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR JULY 1907.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	No.	Date	To whom sent	
1	R 5 RM 170-06-3	1	Honnegowda of Chikkarasanahalli, Channarayapatna Tk.	Returning his petition with the remark that his request for the grant of Survey No. 45 of Chikkarasanahalli for a higher price than he originally offered, cannot be granted.
2	R 17 RM 1-06-71	2	Rev. Commissioner	Forwarding for disposal a petition from one Peddappa of Gubbi village, Hoskote Taluk, complaining that the question of his claim to certain inam land in Jodi Sonnapanahalli village has not yet been disposed of.
3	R 18 RM 1-06-71	2	Peddappa	Informing him of the above.
4	R 19 RM 2-06-83	2	Rev. Commissioner...	Forwarding for disposal a petition from one Ramapathi Seenappa of Gujjanahalli in the Mulbagal Taluk, praying that a competent shanbhog may be appointed for the village.
5	R 20 RM 5-06-80	2	Chief Engineer	Forwarding for disposal or report, if necessary, a petition from Narayanabhatta and others of Halebidu village, Belur Taluk, about the earthwork to be done to their village tank.
6	R 21 RM 5-06-80	2	Narayanabhatta & others	Informing them of the above.
7	Pol 4 R M 11-06-76	2	First Asst. to the Hon'ble the Resdt.	Forwarding for submission to the Government of India, the statement of retail prices of food grains and salt in the State for the fortnight ending the 31st May 1907.
8	R 47	3	Muzrai Secretary ...	Forwarding the application of one Savitramma of Gulur in the Bagepalli Taluk for a copy of the Government Order passed on the appeal of one Subba Jois *in re* certain inam lands attached to the Sri Anjaneyaswami temple in the Gulur village.
9	R 48	3	Savitramma ...	Informing her of the above.
10	R 49 RM 2-06-82	3	Rev. Commissioner .	Forwarding for disposal a petition from Srinivasa Rao, shanbhog of Mulbagal and other shanbhogs of the same taluk, praying for payment of the potgi amount due to them for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, as per revised settlement.
11	R 50 RM 2-06-82	3	Srinivasa Rao & others	Informing them of the above.
12	R 51 RM 3-06-66	3	I.-G. of Education ...	Forwarding for disposal a petition from Srinivasa c/o. B. G. Venkataramaiya, deputy

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL :

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll :

END

END

END

END

END

END